Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 10, 1933

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and
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The extreme stability of ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE toward moisture and oxygen plus its versatile solvent powers make it a widely used extractant for animal, vegetable, and mineral oils, as well as pyrethrines from pyrethrum flowers. The high purity of the ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE precludes the possibility of foreign odors in the extracted product. It contains less than .005% of non-volatile material.

Being an excellent grease solvent, it is used by the textile industry for "spotting" and in scouring compounds. Its vapors are three times as heavy as air, insuring small losses from vapor degreasing machines now widely used for cleaning metal parts.

Chemically, ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE can be condensed with benzene to form dibenzyl, which can be oxidized to benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. With ammonia it forms ethylene diamine and through its nitrile, succinic acid can be made. Glycol esters are produced when it reacts with the salts of organic acids. It is also used for the production of rubber accelerators and of dyestuffs.

Ethylene Dichloride Mixture

Ethylene Dichloride would satisfactorily serve all ordinary uses to which any chlorinated solvent can be put save for the fact that it is slightly inflammable. In most cases this is not a hazard, as the combustion is so feeble it is usually extinguished by the draft created by the flame. However, in order to meet many needs for a solvent passed by the Underwriter Laboratories, a patented mixture, consisting of 75 parts Ethylene Dichloride and 25 parts of Carbon Tetrachloride, is offered. This mixture is classed as green label material by the I. C. C. and the Bureau of Explosives. It can be used for nearly all purposes requiring a non-inflammable solvent but it is not to be classed or used as a fire extinguisher. It is an excellent fumigant and is used in large quantities in the fumigation of foodstuffs, grain, furs, and furniture.

Write us for further information on Ethylene Dichloride.

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Chemical Products Division

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Apr. 7, 1933.

Carnauba wax was quoted 75s 6d per hundredweight.

Cottonseed Oil Steady

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures had a steady tone late in the week and a steady or firm tone also prevailed in Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonsed products; here considerable switching from May to distant months was reported, the switches on Friday amounting to 98 contracts. Tallow was quiet but there was no increase in offerings and prices were steady. Chinawood oil lacked further quotable change the market being quiet with the tone fairly steady. The general list of animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats and greases was quiet with the prevailing tone steady.

Shellac Firmer

Cables from Calcutta late Friday afternoon were lower at 9¼c. per pound, an advance of ⅛c. over the morning advices. The market was described as being firmer.

Baltimore Ammonium Sulphate Up

BALTIMORE, Apr. 7, 1933.

The lack of spot supplies of imported sulphate of ammonia is strengthening the domestic article here. Latest sales were made at $21.75 per ton, basis ex-vessel, against earlier sales at $21.50 per ton.

New York Kerosene Cut

Tankwagon kerosene prices were cut 1c. per gallon in Manhattan, ½c. per gallon in Staten Island and 1½c. per gallon in Westchester County and Long Island. The new Manhattan price is 8c. per gallon.

Heavy Chemicals Quiet

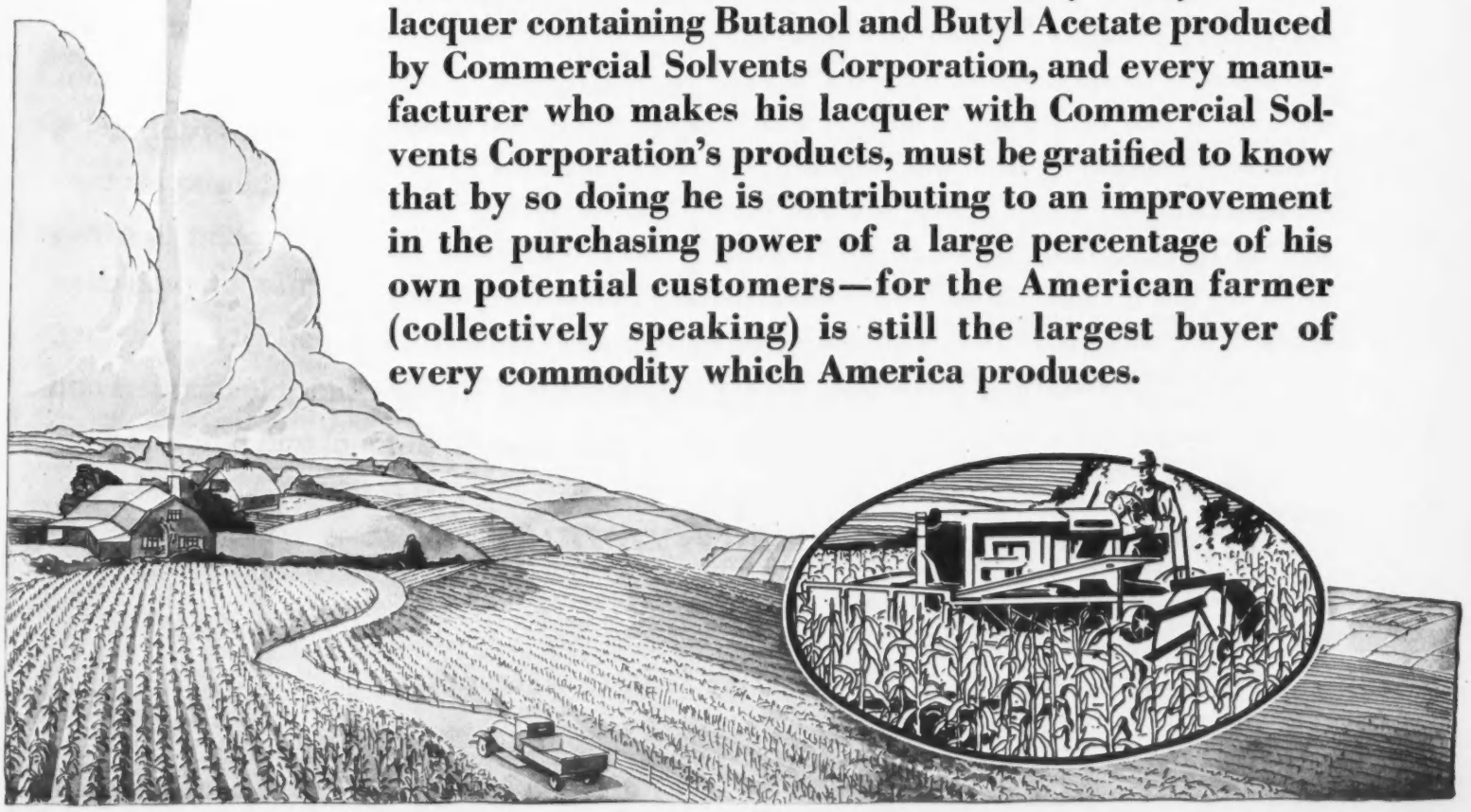
The market for heavy chemicals was quiet at the close of the week. Tin salts continued firm, reflecting the continuance of a firm tone in the basic metal. Straits tin was quoted at 25⅜c. per pound. Prospects of a shut-down of copper mines in the United States over the summer months caused a firmer tone in the copper market, with the metal valued at 5¼c. per pound. Antimony metal continued slow.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION — U.S.A.

Restoring Your Customer's Buying Power

THE greatest problem confronting us today, as a nation, is the plight of agriculture. Forty-four percent of our population, almost 54 million people, look to agriculture for their livelihood. As a group they represent the greatest single unit of buying power in our economic fabric. Any reconstruction program in which we engage, must have as its cardinal aim the restoration of the farmer's buying power. ● Legislative measures have so far proved futile. There is only one truly practical method of permanently improving the economic condition of agriculture: the development of non-food uses for agricultural products, by expanding the market for farm products in industry.

We take pride in the fact that Commercial Solvents Corporation, by converting corn into many useful industrial chemicals, is assisting in the rehabilitation of the farmer. ● Similarly every user of lacquer containing Butanol and Butyl Acetate produced by Commercial Solvents Corporation, and every manufacturer who makes his lacquer with Commercial Solvents Corporation's products, must be gratified to know that by so doing he is contributing to an improvement in the purchasing power of a large percentage of his own potential customers—for the American farmer (collectively speaking) is still the largest buyer of every commodity which America produces.



Nothing can take the place of Lacquer

*IT IS STABLE IN THE DRUM OR CAN

NOTE THESE 12 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

1. Lacquer dries rapidly—in minutes, not hours.
2. Lacquer dries hard—and remains so.
3. Lacquer is print-proof.
4. *Lacquer is stable in the drum or can; no seeds; no granules; no "skinning."
5. Lacquer produces a clean surface, free from nibs, grit, and dirt.
6. Lacquer does not water-spot—it is washable.
7. Lacquer cleans more easily—it is alkali- as well as acid-proof.
8. Lacquer is stain-proof.
9. Lacquer will not wrinkle—all coats unite into one homogeneous, uniform film.
10. Lacquer "touches-up" easily and perfectly.
11. Lacquer can be "tailor-made" to fit many special uses.
12. Lacquer is longer-lived and retains its beauty.

● Lacquer is more economical for the manufacturer as well as the user, and easier to handle, because it is stable in the drum or can. No matter how long it might have to be stored, it does not form seeds or granules; it will not "skin-over." ● This is important amongst the 12 advantages which lacquer offers to the user of protective coatings. It means speed in handling, no bother, no "skinning", no straining, and clean finished surfaces requiring little sanding or rubbing. ● Holding your customer calls for serving him to his own best advantage. When this important point is given proper consideration, the manufacturer of protective coatings can hardly overlook the superiority of lacquer, and the time-proven fact that dependable lacquers call for the dependable solvents, Butanol and Butyl Acetate.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

230 PARK AVENUE . . NEW YORK, N. Y.

Plants at TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA and PEORIA, ILLINOIS

IMMEDIATE SERVICE FROM STRATEGICALLY LOCATED WAREHOUSES

BUTANOL *Assures* LACQUER QUALITY

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION — U.S.A.

Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.06½@	.00
less car lots	lb.	.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.30
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Abietic, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	2.90
carboys	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.40
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
carboys	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.34 @	5.59
carboys	100 lbs.	5.84 @	6.09
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.23 @	6.48
carboys	100 lbs.	6.73 @	6.98
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.11 @	7.36
carboys	100 lbs.	7.61 @	7.86
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.47 @	7.83
carboys	100 lbs.	7.97 @	8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	9.14 @	9.39
carboys	100 lbs.	9.64 @	9.89
synthetic, 99½ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.14 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.39 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	9.64 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.89 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.74 @	3.99
carboys	100 lbs.	4.24 @	4.49
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.21 @	4.46
carboys	100 lbs.	4.71 @	4.96
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.06 @	7.31
carboys	100 lbs.	7.56 @	7.81
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.90 @	9.15
carboys	100 lbs.	9.40 @	9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs.		2.93 @	3.18
carboys	100 lbs.	3.43 @	3.68
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.55 @	5.80
carboys	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.94 @	6.19
carboys	100 lbs.	6.44 @	6.69
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.90 @	7.43
carboys	100 lbs.	7.40 @	7.93
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04¼
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	2.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p. c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00 @	95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00 @	110.00
barrels	ton.	105.00 @	110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.11½@	.14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums, lb.		.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.82½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.37 @	.39
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.40 @	.43
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12¼
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels, lb.		.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c. demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.47 @	—
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys, lb.		.45 @	—
Acid, laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.08½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming)			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08¼@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys, lb.		.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 98 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Ricinoleic	lb.	.28 @	—
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
single pressed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11¼
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.17
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks,	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.83 @	.88
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
kegs	lb.	.20½@	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.20 @	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	40 @	.42
No. 2, bales	lb.	.36 @	.37
No. 3, bales	lb.	.25 @	.27
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.43
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls, lb.		.73 @	.74
imported, cases	lb.	.74 @	.76
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks, ton.		No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks, ton.		No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.157 @	—
tanks, delivered		.143 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.128 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21½@	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.60 @	3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.33½@	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.44½@	46¼
Alcohol, denatured, special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels, gal.		2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can. gal.		4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums gal.		.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.93
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.18
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 @	.09½
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.72 @	.77
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels, lb.		.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.09 @	—
1,100 to 5,000 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
5,500 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
12,100 to 33,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.08½
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16½
Oleate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate precipitated, bbls	lb.	.16 @	.17
Resinate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.12½@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.14½@	.17
car lots, barrels	lb.	.14 @	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin	lb.	.2290@	—
powdered (see Bronze powder).			
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	26.00	@35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05 @	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21¼
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.65 @	3.70
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 50 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11¼
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11¼
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, Apr.-June delivery, bulk	ton.	21.50	@23.00
200-lb. bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, May shipment, bulk	ton.	20.00	@20.50
bags	ton.	22.00	@22.50
spot or nearby, resale, bulk	ton.	21.00	@22.00
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	6.00
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.80
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.90
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14¼	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
(from pentane), delivered tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.122 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.40
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb.		.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.128 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.70 @	1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	.85 @	1.00
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.22
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½@	.14¼
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
star, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.00
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14¼@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.0595@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.16
Salt, 65% to 66% tins	lb.	.20 @	.22
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.28
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.43
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¼
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.45 @	22.70
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.25 @	4.50
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07½
barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.25¾@	.28
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb.		5.20 @	5.25
Trioxide (see Acid arsenous) White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.06
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb.		1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.28 @	.35
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00	@150.00
car lots, bags	ton.	30.00	@60.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50	@32.50
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00	@53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00	@50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00	@23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.		23.00	@35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.00 @	5.25
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.75 @	1.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15½@	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.40 @	3.50
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton.	40.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags, ton.		38.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb.		.13 @	.14
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00	@65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags, ton.		67.00	@69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels, lb.		.04¼@	.05¼
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.45 @	4.50
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.13
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton.		23.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk ton.		19.00 @	—
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	23.00	@27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	28.00	@32.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	11.50 @	—

Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00	@ 8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.65	@ .70
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .13
Root, bales	lb.	.10	@ .12
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.60	@ .62
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.10	@ 1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.20	@ 1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.27	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22	@ —
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.28	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.23	@ —
pure, works, drums	gal.	.27	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22	@ —
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.67	@ .69
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40	@ .45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65	@ 1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	.52	@ 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	.90	@ 1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums	lb.	.40	@ .41
technical, drums	lb.	.30	@ .31
Formate, cans	lb.	2.75	@ 3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15	@ 3.50
Berberis root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels,	lb.	.60	@ —
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24	@ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35	@ 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs	lb.	.53	@ .55
Beth root, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.45	@ 2.50
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.65	@ 2.70
Metal, ton lots	lb.	.85	@ —
Nitrate, crystals, jars	lb.	.95	@ —
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.60	@ —
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	1.25	@ —
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.20	@ —
Subgallate barrels	lb.	1.35	@ —
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	3.70	@ 3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.15	@ —
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.20	@ 5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans	lb.	3.10	@ 3.15
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags	lb.	.05	@ —
cartons	lb.	.05½	@ —
cases	lb.	.06½	@ —
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.0272	@.0275
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0282	@.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½ lb. cases	lb.	.03½	@ .04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .26
Coach, in japan, cans	lb.	.42	@ .44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .17
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32	@ —
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels,	lb.	.10	@ .18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .22
special high-grade, bbls.	lb.	.26	@ .42
velvet, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .12
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32	@ —
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32	@ 4.10
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.08	@ .10
Root bark, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
ordinary, car lots, works,	ton.	60.00	@65.00
by-product, car lots, works,	ton.	50.00	@55.00
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75	@ 2.00
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk,	unit.	1.80	@ 1.90
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	1.80	@ 2.00
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, April shipment, bags	unit.	1.85	@ —
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.10	@ .12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .36
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	gal.	7.62	@ —
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, half-pints.		.37	@ —
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	half-pints.	.28	@ .38
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .25
grinding grades, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .30
jobbing grades, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .10
lithographic grades, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .30
in oil, cans	half-pints.	.32	@ .52
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs	lb.	.79	@ .81
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c. crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.70
Bone, raw, 4% p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	20.00	@21.00
Indian	ton.	22.00	@23.00
South American, to arrive	ton.	20.00	@20.50
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	17.00	@19.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate	ton.	21.50	@ —
imported, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports	ton.	18.00	@ —
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	17.00	@19.00
imported, bags	ton.	18.50	@ —
Boneset leaves, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.18	@ .30
Borax, technical, 99½ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	46.00	@ —
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	40.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	50.00	@ —
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton.	55.00	@60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	tons.	41.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	51.00	@ —
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	45.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	55.00	@ —
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher.			
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls.	lb.	.11½	@ .14
powder, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ .14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35	@ 2.00
Brazilwood, sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36	@ —
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.38	@ —
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43	@ —
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75	@ 1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk	lb.	.50	@ .75
linings, bulk	lb.	.75	@ 1.50
Gold, bulk, litho. grades	lb.	.40	@ .55
moulding	lb.	.50	@ .75
printing ink	lb.	.65	@ 1.05
radiators	lb.	.40	@ .50
sprayers	lb.	.50	@ .80
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .11
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¾	@ —
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades, cans	gal.	3.62	@ —
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04¼	@ .05
in oil, cans	gal.	3.14	@ —
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.10	@ .11
sulphate, cans	oz.	.05	@ .06
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Berries, bags	lb.	.23	@ .24
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05¼	@ .07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04	@ —
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums	lb.	.134	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.139	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.124	@ —
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.109	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.114	@ —
tanks	lb.	.099	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.35	@ .36
Lactate, drums	lb.	.29	@ —
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20	@ .22
works, drums	lb.	.21½	@ .23
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.80	@ —

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles.	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.60	@ 3.65
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.55	@ .60
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more bulk	lb.	1.85	@ —
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases	lb.	1.90	@ 1.95
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.55	@ 1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.82	@ 4.87
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15	@ .16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.25	@ .27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		2.50	@ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60	@ .62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.82	@ 1.97
drums	100 lbs.	1.82	@ 1.97
car lots, works, drums,	ton.	21.00	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	21.00	@ —
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.69	@ 1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	18.00	@ —
imported, shipment, casks	ton.	16.00	@19.00
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125 lb. barrels	lb.	.47	@ —
25-pound lots	lb.	.54	@ —
technical, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.25	@ —
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.15	@ —
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60	@ .85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55	@ .60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.85	@ 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25	@ .28
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex-vessel, ports, bags	ton.	24.50	@ —
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .19
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags, unit.		.60	@ —
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.14½	@ .16
car lots	lb.	.14	@ —
Sulphate (see plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½	@ .24
luminous, tins	lb.	.75	@ .80
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.40	@ .45
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.15	@ —
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.38	@ .39
tablets, tins	lb.	.44	@ .45
powdered, cases	lb.	.39	@ .40
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60	@ 1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.	lb.	.16	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .03¾
Morocco, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .04
Turkish, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .04
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.09	@ .09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10	@ .10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set.	.08½	@ .08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.09	@ .09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases,	set.	.12	@ .20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.14	@ .16
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	1.90	Nom.
powdered, boxes	lb.	2.20	Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	.85	@ .90
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.15	@ 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@ .11½
commercial, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼	@ .09
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	.75	@ 1.05
decorticated, cases	lb.	.50½	@ .51
green, bags	lb.	.40	@ .40½
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
two years, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
new crop, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10½	@ —
granular, drums	lb.	.11½	@ —
30 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09	@ —
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.09	@ .09½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.07¾	@ .08
No. 3, bales	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
shortstick, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
China, rolls, selected, cases	lb.	.05¼	@ .05½
broken, extra, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .03¾
Saigon, cases	lb.	.16½	@ .16¾
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.12	@ .12½
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.09	@ .10
Castile soap, white, 40-lb. case	lb.	15.50	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .22
Castoreum, cans	lb.	10.00	@18.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, bags	ton.	14.00	@ —
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, April-May shipment, bags,	ton.	16.00	@ —
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.35	@ .35½
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.15	@ .16
black, mixed	lb.	.04½	@ .05½
colored, single	lb.	.05	@ —
transparent	lb.	.16	@ .17
ivory, grained	lb.	.13	@ .14
ungrained	lb.	.13	@ .14
shavings, amber	lb.	.10½	@ .12½
colored, mixed	lb.	.05	@ .08
ivory	lb.	.11	@ .12
white	lb.	.11	@ .12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80	@ .90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00	@ —
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.65	@ —
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels,	lb.	.25	@ —
works, 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.28	@ —
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03	@ .04
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .02¾
light, casks	lb.	.02¾	@ .05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.14	@ .16
Roman, bales	lb.	.30	@ .35
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .01¾
tanks	lb.	.01¼	@ .01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.04¾	@ —
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.75	@ .80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders	lb.	.05½	@ —
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05½	@ —
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07½	@ —
tanks, works, freight equalized	100 lbs.	1.75	@ —
Pacific Coast, delivered	100 lbs.	2.35	@ —
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins	lb.	2.00	@ —
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.25	@ .26
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles	lb.	1.15	@ 1.40
alcohol-soluble, tins	lb.	3.82	@ —
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)	ton.	16.00	@19.00
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40	@ .45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	2.50	@ 2.55
Cinchona bark, quilla, short, bags	lb.	.45	@ .50
long, cases	lb.	.48	@ .55
broken, bags	lb.	.14½	@ .15
chips, bags	lb.	.14½	@ .15
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.48	@ .54
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.28	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.27	@ .34
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.20	@ —
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.75	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.85	@ 3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.25	@ 2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales,	lb.	.11	@ .12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.65	@ 4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.57	@ —
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.25	@ 2.50
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.00	@ 3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.09	@ .09¼
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.09	@ .09½
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	6.00	@ 8.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75	@ .80
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	1.34	@ 1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66	@ 1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.39	@ .40
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26	@ —
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½	@ —
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11½	@ —
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.90
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.36	@ .40
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.37	@ .46
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.19	@ .20
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.09¼	@ .09½
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@10.25
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20	@ 9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75	@ 7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25	@ 8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
blue, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	24.00	@25.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.55	@ .60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13	@ .14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Colocynth, pulp, sales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.13	@ .14
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.15	@ .16
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.05	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .15½
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39	@ .44
Iodide, bottles	oz.	5.07	@ 5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.20	@ —
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.14½	@ .17
red, kegs	lb.	.14¾	@ .15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	14.00	@15.00
barrels	ton.	16.00	@17.00
bulk	ton.	12.00	@13.00
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0165	@.0170
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags,	lb.	.05½	@ .06
bleached, bags	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Russian, bags	lb.	.02½	@ .02¾
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.46	@ —
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	2.51	@ —
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.67	@ .72
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35	@ —
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.10	@ 3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
so-called, bales	lb.	.06	@ .08
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .10
Cream tartar, barrels	lb.	.14½	@ .14¾
kegs	lb.	.15	@ .15¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45	@ .47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.45	@ 1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks	gal.	.11	@ .12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10	@ .12
III, works, tanks	gal.	.09	@ .12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10½	@ .11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.34	@ —
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags	lb.	.25	@ .26
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.30	@ .31
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	@ .26
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.09	@ .09½
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales,	lb.	.02½	@ —
less car lot, bales	lb.	.03½	@ —
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .05
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c., nitrogen, bags, delivered	unit-ton.	.97½	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14	@ .15
granular, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.10	@ .10½
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .03¾
German, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03¼
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08¾
English, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08
German, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Derris root, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Dextrin, British gum, bags, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	3.39	@ 3.59
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	3.14	@ 3.34
white, bags	100 lbs.	3.09	@ 3.29
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.07¾	@ .08¾
tapioca, bags	lb.	.06¾	@ .07¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
small lots	lb.	.77	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.20½	@ —
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35	@ 2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags	ton.	60.00	@80.00
less car lots, bags	ton.	75.00	@95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.20½	@ —
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31¾	@ —
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.20	@ —
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.52	@ .54
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14	@ .16
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, drums	lb.	.27	@ .30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums	lb.	.26	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.25	@ —
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Digicol oleate, barrels	lb.	.16	@ —
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Dimethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½	@ —
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26	@ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15½	@ .16¼
purified, barrels	lb.	.17½	@ .18½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .15
Dinitronaphtalene, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.23	@ .24
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42	@ .43
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls.	lb.	.30	@ —
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Diaphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.31	@ .32
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.33	@ .34
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton.	26.00	@27.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05¼
Doggrass, root, cut, bales	lb.	.11	@ .13
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.04	@ .05
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.65	@ .85
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.83	@ 1.00
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	34.50	@35.00
Dye, coaltar:—			
Color Index No.			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.10	@ 1.35
20 Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50	@ .54
24 Sundan I	lb.	1.00	@ 1.26
27 Orange G	lb.	.60	@ .75
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	@ .54
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	@ .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	@ 1.00

Dyes, coaltar:—				
Color Index No.				
73	Sudan II	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
79	Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50 @	.60
88	Bordeaux B.	lb.	.90 @	.95
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.75 @	.80
151	Orange II	lb.	.78 @	.85
165	Lake red C	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
176	Fast red A	lb.	.60 @	.75
179	Azo rubin	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 @	.90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32 @	.40
204	Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 @	2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75 @	.80
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75 @	.80
246	Acid black 10B	lb.	.50 @	.70
252	Brilliant concent	lb.	.90 @	1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 @	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 @	1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.60 @	.65
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 @	.85
329	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	.44 @	.46
332	Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44 @	.46
364	Paper yellow	lb.	.83 @	.90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58 @	.70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 @	1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.50 @	.75
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25 @	.30
415	Direct orange R	lb.	.60 @	.70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.75 @	.85
420	Direct brown M	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40 @	.42½
455	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 @	.50
502	Direct azurin G	lb.	.75 @	.80
512	Direct blue RW	lb.	.80 @	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 @	1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75 @	1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.25 @	.50
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 @	.45
593	Direct green B	lb.	.75 @	.90
594	Direct green G	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35 @	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
636	Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00 @	3.00
666	Acid green B	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
680	Methyl violet	lb.	.85 @	.90
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 @	3.00
793	Phosphin	lb.	1.50 @	1.55
812	Primulin	lb.	.50 @	.52
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
865	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35 @	.50
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 @	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.40 @	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 @	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 @	—
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 @	.54
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 @	.50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 @	.50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15 @	.18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 @	1.00
	Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75 @	.80
Dyes,	natural (see name of article).			

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.44 @	.43
spray, cases	lb.	.46 @	.47
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
dark, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13 @	.15
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.15 @	.16
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	11.00 @	11.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Ephredrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.25 @	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00 @	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00 @	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
less car lots, bbls	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
imported, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
bags, 100 lbs		1.90 @	—
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
Spanish, bags	lb.	.32 @	.35
Escrine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00 @	21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00 @	21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34 @	.35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Acetic, drums	lb.	.11¼@	—
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles	lb.	.75 @	.77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums	lb.	.08½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.07½@	—
takwagon	lb.	.07½@	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.1090@	—
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40 @	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.00 @	6.05
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30 @	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½@	.50
cans	lb.	.52 @	.55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works	lb.	.30 @	.32½
Ethylbenzylaniliin, drums	lb.	.88 @	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.06 @	.09
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	.23
tanks, works	lb.	.19 @	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 @	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16½@	.17
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½@	.18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½@	—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45 @	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.50 @	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.03 @	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.40
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
German, large, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
small, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	5.00 @	9.25
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.80
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk.	unit-ton.	2.00 &	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	31.00 @	32.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	1.50 &	.50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.09¾@	.13¼
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00 @	—
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00 @	—
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	35.50 @	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50 @	—
bags	ton.	31.50 @	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00 @	14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00 @	14.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50 @	—
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50 @	29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Formaldehydeaniin, drums	lb.	.37½@	.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00 @	26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
refined, car lots, drums, works	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½@	.25
Fusel oil, crude, drums	lb.	.14½@	—
refined, drums	lb.	.245 @	.281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09
solid, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00 @	26.00

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.03½@	.06
plantation, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06½
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08 @	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.04¾@	—
branded qualities	gal.	.05 @	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06 @	.07
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.03½@	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk.	gal.	.03¾@	—
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk.	gal.	.03¾@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk.	gal.	.03¾@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03½@	.03¼
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
Oklahoma-Texas, U. S. Motor, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., 57 octane	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
57-64 octane	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
65 octane	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
14-16 vapor	gal.	.02¾@	.03
16-18 vapor	gal.	.02¼@	.02½
22-24 vapor	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
26-30 vapor	gal.	.01½@	.01¾
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.04¾@	.04¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.04¾@	.04¾
60-62, 400 a.p.s.r.	gal.	.04¾@	.04¾
64-66, 390 e. p.	gal.	.04¾@	.05¼
Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—		T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta	gal.	.20	.22
Boston	gal.	.13	.13
Chicago	gal.	.15	.15
Cincinnati	gal.	.125	.145
Denver	gal.	.18	.19
Louisville	gal.	.17	.18
Minneapolis	gal.	.144	.154
New Orleans	gal.	.155	.155
New York	gal.	.145	.145
San Francisco	gal.	.145	.18
Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49 @	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.18 @	.19
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.20
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Geranyi acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	4.00
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03½
Cochin (ABC), bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
lemon, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.14½
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12½
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
bright, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases	lb.	2.00 @	4.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	6.00 @	7.00
fibers, cases	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10 @	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75 @	1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).			
Glue:—			
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	.10
better grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.09 @	.14
Casein, kegs	lb.	.18 @	.22
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.16 @	.24
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.12 @	.16
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.10 @	.14
Imported, medal, bags	lb.	.12 @	.16
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼@	.10½
cans	lb.	.11¾@	.12
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
less car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05½
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85 @	.90
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09½
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)			
Grease—			
House, tierces	lb.	.02 @	.02½
White, tierces	lb.	.02½@	.03¾
Yellow, tierces	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
Wool (see Adeps lanæ and Degras.)			
Green—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.25½
medium, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.48 @	—
in oil, cans	gal.	6.34 @	—
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19 @	.21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27 @	.29
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼@	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.18 @	.20
strained, cases	lb.	.70 @	.71
Wood	lb.	.04 @	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.55 @	1.65
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.80 @	1.83
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
Gum, Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
No. 2 bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.08½@	.12
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.05 @	1.45
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.17 @	.20
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, bags	lb.	.20 @	.21
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
dark, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
kettle size, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05½
chips, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½
dust, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
kettle size, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
kettle size No. 2, bags	lb.	.10 @	.12
sorts, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Pale, bags	lb.	.20 @	.25
selected, hard	lb.	.15 @	.18
Picture, bags	lb.	.35 @	.40
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
nubs and chips	lb.	.03½@	.04
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags	lb.	.12½@	.14
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Macassar, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
chips, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.10
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.07 @	.08
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
Loba Du, baskets	lb.	.05½@	.06
CBB, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
CNE, baskets	lb.	.05¼@	.06½
DBB, baskets	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
DK, baskets	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Dust, baskets	lb.	.03½@	.04½
MA, baskets	lb.	.05 @	.05½
MB, baskets	lb.	.04½@	.05
WS, baskets	lb.	.06½@	.07¼
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
chips, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06
split, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11½
nubs, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09½
mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07¼
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases,	lb.	.08½@	.09¼
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.09¾@	.11½
E, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06
dust	lb.	.04 @	.05
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
No. 2, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07½
No. 3, cases	lb.	.04½@	.05
chips, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06
dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.05
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.09½@	.10
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09 @	.10
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
light, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.75 @	.85
Gamboge, pipe, cases	lb.	.45 @	.50
powdered, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.65
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09¾
superior, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Gualac (see G).			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.20 @	.28
XX	lb.	.15 @	.16
No. 1	lb.	.09 @	.12
No. 2	lb.	.08 @	.09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases,	lb.	.30 @	.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½@	.16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11¾@	.12
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½@	.08¼
Dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.06
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52 @	.56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13 @	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.11 @	.14
Dust, cases	lb.	.08 @	.12
Kino, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Mastic, cases	lb.	.26½@	.27
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.05½@	.07
tears, cases	lb.	.09 @	.19
Opium (see O).			
Paracoumarone (see P).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.21 @	.22
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16
sorts, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Talha, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—			
No. 1, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70
No. 2, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
No. 3, cases	lb.	.28 @	.30
No. 4, cases	lb.	.15 @	.20
No. 5, bags	lb.	.10 @	.15
No. 6, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
sorts, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yacca, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
Hemlock extract, 26 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03½@	—
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07¾
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.13
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13 @	—
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15 @	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23 @	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46 @	.47
technical, drums	lb.	.37 @	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00 @	13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.		.90 @	1.00
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	1.40 @	1.50
Hops, domestic, bales	lb.	.37 @	.40
imported, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Hydrangea root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00 @	9.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00 @	9.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00 @	11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04
bottles	gross.	6.7o @	15.25
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.00 @	13.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb	51 @	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00 @	33.00
Infusorial earth (see Diatomaceous earth).			
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kegs	lb.	1.95 @	—
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.50 @	4.65
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	3.25
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.70 @	.75
powdered, boxes	lb.	.80 @	.85
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.04½@	.07
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans	lb.	.72 @	—
powder, cans	lb.	.84 @	—
scales, cans	lb.	.77 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.10 @	3.15
sryup, demijohns	lb.	.40 @	.45
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47 @	.50
scales, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans	lb.	.54 @	—
scales, cans	lb.	.50 @	—
ferrous, cans	lb.	.25 @	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.59 @	—
scales, cans	lb.	.64 @	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.47 @	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43
pearls, can	lb.	.42 @	.43
green, scales, cans	lb.	.47 @	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43
pearls, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25½@	.27¾
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½@	.40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.25½@	.27¾
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.50
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48 @	—
small lots	lb.	.58 @	—
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums,	lb.	.07 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
tanks	lb.	.06 @	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.28
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.23
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.19 @	.20
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13½@	.14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W., export, bulk	gal.	.06½@	—
cases	gal.	.1765@	—
W. W., bulk	lb.	.03½@	—
export, bulk	gal.	.06½@	—
cases	gal.	.18 @	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
water white, bulk	gal.	.04½@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
42-44, water white	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
Pennsylvania, 45 water white	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
46, water white	gal.	.04¾@	.04¾
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—			
Atlanta	gal.	.11 @	—
Boston	gal.	.10 @	—
Chicago	gal.	.10 @	—
Cincinnati	gal.	.12 @	—
Denver	gal.	.125 @	—
Louisville	gal.	.09 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.11 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11 @	—
New York	gal.	.09 @	—
San Francisco	gal.	.155 @	—
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).			
Kieselguhr (see Earth, diatomaceous)			
Kola nuts, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05

L

Lady slipper root, bales	lb.	.30 @	.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, city, tierces	100 lbs.	4.25 @	4.35
compound, tierces	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
middlewestern, tierces	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.60

Lavender flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.14 @	.20
select, bales	lb.	.27 @	.30
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.09½
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11¼
crystals, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10½
granular, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.11¼
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.09 @	.10¼
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, pure, boxes	lb.	.46 @	—
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.23
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.095 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0855@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.08037@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.07464@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.07372@	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11½@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1035@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09729@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09036@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08942@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Sulphate, barrels, works (See also Lead, white.)	lb.	.06 @	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.05½@	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0990@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.11 @	.20
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)			
Lime salts (see Calcium.)			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
without leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Linseed, cake, bags	ton.	18.00	@18.50
Meal, bags	ton.	25.00	@26.00
Litharge, assayer's casks	lb.	.07½@	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.05½@	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.095 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0855@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.08037@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.07464@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons	lb.	.07372@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Imported, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.12 @	.19
Seed, bags	lb.	.21 @	.32
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.09
solid, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00	@25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
Imported, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.00 @	5.00
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.19 @	.21

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.33 @	.34
Batavia, No. 2, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb.	.29 @	.30
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.22 @	.25
Magnesia, arsenate, car lots, bags (cased)	lb.	.20 @	—
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
technical, barrels	lb.	.04 @	—
light, extra, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.40
standard, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.09¼
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, carrels	ton.	46.00	@56.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
blue, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca, root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Manganese borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¾
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19½
solid, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12¼
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	24.00	@25.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
small, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.60	@14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.18½@	.19
German, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	2.90 @	3.00
synthetic, cases	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.64 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.72 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.91 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.13 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Mercury oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.58 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.10 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.64 @	.65
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.30 @	1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.40 @	1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.50	@12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.25	@10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	11.50	@13.00
4 x4 in.	pkg.	14.50	@14.70
3⅜@5/7 in.	pkg.	17.50	@18.50
3⅜x5/7 in.	pkg.	18.25	@19.20
Silver, 3⅜@3⅜ in.	pkg.	2.25	@ 2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.82 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, divd. tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
95 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.38 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums inclued	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, pure, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	2.50 @	—
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.14 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
hulled, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	.77 @	.79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles	oz.	7.80 @	7.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.65 @	9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.25 @	9.30
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
California, brown, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
German, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Myrobalans, J1, ship't, bags	ton.	25.00	@26.00
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	14.75 @	—
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	14.50 @	—
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.	100 lbs.	1.65 @	2.25
imported, c.i.f. bags.	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Nerolin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
kegs	lb.	.20 @	.24
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	8 lbs.	8.25	@10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.74½@	.86
10-lb. tins	lb.	.82½@	1.01½
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	10.00	@12.00
barrels	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	1.50 @	1.60
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast	unit-ton.	1.50 @	1.75
f.o.b. western works	unit-ton.	1.00 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.13
110's, bags, cases	lb.	.11 @	.11½
West India, bags, cases	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03½
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	1.85 @	2.25
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.45 @	.48
Amyris, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	19.00	@20.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins.	lb.	.30 @	.35
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.20 @	.22
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.20 @	2.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.12 @	.13
rectified, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.10
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.24 @	.28
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.48 @	.50
U.S.P., 1X, tins	lb.	.50 @	.60
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.65 @	.70
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums.	lb.	.12 @	—
cans	lb.	.14 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
cans	lb.	.15 @	—
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
rectified, tins	lb.	2.05 @	2.25
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	11.00	@24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.80 @	.85
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08¼@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.08½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums,	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.52 @	.55
tins	lb.	.56 @	.75
Cedarwood, drums, tins	lb.	.24 @	.31
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	7.50 @	9.75
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.20 @	—
25-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.45 @	—
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.04¾@	.05
tanks	lb.	.04¾@	.04½
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
futures	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.00	@11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.35 @	.39
drums	lb.	.33 @	.37
Java, drums	lb.	.46½@	.48
Clove, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
Cochin grade, barrels	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
bulk, shipments, c.i.f.	lb.	.03	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.21 @	.24
Japanese, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.21 @	.22
Norwegian, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.21
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	20.00	@22.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.35
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
works, tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
refined, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.60
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.45 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
Degras (see D)			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.65 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.75 @	.85
Dip (see D).			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	3.60
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases	lb.	.21 @	.23
drums	lb.	.19 @	.21
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.60 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.60 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.45 @	.50
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20	bbl.	.35 @	.40
18-20	bbl.	.40 @	.45
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.75 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.40 @	.45
26-30	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.22½@	.26
18-22	bbl.	.27½@	.30
22-26	bbl.	.30 @	.35
24-26	bbl.	.35 @	.40
26-30	bbl.	.45 @	.50
28-30	bbl.	.65 @	.70
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
36-40	gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.05
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.02¼@	.02½
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.02¾@	.03
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.01¾@	.02
36-38	gal.	.01¾@	.02
38-40	gal.	.01¾@	.02½
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.01½@	.01¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.01¾@	.02
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.01½@	.01¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¾
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins	lb.	4.00 @	5.35
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.75
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.40
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross		3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles	gross.	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.65 @	.75
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.12	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.10 @	3.00
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	8.87½@	—
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs.		7.25 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.30 @	3.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
clarified, cans	lb.	.70 @	—
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.30
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.40 @	.55
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.50 @	7.00
expressed, tins	lb.	9.00	@13.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.55
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0720@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0780@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0820@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0860@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0890@	.0910
raw tanks	lb.	.0680@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0740@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.0780@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0820@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0810@	.0850
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.0830@	.0870
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock,	gal.	.80 @	.81
cylinder, light, filtered D 600	gal.	.27 @	.28
Warren, E 600	gal.	.24½@	.27
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.22 @	.22¼
650 s. r.	gal.	.22 @	.23
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.30 @	.31
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.26 @	.27
California, pale or red, at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive,	gal.	.14 @	.14½
140-150 vis.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
215 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.17
300 vis.	gal.	.17 @	.17½
350 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.17¾
410 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.18
450 vis.	gal.	.17¾@	.18¼
500 vis.	gal.	.18 @	.18½
600 vis.	gal.	.18¼@	.18¾
700 vis.	gal.	.18½@	.19
900 vis.	gal.	.19½@	—
1,000 vis.	gal.	.19¼@	.19¾
1,200 vis.	gal.	.21¼@	—
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21¾@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21¾@	—
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08¼@	.08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10½
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¼
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11½
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¼
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12½@	.13
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¾@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13½@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13½
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15½
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11½@	.12
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.14½@	.15
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.17
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.11½@	.12
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.13 @	.13½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.14 @	.14½
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.15 @	.15½
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.20½@	.21
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock	gal.	.16 @	.16½
600 cold test (light bright) 40 pour	gal.	.19½@	.20
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.19½@	.20
10 to 25 pour	gal.	.19½@	.20
10 to 15 pour	gal.	.22 @	.23
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.10 @	—
refined, alkali, barrels	lb.	.0515@	.0575
tanks	lb.	.0475@	—
light, pressed, bbls	lb.	.0390@	.0450
tanks	lb.	.0350@	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	6.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels	gal.	.40 @	.45
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	13.00 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	10.00 @	—
Neroli, bottles	lb.	85.00	@90.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.58 @	.60
edible, barrels	gal.	1.30 @	1.40
foots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾@	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12¼@	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Oleo, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.12½@	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins. lb.	.40	@	.45
expressed, African, drums. lb.	.66	@	.70
California, tins. lb.	.70	@	—
Messina U.S.P., coppers. lb.	.90	@	1.60
West India, tins. lb.	1.10	@	1.15
Origanum, commercial, tins. lb.	.25	@	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks. lb.	.03½@		.03¼
shipments, casks. lb.	.02⅝@		.02¾
Niger, casks. lb.	.02¾@		.02⅞
shipment, casks. lb.	.02½@		.0255
Palm kernel, denatured, drums. lb.	.04½		Nom.
Palmarosa, tins. lb.	1.65	@	1.70
Patchouli, bottles. lb.	2.75	@	3.50
Peanut, crude, barrels. lb.	.06¼		Nom.
mill, tanks. lb.	.03		Nom.
refined, edible, barrels. lb.	.08	@	.11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins. lb.	1.65	@	1.75
imported, tins. lb.	1.15	@	1.35
Peppermint, natural, cases. lb.	1.70	@	1.85
redistilled, U.S.P., tins. lb.	1.95	@	2.00
Perilla, drums. lb.	.05	@	.05½
tanks, Coast. lb.	.04½@		—
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins. lb.	.87	@	1.00
Pimento, tins. lb.	1.05	@	2.00
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels. gal.	.59	@	.60
water-white, barrels. gal.	.64	@	.65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans. lb.	.58	@	.70
Poppyseed, barrels. gal.	1.55	@	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels. gal.	.56	@	.58
refined, denatured, bbls. gal.	.37		Nom.
Red, distilled or saponified barrels. lb.	.06	@	.06¾
drums. lb.	.05¾	@	.06
tanks. lb.	.05	@	—
white, barrels. lb.	.10¼	@	.10¾
imported, barrels. gal.	1.05	@	1.50
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles. oz.	2.00	@	3.00
natural, coppers. oz.	5.50	@	18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins. lb.	.22	@	.27
U.S.P., tins. lb.	.26½	@	.30½
Rosin, first rectified, drums. gal.	.38	@	.42
second rectified, drums. gal.	.43	@	.46
third rectified, drums. gal.	.47	@	.49
Salmon, coast, tanks. gal.	.11½	@	—
Sandalwood, Australian, tins. lb.	4.50	@	5.50
East India, U.S.P., makers, tins.	4.75	@	5.75
Sardine, Coast, tanks. gal.	.12	@	.15
for poultry feeding, coast, drums. gal.	.45	@	.50
Sassafras, artificial, drums. lb.	.17½	@	—
cans. lb.	.19½	@	—
natural, drums, tins. lb.	.50	@	1.00
Savin, tins. lb.	1.65	@	2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums. lb.	.09½	@	.10
yellow, drums. lb.	.09	@	.09½
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels. lb.	.0460@		.0500
tanks. lb.	.0400@		—
refined, barrels. lb.	.0500@		.0540
tanks. lb.	.0440@		—
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases. lb.	.95	@	1.00
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums, lb.	.0880@		.0900
45 deg., drums. lb.	.0810@		.0830
natural, drums. lb.	.0760@		.0780
Spruce, tins. lb.	.65	@	.75
Sweet birch, Northern, tins. lb.	1.90	@	3.00
Southern, tins. lb.	1.30	@	1.65
Tallow, acidless, bbls. 100 lbs.	6.00	@	—
tanks. 100 lbs.	5.50	@	—
Tansy, tins. lb.	1.50	@	1.90
Tar, commercial, barrels. gal.	.17	@	.19
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels. lb.	.05½		Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins. lb.	.50	@	.75
white, tins. lb.	.62½	@	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums. lb.	.06¼	@	.07¼
75 p.c., barrels, drums. lb.	.08	@	.09
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans. gal.	4.00	@	5.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles. lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels. lb.	.09		Nom.
refined, barrels. lb.	.12		Nom.
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks. lb.	.04		Nom.
No. 2 coast, tanks. lb.	.03½		Nom.
refined, natural, drums. lb.	.0580@		.0600
winter, bleached, drums. lb.	.0620@		.0640
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums. gal.	.70½	@	.75½
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums. gal.	.78	@	.83
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums. gal.	.83	@	.88
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums. gal.	.58	@	.63
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums. gal.	.73	@	.78
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums. gal.	.78	@	.83
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums. gal.	.81	@	.86
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums. gal.	.83	@	.88
Wintergreen, Northern, tins. lb.	4.00	@	8.00
Southern, tins. lb.	2.65	@	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins. lb.	1.65	@	1.85
Wormwood, tins. lb.	2.00	@	2.25
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans. lb.	3.50	@	5.25
Manila, bottles. lb.	26.00	@	30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases. lb.	11.90	@	12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans. lb.	12.85	@	13.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans. lb.	12.85	@	13.85
Orange mineral, American ex-white lead, casks. lb.	.10¼	@	—
ex-red lead, casks. lb.	.09	@	—
French, Tours, casks. lb.	.15½	@	—
kegs. lb.	.16½	@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales. lb.	.07½	@	.08
sweet, bales. lb.	.06½	@	.07
Orange flower petals, cases. lb.	.22	@	.23
Orris root, Florentine, bags. lb.	.08½	@	.09
fingers, cases. lb.	.90	@	.95
powdered, barrels, boxes. lb.	.11	@	.12
Verona, bales. lb.	.07½	@	.08
powdered, bales. lb.	.10	@	.11
Orthochloraniiin, drums. lb.	.65	@	.75
Orthoanisidin, barrels. lb.	.84	@	—
Orthoanisidin, barrels. lb.	1.00	@	1.25
Orthochlorophenol, drums. lb.	.50	@	.65
Orthocresol, drums. lb.	.13	@	.15
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums. lb.	.05½	@	.06
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs. lb.	.28	@	.29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins. lb.	.70	@	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs. lb.	.85	@	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums. lb	.05½	@	.06
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs. lb	2.00	@	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums. lb	.14½	@	.15
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels. lb.	.07	@	.07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases. lb.	1.30	@	1.60
Paprika, extra fancy, cases. lb.	.22½	@	.23
fair, bags. lb.	.18½	@	.19
fancy, bags. lb.	.21½	@	.22
medium, bags. lb.	.20½	@	.21
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs. lb.	.85	@	.88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls. lb.	.92	@	.94
hydrochloride, barrels. lb.	1.40	@	1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums. lb.	.50	@	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums. lb.	.07	@	.11
Paracymene, refined, drums. gal.	.70	@	1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums. lb.	.15	@	—
kegs. lb.	.16	@	.25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls. lb.	.0195@		.02
124@126 A.m.p., bbls. lb.	.0195@		.02
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels. lb.	.0190@		.0195
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.03	@	—
123@125 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.03	@	.0310
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb.	.0275@		.02⅞
125@127 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.0320@		.0330
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb.	.0275@		.02⅞
128@130 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.0340@		.0355
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb.	.03	@	.03¼
130@132 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.0360@		.0370
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb.	.03¼@		.03¼
133@135 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.0420@		.0430
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb.	.04	@	.04½
135@137 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.0445@		.0455
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb.	.04¼@		.04¼
cases ½c. per pound higher than bags.			
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls., lb.	.02¾@		.03¼
111@115 A.m.p., bbls. lb.	.02¾@		.03½
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags. lb.	.02¼@		.02⅝
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags. lb.	.01¾@		.02
124@126, bags. lb.	.01¾@		.02¼
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, **kegs. lb.**	.38	@	—
100-lb. lots, kegs. lb.	.39	@	—
Paraldehyde, technical, drums. lb.	.20½	@	.23
U.S.P., carboys. lb.	.37	@	.45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs. lb.	.45	@	.48
Paranitroaniiin, kegs. lb.	.51	@	—
contract, kegs. lb.	.48	@	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs. lb.	.23½	@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs. lb.	.46	@	.47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs. lb.	.36	@	.37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls. lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb.	.70	@	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels. lb.	.55	@	—
Paratoluidin, barrels. lb.	.58	@	.60
Pareira brava root, bales. lb.	.15	@	.16
Paris green, bulk. lb.	.22½	@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales. lb.	.04½	@	.05
Patchouli leaves, bales. lb.	.15	@	.16
Pellitory root, bales. lb.	.13	@	.15
Pennyroyal, bales. lb.	.08	@	.09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars. gal	.07	@	—
drums, car lots. gal.	.09	@	—
drums, l.c.l. gal.	.13	@	—
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots. gal.	.17	@	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags. lb.	.07¼@		.07½
Lampong, bags. lb.	.06½@		.06¾
Tellicherry, bags. lb.	.08⅛@		.08¾
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags. lb.	.16	@	.16½
Birdseye, bags. lb.	.23	@	.24
Mombassa, bags. lb.	.15½	@	.15½
white, Java, Muntok, bags. lb.	.09	@	.09½
Singapore, Muntok, bags. lb.	.09	@	.09½
Peppermint leaves, bales. lb.	.18	@	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels. lb.	.25		Nom.
Peru balsam, drums. lb.	.85	@	.90
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels. lb.	.02	@	.02⅝
light, car lots, barrels. lb.	.02⅝	@	.02¾
medium, car lots, barrels. lb.	.02¾	@	.02⅞
cream, car lots, barrels. lb.	.04½	@	.04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels. lb.	.01¾	@	—
lily white, car lots, barrels. lb.	.05½	@	.05¾
red, car lots, barrels. lb.	.01¾	@	—
snow white, car lots, barrels. lb.	.06½	@	.06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels. lb.	.02½	@	.02¼
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights. bbl.	.55	@	.84
Athens. bbl.	.65	@	.86
Buena Vista Hills. bbl.	.49	@	.87
Coalinga. bbl.	.49	@	.59
Coyote Hills. bbl.	.55	@	.88
Dominguez. bbl.	.65	@	.86
Elk Hills. bbl.	.49	@	.87
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. shipping. bbl.	.83	@	.91
Huntington Beach. bbl.	.55	@	.83
Inglewood. bbl.	.55	@	.75
Kern River. bbl.	.49	@	—
Kettleman Hills. bbls.	.66	@	.78
La Habra. bbl.	.55	@	.71
Lost Hills. bbl.	.49	@	.75
McKittrick. bbl.	.49	@	—
Midway. bbl.	.49	@	.87
Montebello. bbl.	.55	@	.68
Newhall. bbl.	.49	@	—
Olinda Brea. bbl.	.55	@	.81
Playa del Rey. bbl.	.55	@	.77
Richfield. bbl.	.55	@	.84
Rosecrans. bbl.	.65	@	.86
Santa Fe Springs. bbl.	.57	@	.96
Seal Beach. bbl.	.55	@	.84
Signal Hill. bbl.	.55	@	.81
Sunset. bbl.	.49	@	.87
Torrance. bbl.	.55	@	.73
Wheeler Ridge. bbl.	.49	@	.58
Whittier. bbl.	.55	@	.71
Canada:—			
Oil Springs. bbl.	1.75	@	—
Petrolia. bbl.	1.82	@	—
East Texas:—			
Gregg County. bbl.	.50	@	—
Rusk County. bbl.	.50	@	—
Smith County. bbl.	.50	@	—
Upshur County. bbl.	.50	@	—
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill. bbl.	.58	@	.91
Batson. bbl.	.58	@	.91
Conroe. bbl.	.54	@	.74
Dayton. bbl.	.58	@	.91
Evangeline. bbl.	.65	@	.91
*Goose Creek. bbl.	.32	@	.62
High Island. bbl.	.60	@	1.00
*Hull. bbl.	.32	@	.62
*Humble. bbl.	.32	@	.62
Jennings. bbl.	.65	@	.91
Laredo. bbl.	.65	@	.91
*Liberty. bbl.	.32	@	.62
Markham. bbl.	.80	@	1.00
Pettus. bbl.	.55	@	—
Piedras Pintas. bbl.	.60	@	1.10
Refugio, light. bbl.	.32	@	.62
heavy. bbl.	.65	@	—
*Saratoga. bbl.	.58	@	.91
*Sour Lake. bbl.	.32	@	.62
*Spindle Top. bbl.	.32	@	.62
*Terry. bbl.	.58	@	.91

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 32c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois. bbl.	.62	@	—
Indiana. bbl.	.40	@	—
Midland (Mich.). bbl.	.95	@	—
Princeton. bbl.	.62	@	—
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Ragland. bbl.	.60	@	—
Somerset. bbl.	.45	@	.60
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou. bbl.	.20	@	.44
Caddo. bbl.	.20	@	.52
Cameron Meadows. bbl.	.22	@	.52
Cotton Valley. bbl.	.20	@	.52
De Soto. bbl.	.25	@	.49
El Dorado. bbl.	.25	@	.49
Haynesville. bbl.	.19	@	.52
Homer. bbl.	.28	@	.52
Iowa. bbl.	.32	@	.62
Lockport. bbl.	.32	@	.62
Pine Island. bbl.	.20	@	.44
Smackover. bbl.	.20	@	.30
Stephens. bbl.	.61	@	.64
Urania. bbl.	.25	@	—
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco. bbl.	.45	@	—
Tax, per barrel, 10.127c.			
Tuxpan. bbl.	.93	@	—
Tax, per barrel, 16.809c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Corsicana, heavy. bbl.	.60	@	—
light. bbl.	.20	@	.52
North Texas. bbl.	.28	@	.52
Oklahoma-Kansas. bbl.	.28	@	.52
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford Allegany. bbl.	1.47	@	—
Corning. bbl.	.70	@	—
Lima. bbl.	.70	@	—
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines. bbl.	.97	@	—
Eureka lines. bbl.	1.12	@	—
New York Transit lines, bbl.	1.47	@	—
Lower district in National Transit lines, bbl.	1.42	@	1.47
Southwest Penn lines, bbl.	1.17	@	—
Wooster. bbl.	.70	@	—
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy. bbl.	.50	@	—
Cat Creek. bbl.	1.20	@	—
Elk Basin. bbl.	.67	@	—
Grass Creek. bbl.	.87	@	—
Greybull. bbl.	1.20	@	—
Lance Creek. bbl.	.87	@	—
Mule Creek. bbl.	.80	@	—
Pondera. bbl.	.95	@	—
Rock Creek. bbl.	.46	@	—
Salt Creek. bbl.	.76	@	1.00
Sunburst. bbl.	1.05	@	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek. bbl.	.35	@	.40
Luling. bbl.	.30	@	—
Lytton Springs. bbl.	.45	@	—
Mirando. bbl.	.55	@	.70
Panola County. bbl.	.20	@	.52
Salt Flat. bbl.	.40	@	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County. bbl.	.20	@	.41
Gray County. bbl.	.30	@	.46
Hutchinson County. bbl.	.20	@	.41
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M. bbl.	.30	@	—
Crane. bbl.	.30	@	—
Crockett. bbl.	.30	@	—
Ector. bbl.	.30	@	—
Glasscock. bbl.	.30	@	—
Hobbs, N. M. bbl.	.65	@	—
Hogback, N. M. bbl.	.80	@	—
Howard. bbl.	.30	@	—
Jackson, N. M. bbl.	.25	@	—
Lea, N. M. bbl.	.30	@	—
Maljamar, N. M. bbl.	.25	@	—
Mitchell. bbl.	.30	@	—
Pecos. bbl.	.30	@	—
Upton. bbl.	.30	@	—
Winkler. bbl.	.30	@	—
Western Kentucky:—			
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co. bbl.	1.00	@	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities. bbl.	.57	@	—
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars. gal.	.10	@	—
drums, car lots. gal.	.12	@	—
drums, less car lots. gal.	.13	@	—
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums, gal.	.35	@	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars. gal.	.11	@	—
drums, car lots. gal.	.13	@	—
drums, less car lots. gal.	.14	@	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums. gal.	.17	@	.22
10-gallon drums. gal.	.20	@	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents—			
Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars. gal.	.05¼	@	.06¼
Bayonne. gal.	.09½	@	—
Pennsylvania. gal.	.07½	@	—
tankwagon, Chicago. gal.	.152	@	—
Des Moines. gal.	.147	@	—
Milwaukee. gal.	.198	@	—
Minneapolis. gal.	.201	@	—
Newark. gal.	.11	@	.12
New York. gal.	.11	@	—
Omaha. gal.	.16	@	—
St. Louis. gal.	.15	@	—
St. Paul. gal.	.201	@	—
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars. gal.	.12	@	—
Group 3, tankcars. gal.	.06½	@	.07½
Pennsylvania, tankcars. gal.	.05½	@	—
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars. gal.	.05¼	@	—
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 gal.	.05¼	@	—
Bayonne. gal.	.08½	@	—
Stoddard solvents, 48-50 deg. 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars. gal.	.04¾	@	.05¼
East Coast, refinery, tankcars. gal.	.06½	@	—
Pennsylvania. gal.	.06	@	—
tankwagon, Chicago. gal.	.152	@	—
Des Moines. gal.	.146	@	—
Milwaukee. gal.	.155	@	—
Minneapolis. gal.	.143	@	—
Newark. gal.	.12	@	—
New Orleans. gal.	.11	@	—
New York. gal.	.12	@	.13
Omaha. gal.	.134	@	—
Philadelphia. gal.	.14	@	—
St. Louis. gal.	.131	@	—
St. Paul. gal.	.143	@	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars. gal.	.08½	@	—
steel barrels. gal.	.16	@	—
Group 3, tankcars. gal.	.04	@	.04½
tankwagon, Chicago. gal.	.117	@	—
Des Moines. gal.	.142	@	—
Milwaukee. gal.	.175	@	—
Minneapolis. gal.	.153	@	—
Newark. gal.	.11	@	.13
St. Louis. gal.	.127	@	—
St. Paul. gal.	.153	@	—
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).			
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums. lb.	.14½	@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums. lb.	.15	@	.16
Phenobarbital. lb.	6.50	@	7.50
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums. lb.	.50	@	—
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs. lb.	.52	@	—
yellow, barrels. lb.	.45	@	.47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles. lb.	3.65	@	8.25
Phenyl chloride, drums. lb.	.16	@	—
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles. lb.	3.30	@	5.10
commercial, works, kegs. lb.	3.30	@	6.50
pure, works, bottles. lb.	2.95	@	3.25
Phosgene, cylinders. lb.	.70	@	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines. long ton.	6.50	@	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine. long ton.	5.10	@	5.25
70 p.c., mines. long ton.	6.75	@	8.00
72 p.c., mines. long ton.	4.25	@	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines. long ton.	5.25	@	5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines, long ton.	5.50	@	5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines. long-ton.	6.25	@	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, long-ton.	5.00	@	—
75 p.c., mines. long ton.	5.50	@	—
Phosphorus, red, cases. lb.	.40	@	.45
yellow, cases. lb.	.27½	@	.32½
Oxychloride, cylinders. lb.	.18	@	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases. lb.	.38	@	.43
Trichloride, cylinders. lb.	.18	@	.20
Phthalic anhydride, drums. lb.	.15	@	.16
Pichi leaves, bags. lb.	.08	@	.10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials. oz.	1.75	@	1.90
Nitrate, bottles, vials. oz.	1.75	@	1.90
Pimento, bags. lb.	.03¾	@	.03¾
Pinkroot, true, bales. lb.	.25	@	.30
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron. ton.	25.50	@	26.00
f.o.b. works. ton.	20.00	@	—
pine, barrels. bbl.	3.50	@	4.00
stearin, drums. lb.	.03	@	.04½
Plaster of paris, bags. ton.	23.00	@	29.00
barrels. 100 lbs.	3.40	@	3.60
dentists', barrels. 100 lbs.	3.75	@	—
Pleurisy root, bales. lb.	.11	@	.12
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins. lb.	3.20	@	3.35
Poke root, bales. lb.	.05	@	.05½
Pomegranate bark, bags. lb.	.16	@	.17
Root bark, bags. lb.	.27	@	.28
Poppy flowers, red, bales. lb.	.35	@	.40
Heads, barrels. lb.	.35	@	.40
Seed, Dutch, bags. lb.	.13½	@	.14
Hungarian, bags. lb.	.13¼	@	.13¾
Turkish, bags. lb.	No stocks.		
German, bags. lb.	No stocks.		
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs. lb.	.27	@	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels. lb.	.07½	@	.09
granular, barrels. lb.	.10½	@	.11
Bichromate, casks. lb.	.07	@	.08
Binoxalate, drums. lb.	.18	@	.22
Bisulphate, kegs. lb.	.16	@	.22
Bromide, barrels. lb.	.31	@	.33
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks. lb.	.06¾	@	.07¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks. lb.	.05¾	@	.06¾
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks. lb.	.04½	@	.05¾
hydrated, shipm't, casks. lb.	.05¼	@	.05¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels. lb.	.13	@	—
powdered, barrels. lb.	.16	@	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums. lb.	.06¼	@	.06¾
imported, casks. lb.	.06¼	@	.06¾
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.	7.05	@	8.00
less car lots, drums. lb.	.07½	@	.08
imported, c/l, drums. 100 lbs.	7.05	@	8.00
liquid, tanks. lb.	.02¾	@	—
drums. lb.	.03½	@	.03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks. lb.	.08	@	.08¼
imported, car lots, casks. lb.	.07½	@	.08
contracts. lb.	.07½	@	.08
U.S.P., granular, kegs. lb.	.15	@	.16
powdered, kegs. lb.	.10	@	.11
Chloride, crystals, barrels. lb.	.04	@	.04¾
Chromate, kegs. lb.	.23	@	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs. lb.	.41½	@	.45½
Cyanide, cases. lb.	.50	@	.57½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans. lb.	1.25	@	1.80
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans. lb.	1.65	@	1.70
Hypophosphite, cans. lb.	.65	@	.70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums. lb.	2.00	@	2.05
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment. ton.	9.70	@	—
Manure salt*, domestic, 22 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk. ton.	15.00	@	—
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk. ton.	12.00	@	—
30 p.c., bulk shipment. ton.	19.15	@	—
Metabisulphite, barrels. lb.	.10½	@	.16
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment. ton.	37.15	@	—
bulk, shipment. ton.	35.55	@	—
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk. ton.	40.50	@	—
bags. ton.	42.50	@	—
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bag. ton.	53.50	@	53.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs. lb.	.28	@	.30
technical, barrels. lb.	.16	@	.20
Perchlorate, works, kegs. lb.	.09	@	.11
Permanganate, tech., drums. lb.	.16	@	.16½
U.S.P., drums. lb.	.16	@	.16½
Prussiate, red, barrels. lb.	.36	@	.38½
yellow, barrels. lb.	.16½	@	.17½
Sulphate, N.F., barrels. lb.	.11	@	.16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment, ton.	47.50	@	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk. ton.	19.97	@	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums. lb.	.14	@	—
tanks. lb.	.12	@	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags. ton.	27.80	@	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs. lb.	.21	@	.22
Prickly ash bark, bales. lb.	.10	@	.11
Berries, bales. lb.	.20	@	.21
Prince's pine herb, bales. lb.	.12	@	.13
Propane, group 3, tankcar. gal.	.07	@	—
100-lb. cylinders. gal.	.40	@	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales. lb.	.10	@	.11
Pumice stone, lump, casks. lb.	.05	@	.07
powdered, pure, barrels. lb.	.02¼	@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags. lb.	.09	@	.10
Putty, commercial, tubs. 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs. 100 lbs.	3.40	@	3.50
refined, kegs. 100 lbs.	3.75	@	4.00
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs. lb.	.19	@	.20
half closed, barrels, kegs, lb.	.18	@	.19
open, barrels, kegs. lb.	.16	@	.17
with stems, barrels, kegs. lb.	.13	@	.14
Pyridin, denaturing, drums. gal.	.85	@	.95
refined, 2 deg., drums. lb.	.40	@	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk. ton.	.12	@	.13

* See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05 @	.07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannia, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
barrels	lb.	.02 @	—
solid, 62 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
solid, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net, per flask		54.50 @	55.50
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.55 @	1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.57 @	.61
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.68 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.51 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.71 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Benzoate, cans	oz.	— @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.30 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.50 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.49 @	—
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.56 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.69 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.66 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.47 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.49 @	—
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.71 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.48 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.30 @	—
Sulphocarbonate, cans	oz.	.64 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.38 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.69 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans,	oz.	.50 @	—
Quinoline, refined, 2 deg., f.o.b. works, drums	lb.	.55 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb.	.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70 @	—
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.90 @	4.00
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	—
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
in oil, cans	quart	1.21 @	1.98
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks	lb.	.03½@	.14
reduced, casks	lb.	.04 @	.08½
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.07 @	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00 @	45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.02 @	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04½
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.18
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @	1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.83 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans, half-pint		.46 @	.65
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.04
in oil, cans, gal.		2.16 @	3.94
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15 @	.25
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.15 @	1.30
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs, dm.		1.24 @	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.17 @	.20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.28
Rochelle salt, crystals, powdered, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
kegs	lb.	.12 @	—
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Water, triple, demijohn		5.50 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35 @	.40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Rosin gum:—			
B, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.10 @	—
D, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.20 @	—
E, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.70 @	—
F, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.85 @	—
G, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.85 @	—
H, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.90 @	—
I, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.95 @	—
K, barrels, 280 lbs.		4.20 @	—
M, barrels, 280 lbs.		4.25 @	—
N, barrels, 280 lbs.		4.35 @	—
W, G., barrels, 280 lbs.		4.65 @	—
W, W., barrels, 280 lbs.		4.75 @	—
X, barrels, 280 lbs.		4.85 @	—
wood, barrels, 280 lbs.		3.58 @	3.78
works, barrels, car lots, 280 lbs.		2.75 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50 @	28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Rue, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels,	lb.	.16 @	.17
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.17 @	.18
Spanish, tins	lb.	10.00 @	10.25
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.20 @	.23
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Sage flour, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40 @	—
less car lots, bags, delivered,	ton.	14.00 @	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00 @	27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00 @	18.00
imported, c.i.f., barrels	ton.	13.00 @	—
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	65.00 @	70.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, bales	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Savory, bales	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.48 @	.50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
kegs	lb.	.10¼@	—
Senega root, bales	lb.	.29 @	.30
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.07½@	.08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
No. 2, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
No. 3 bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.10
Pods, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Siftings, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.32 @	.33
Shellac, bone dry, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
refined, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.26
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Superfine, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10¾
T. N., bags	lb.	.09 @	.09¾
Shellac varnish, orange, 5 lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.85 @	.90
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.83 @	.88
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.80 @	.85
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.05 @	1.10
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.03 @	1.08
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00 @	1.05
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00 @	35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	12.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00 @	22.00
Silver bullion	oz.	.27¼@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.21 @	—
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins,	oz.	.23¾@	.25¼
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.27 @	—
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00 @	10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Western, bales	lb.	.14 @	.17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15 @	.17
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
powdered, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags,	tons.	15.00 @	22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.03 @	—
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼@	.07
Alginate	lb.	.50 @	—
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43 @	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.96½@	2.11½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.40½@	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.58 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55½@	—
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.45½@	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.07½@	—
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.94 @	2.09
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.41 @	—
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.42 @	—
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.04¼@	.04¾
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.15
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	2.85
less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.10
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.32
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ground, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.94
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.17½@	—
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
expert, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.05¾@	.07
Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.25½@	.29½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.32½@	.36½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15 @	—
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55 @	—
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.20¼@	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.41 @	.42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	—
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05 @	5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.60 @	4.00
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Nitrate, Apr.-June del., ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90 @	26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20 @	25.80
bulk	ton.	23.90 @	—
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
imported, l.c.l., casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08 @	.12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Phosphate, tribasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.80 @	2.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.40
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	2.45
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.65
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
tribasic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.25
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.35
less car lots	100 lbs.	2.45 @	2.50
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	—
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Stannate, drums	lb.	.19 @	.22½
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.28
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30 @	.42¼
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12 @	—
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.57 @	.67
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
high flash, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.35 @	.40
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.0087@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¼@	—
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.01⅝@	—
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Squill, red, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
white, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75 @	.80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.24 @	2.35
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.34 @	2.45
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
imported, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
wheat, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Storax, cases	lb.	.32½@	.33
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.46 @	.47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
Nitrate, domestic, works, bbls,	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
imported, casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.37 @	.41
powdered, cans	oz.	.27 @	.31
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.34 @	.38
powdered, cans	oz.	.24 @	.28
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.51 @	.55
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk, long ton		18.00 @	21.00
spot, nearby, car lots, long ton		21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk, long ton		22.00 @	25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk, long ton		22.50 @	25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.15
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.50
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.15
Sulphur flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.45
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.55
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.45
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.70
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.05
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.90
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.95
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04
tanks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07¼
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.80 @	3.85
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	45.00 @	49.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	ton.	6.50 @	7.00
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	6.00 @	6.50

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00 @	18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00 @	25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50 @	—
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	18.00 @	—
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	22.00 @	23.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00 @	40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	48.50 @	—
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	53.50 @	55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00 @	15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.02½@	.02⅝
special, works, loose	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅜
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.04½@	—
50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05½@	—
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04½	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
kegs	per keg	3.75 @	—
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.75 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.65 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.00 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.10 &	.10
South American, to arrive, garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	unit-ton.	1.85 &	.10
unit-ton	2.00 &	.10 &	.70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.05¼
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls	gal.	.17 @	.19
retort, barrels	gal.	.18 @	.20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21 @	.22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23 @	.25
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26¼
Terebene, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.32 @	.33
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31 @	.32
drums	lb.	.27 @	.29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14½@	—
contracts	lb.	.13¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
contracts	lb.	.13 @	—
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.25
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼@	.01⅛
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.08½@	—
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25 @	.38
technical, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.60 @	1.75
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
Spanish, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	—
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.80 @	3.90
Tin, Straits	lb.	.24½@	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.25½
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	.29½@	—
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.1340@	—
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls	lb.	.18 @	.16¼
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.88 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Tonka beans, Angost, casks	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
Triethanolamine, works, drums,	lb.	.40 @	.42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.20½@	.44½
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.67 @	.89
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.80
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50 @	25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00 @	18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00 @	—

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Aleppy, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Madras, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.43½@	—
5-barrel lots	gal.	.45½@	—
wood, destructive - distilled, drums	gal.	.33 @	.35
steam - distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.3780@	—
less than car lots, drums,	gal.	.40 @	.41

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.23 @	.25
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.14½@	.15
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	29.00	@30.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	19.50	@20.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.65 @	1.25
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
cuts, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.00
South American, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tin	lb.	5.00 @	5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	5.25
Venice, turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21 @	.23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	.09
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05 @	.06½
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14 @	.17
Chicago	gal.	.137 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.178 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.19 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.193 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.14
St. Louis	gal.	.142 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.193 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Wattle bark, shipments, bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.30 @	.33
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.16	Nom.
Chilean, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
refined, cases	lb.	.20 @	.30
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
No. 1, yellow, bags	lb.	.20 @	.22½
No. 2, yellow, bags	lb.	.20 @	.21½
No. 2, North Country, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12¾
No. 3, North Country, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25½@	.26
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.26½@	.27
Japan, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.26 @	—
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.28 @	—
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30 @	—
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti blocks, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
cakes, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels	lb.	1.31 @	—
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels	ton.	13.00	@14.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels	ton.	15.00	@16.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels	ton.	18.00	@19.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels	ton.	30.00	@40.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.50	@10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	28.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.20
70	26x34 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.20
80	32x38 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.70

		Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	11x14 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 10x34	39.00	34.00	31.60
50	18x22 to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x36	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	30.00	35.50
70	26x34 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x46 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—

Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 percent, all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent. Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N, F, barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard, grade, works, car lots, bags		20.00	@27.00
finer grades, works, bags,	ton.	27.00	@36.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags—ton.		15.50	@ —
50 mesh, bags	ton.	17.50	@ —
60 mesh, bags	ton.	18.50	@ —
70 mesh, bags	ton.	19.50	@ —
80 mesh, bags	ton.	22.00	@ —
100 mesh, bags	ton.	24.00	@ —
120 mesh bags	ton.	26.00	@ —
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.37 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.32 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.85
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
ton lots	lb.	.35 @	—
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.14 @	—
in oil, cans	gal.	5.04 @	9.70
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.95
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
f.o.b. works	lb.	.01 @	.01½
French, dark, car lots, casks	lb.	.0195@	.0210
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.02¼@	—
extra light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0220@	.02½
l.c.l, casks	lb.	.0275@	.0280
light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0215@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0270@	.03
medium, car lots, casks	lb.	.0205@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0270@	.03
In oil, cans	gal.	3.30 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.18 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthorizа), bales.	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials.	oz.	1.80 @	1.85

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums.	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.03 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0545@	.0595
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0645@	.0670
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.		.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¾@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
35 p.c., car lots, bags lb.		.0490@	—
2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels. lbs.		.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags. lb.		.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, 2-ton lots. barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
smaller lots, barrels. lb.		.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.00 @	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	.09½
red seal, ex dock, barrels. lb.		.08 @	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18½
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.18
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
car lots, works, barrels. 100 lbs.		2.65 @	—
Sulphide, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels. lb.		.21 @	.25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	42.00	@50.00
small lots, works, kegs. lb.		.02¾@	—
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	65.00	@75.00
small lots, works, kegs. lb.		.04¼@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs. lb.		.90 @	1.20

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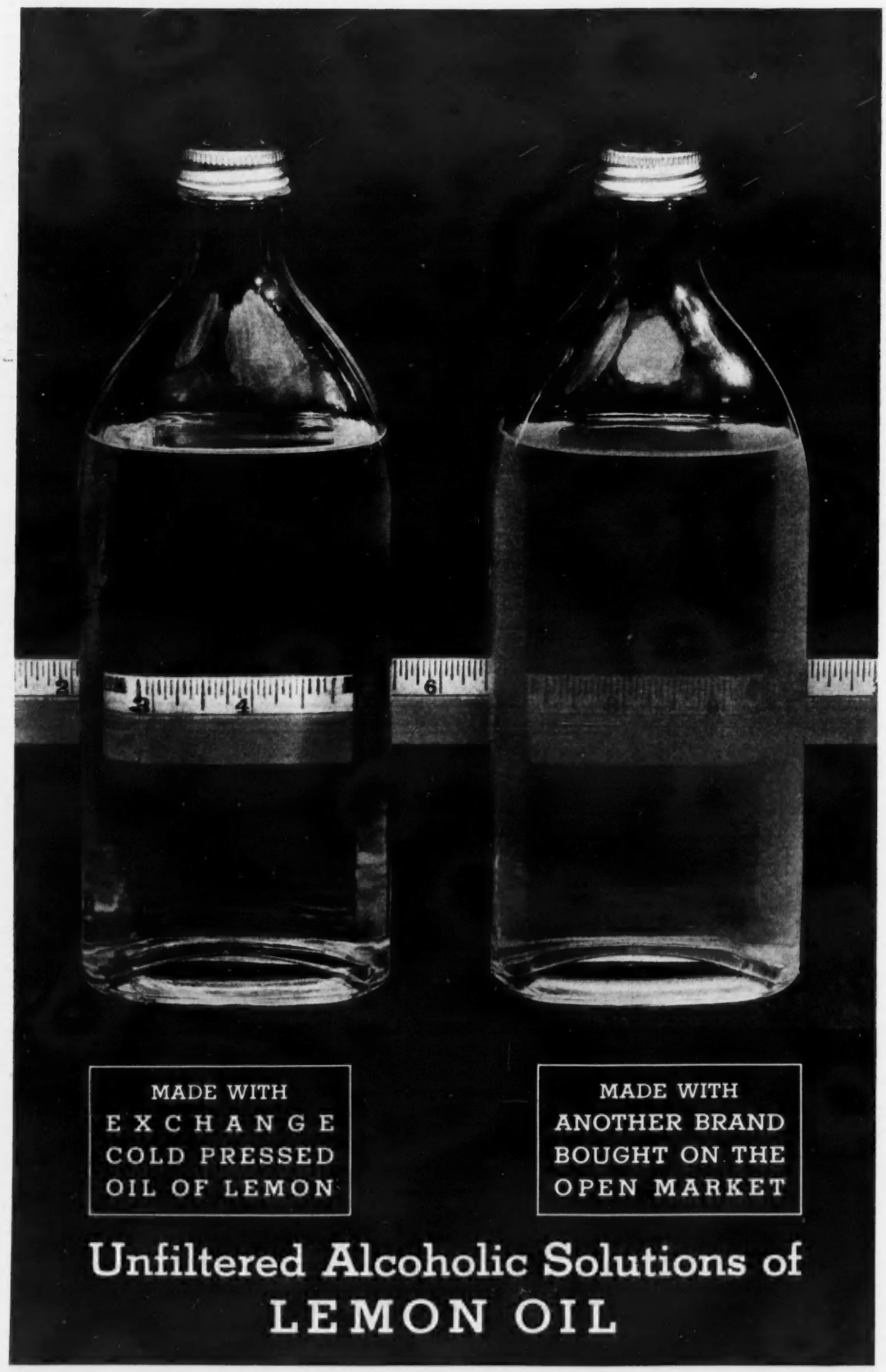

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Why Shift Alcohol Supervision?

The recently appointed Director of Prohibition has brought to his new position some different, but not new, ideas relative to the administration of the permissive provisions of the national prohibition act. As the new director was connected with the old prohibition unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, it is, perhaps, not strange that his ideas date back to those days and do not comprehend the better ordering of affairs that has meanwhile been accomplished. His idea is that the functions of the government with respect to the supervision of the medical and industrial use of alcohol and, also, with respect to the supervision of the legitimate commerce in narcotics should be reunited with the function of prosecuting violators of the prohibitions laid by law on certain uses, or (statutorily speaking) misuses, of alcohol and narcotics. Apparently the new director has got far out of touch with developments in the administration of the prohibition law and in public sentiment, too.

Greater economy, it is believed by the director, would result from the reunion which he advocates. He might with equal logic argue that still greater economy could be effected by abandoning the work of supervising the legitimate use of alcohol and narcotics. It would be better in every respect to entrust this regulation to those engaged in the manufacture, sale, and use of industrial alcohol and medicinal narcotics than to place industry and commerce that have proved their honorableness under police supervision. If economy is the aim, why not reunite the three functions in the Treasury Department where they were before the Williamson act separated them some three years ago?

Economy is a hard master when its attainment is unconditional. It can be, and often is, most destructive of efficiency. It would destroy efficiency if it were so extended as to place the supervision of the legitimate use of alcohol and narcotics in the unqualified hands of officials whose training and experience is along punitive, rather than promotive, lines.

Late in 1929, when the plan to legislate the transference of the enforcement of the prohibitory provisions of the Volstead act to the Department of Justice was first under consideration in Congress, the chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments said:—

With respect to the permit system for the manufacture and disposition of alcohol for medicinal and commercial purposes, the Treasury Department is in a better position to handle that matter than the Department of Justice would be. That is apart from the question of enforcement of the law against violators of the prohibition laws. The permit part of the prohibition service should remain where it is now, in the Treasury Department.

The only difference that has come about since that strictly accurate statement was made is that the Treasury Department has offered further, convincing evidence of the fitness attributed to it by the chairman of the committee. This particular fitness and the proven efficiency of the existing method of supervision were recognized by the experts who, after thorough study of conditions, formulated the tentative program of government reorganization. These experts did not recommend a change in the method of administering the permissive features of the prohibition act. They knew that this work is being well done. It remained for a poorly informed new official, whose experience and information had been got under a less efficient and later abandoned method, to find that the newer method could be improved—by going backward!

The existing method of administering and enforcing the various sections of the prohibition and narcotic laws is efficient. It is difficult to see wherein the efficiency could be increased by the change suggested by the Director of Prohibition. In fact, the possibility of diminished efficiency is not imperceptible. Efficiency should not be sacrificed for economy. If economy requires less expenditure for administration and enforcement of the prohibition and narcotic laws—the experts' program did not so suggest—this economy can be effected in various ways far better than the proposed return to a consolidation of incompatible functions in the wrong hands.

Under the authority given to the President to effect economies—and efficiencies—in the executive departments of the government, the administrative method set up by the Williamson act can be changed without congressional action. It cannot be changed by decree of the Director of Prohibition. His proposal must be endorsed by his superiors in the Department of Justice and approved by the President. It is impossible to say what is or may be the attitude of the higher officials toward the director's proposal. The matter is of too great moment to be decided out of hand. The effects of the change would be unwarrantedly burdensome to legitimate industry. The members of this industry, of all the divisions interested in the manufacture, sale, and use of industrial alcohol, and those engaged in the necessary trade in narcotics, must be heard. Procedure under the new plan of administrative supervision may not provide for public hearings. It does not, however, prevent the presentation of relevant facts to the President and his cabinet. Those who would be affected in their legitimate pursuits by the proposed change should not neglect to do promptly what is clearly required of them.

If there must be consolidation for the sake of economy—the necessity is not evident—let it be in the direction of the greater necessity and usefulness; that is, let the administration of the permissive provisions of the prohibition law absorb the shrunken remnant of the disfavored function of prohibition enforcement.

Arithmetic of Distribution

It is a significant commentary on the unsatisfactoriness of the distribution system to find, as can be found in thousands of localities, half a dozen or so stores engaged in the same line of business in one block-length of a street and one-half of the store spaces in the next block vacant. There is further significance in the fact that, while at least 50 percent of the retailers in most, if not all, lines are sadly lacking in capital and credit, and are barely making a living, the same proportion of the public lacks the commodities which constitute these lines. Production of these commodities has been curtailed. Yet, there is an oversupply on dealers' shelves in some localities. Elsewhere dealers have but small supplies. In both cases, where the dealer has much and where he has little, he usually has more than he needs in comparison with the ability of his customers to buy, or with his own ability to sell.

One of the puzzling phases of the serious problem of distribution is the determining of whether there are too many distributors or whether the evident crowding of distribution in many localities results from poor distribution of distributors. The condition is somewhat analogous to that with respect to medical service. Retailers, like doctors, have been more or less voluntary victims of the popular trend to overcentralization. There are too many distributors, directly competitive distributors, in many, if not most, localities. Other localities are inadequately supplied. From the evidence at hand it is assumable that, on the whole, there are too many distributors in every line of business. It is perfectly clear that there is an unsatisfactory distribution of distributors with respect to population and the needs of localities.

These conditions inevitably increase the cost of distribution. Two dealers cannot operate as cheaply as one. These conditions, also seriously reduce the earnings of distributors. Two stores, with two overheads and other costs, cannot together make as much money from a given number of customers as one store could make. Certainly each one of the stores must earn far less than it would if it served its locality alone. In truth, if the managing and operating forces of the two stores were all taken into one store, every member of these forces would be better paid. The fact that it costs much more to operate two stores than it would to increase the capacity of one store to the same volume is all too frequently overlooked. This is the most potent factor in the excessive cost of distribution; although it is not much less influential than is the cost of transportation between overcentralized production and far-flung distribution.

In most commentaries on the desirability and necessity of improving the system of distribution, the major premise is that distribution must be better adjusted to production. This assumption is not wholly sound. The primary purpose of distribution is to serve the consumer. Its improvement should be sought, first, in that direction. Subsequently, it would most likely be found that the necessary adjustment would be that of production to distribution. Production has more than once run away from consumption. Most commentors have chosen to believe, however, that it had outdistanced a lagging distributive system. It is one thing to endeavor to get an increasingly larger share of the consumer's dollar, and quite another thing to assume that this dollar can be divided into two hundred or three hundred cents.

In discussions of means of improving the system of distribution there is entirely too much talk about the need for scientific treatment of the case. "Scientific" is an all-embracing term as it is popularly employed, and it may be stretched to comprise what is merely the commonest sort of common-sense. It is so stretched when it is applied to the needs of distribution; for common-sense will show the faults of the present system on every hand, and common-sense will eliminate these faults. The only science needed in the solution of the problem of distribution is a little simple arithmetic. When manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers realize that, in the partitioning of available business, one divided by two is more likely to give one-fourth than it is, as they evidently expect, to give three, the rule for the solution of the problem of distribution will have been learned. That it will be followed is, however, far too much to expect.

Camphor Synthesis in Operation by du Pont

New Turpentine-Basis Process Expected to Meet Tariff Law Conditions

Production of synthetic camphor was started several weeks ago by E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co. in its plant at Deepwater Point, N. J., which was completed last year. The plant has not yet been put in full operation, but the expectations are that the output will shortly be sufficient to assure the maintenance of the conditional tariff schedule of the act of 1930.

The duty on synthetic camphor is 5 cents per pound. The tariff act specifically authorizes the President to reduce the duty by proclamation to one cent per pound, effective after six months, if, in the six months preceding June 17, 1933, domestic production by quantity did not exceed 25 percent of domestic consumption. The determination of the volume of domestic production is delegated to the United States Tariff Commission. The commission began an investigation December 21, 1932.

DuPont synthetic camphor is made under a new process, but in common with the operations previously started in the United States, the base of the synthesis is turpentine.

The manufacture of synthetic camphor was undertaken about twelve years ago by the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis. The undertaking was abandoned in a comparatively short time because of failure to get an adequately protective duty on the product. The duty was 5 cents per pound under the act of 1913, and was increased to 6 cents in the act of 1922. Late in 1929, another manufacturing project was launched by the Belle Chemical Company, Belleville, N. J. Its plant was reported to have a capacity of between 500 and 1,000 pounds of synthetic camphor a day. This undertaking was not long-lived; although its promise was largely responsible for the 5-cent duty provided in the tariff act of 1930.

Early and Later Progress

The commercial synthesis of camphor got its first important impetus as a result of the effects of the Russo-Japanese War on the supply of natural camphor. The story of subsequent developments is interestingly told in an article on "The Camphor of Commerce" in the April number of *The Du Pont Magazine* as follows:—

The research workers did not have to start from "scratch." A beginning had been made more than a century before. In 1803, an apothecary by the name of

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Narcotics Convention Will Become Effective in July

WASHINGTON, Apr. 7, 1933.

Definite assurance that the 1931 Geneva narcotics convention will go into effect in July as scheduled was received by the State Department today in the announcement that ratification of 26 nations would be deposited in Geneva by April 13, the dead-line named in the treaty.

The French Official Journal, of today, publishes a law ratifying the narcotics treaty, making the fourth manufacturing nation and insuring that the treaty will go into effect in July. The Irish Free State and Uruguay yesterday also ratified the treaty.

The convention provided that it must be ratified by 25 nations, including four manufacturing nations, by April 13 or else the treaty would lapse and the League of Nations would determine its disposition. The treaty provides for setting up of machinery in each country to confine imports to legitimate medicinal needs and for closer international co-operation in confining narcotic drugs to legal channels, and officials in this country look upon it as a material aid in preventing smuggling of narcotics.

Latest figures on rectification show that 12 countries have deposited their ratifications, seven have deposited accessions, one ratification is in the mails, three have been authorized and probably are in the mails, and three more have been authorized and promised to be deposited by April 13, making a total of 26. Of the manufacturing nations, the United States, Great Britain, and Turkey have ratified. France and Switzerland have authorized and are expected to deposit ratification by April 13, and Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands are not yet officially committed but are expected to ratify in the near future.

Ratifications have been deposited by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Great Britain, India, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Portugal, Sweden, and the United States; and accessions by Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Persia, Peru, Sudan, and Turkey. The ratification of El Salvador is in the mails, while Spain, Egypt, and Czechoslovakia have authorized ratification and are in the process of depositing the documents.

Bird's-Eye View of French Chemical Industry

By P. Gounod

Acting Vice-President of L'Union des Industries Chimiques.

(Memorandum of an important economic review of the French chemical industry to be presented before the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle in this city, April 14, by Jerome Alexander.)

Because of his comprehensive knowledge, P. Gounod, acting vice-president of "l'Union des Industries Chimiques," was asked by the National Economic Council to prepare for it a report on the present situation of the French chemical industry.

This document is one of a series of reports on the principal branches of the national industry. It is a veritable monument of researches and profound investigations of the evolution of French chemical industry over the past century. M. Fleurent, professor at the National Conservatory of Arts and Trades, stated:—"It is the most complete document ever published on the existing economical situation of the French chemical industry and the place it occupies in world commerce."

It is impossible to give M. Gounod's entire report but we will try to select those lines which show what French chemical industry really means.

French Chemical Industry

Number of concerns	1,100
Number of workmen and employees (approximately)	200,000
Capital invested, francs	12-15,000,000,000 (About $480-600,000,000)

Following are the figures for some special industries:—

	No. of Concerns	No. of workmen and employees.
Heavy chemicals, superphosphates, nitrogen, compressed and liquefied gases, glues, etc.	123	75,000
Drugs and pharmaceutical products	256	22,000
Colors, varnishes, lithopone, printing inks, pencils, and crayons	267	14,000
Petroleum	14	12,500
Dyestuffs	9	5,000
Explosives	15	3,700
Films, photographic products, emulsions, etc.	13	3,500
Tanning Extracts	19	3,400
Synthetic products	9	2,500
Fats, soaps	10	2,300
Abrasives	27	1,700
Wood distillers	13	1,400
Celluloid	11	700
Totals	786	147,700

Number of Concerns

It should here be remarked that there is a logical tendency in the chemical industry for establishments to accumulate in groups because of the fact that large investments of capital are necessary. There is a rapid mechanization and there is also a "vertical" concentration because of the dependence of one product upon another and the rational utilization of by-products.

These are some of the reasons why, despite considerable developments of certain branches of this industry in recent years, the number of concerns in special fields has decreased rather than increased since 1913. Furthermore, some of these concerns have several factories; whereas, others may have as many as thirty.

Personnel Employed

The preceding table indicates that the chemical industry employs as working men and employees, 148,000 persons. If we allow for various establishments not considered in the above table, the number would be carried to 200,000. Of this total about two-fifths, that is, about 75,000 people, are employed in the heavy chemical industry.

Value of Output and Capital Invested

The twelve to fifteen billion of francs actually invested in the French chemical industry does not include its participation in other branches of industry. It should be noted that practically all of the capital invested is of French origin, thus guaranteeing to our industry an independence which its character demands.

Whenever there is a financial crisis in our country, foreign reaction may be manifest in a very troublesome fashion. In certain cases it is necessary to issue stock certificates with plural votes. Although the peril resulting from devalorization has been pointed out, it seems, nevertheless, wise to draw attention to the possibility, under certain conditions, of subjecting to sudden shocks enterprises intimately connected with the national defense.

Amount of Business Done

In 1929, the chemical business amounted to about ten to eleven billion francs placing chemical industry fifth in industrial production. Ahead of it come machinery, metallurgy, and the cotton and woolen industries. The chemical industry, therefore, must have yielded a tax of about two hundred million francs.

The annual net income of quite a numbefr of these industries is at present not always in proportion to the efforts made and the results apparently accomplished, for a prudent policy of amortizations, and the creation of reserves, is essential in newly established industries, in view of continuous and rapid evolution, and the eternal menace of the development of a new and more economical process. That is why, in Italy especially, accountants figure a particularly high amortization rate on such industries.

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American Chemical Society Papers

[Continued from April 3 issue. The Reporter will be glad to endeavor to get further information on any of the subjects for readers who are interested in them.]

Some 500 papers were presented before the several divisions of the American Chemical Society in its meeting in Washington, March 26 to 31. A number of these papers of industrial interest have been selected for presentation in abstract to readers of the REPORTER. The abstracts below are additional to a number printed in the April 3 issue. Others will be printed in subsequent issues.

Agriculture and Food

Poisonous Residues on Vegetable

W. B. White

Vegetables are adulterated under the food and drugs act if they carry spray residues which may render them injurious to health.

The three insecticidal poisons considered in the paper are arsenic, lead, and fluorine. Experience with arsenical beers in England many yers ago fixed the maximum safe limit for arsenic at 0.01 grain As_2O_3 per pound of food. Lead is given more toxic than arsenic, experience with drinking water in Massachusetts having established conclusively that as little as 0.1 milligram per day will produce serious toxic symptoms if the administration is continued over a period of seven to eight years. Recent work in Arizona has led to the definite conclusion that fluorine in drinking water, when present in amounts of the order of two to three parts per million, will produce marked pathological changes in the teeth of children. Fortunately it is not necessary to use compounds of any of these three elements to control the common insect pests on many of our vegetables. Where their use is imperative, measures must be taken, by limited application and by methods of removal, such as washing or stripping, to protect the health of the consuming public. Intensive research is now in progress in various bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture to develop less poisonous spray materials, to establish minimum amounts necessary for control under different conditions, and to remove poisons before the food enters the channels of trade. Only recently has the Food and Drug Administration been able to develop satisfactory methods of lead determination. An accurate method involving wet digestion with sulphuric acid, differential solution of the lead sulphate in acetate solution and final precipitation as chromate, is now in use. A rapid colorimetric method suitable for sorting operations on fruits has been developed. It involves solution of the surface lead in hot alkali, oxidation of the color with bromine and H_2O_2 and colorimetric determination in alkaline solution as sulphide, after special treatment to prevent the interference of iron and copper, and the addition of a gum to disperse the lead sulphide. An aliquot of the same apple decoction may be used for an approximate Gutzeit arsenic determination.

A rapid approximate method for fluorine on fruits is under trial, starting with a third aliquot of the same decoction. After removal of color in a manner somewhat similar to that in the rapid lead method, the Steiger-Merwin method for fluorine is applied, witn special technic to take care of the interferences of iron, aluminum, etc., and with carefully controlled hydrogen-ion concentration to afford the maximum bleaching action of fluorine on the yellow color of peroxidized titanium, and at the same time to preserve a reasonably straight-line relationship between fluorine and color removal. For more accurate fluorine determination we are employing the distillaton procedure of the Willard and Winter method, after a preliminary distillation with sulphuric acid, the fluorine being finally determined by the modified Steiger-Merwin method. The results on vegetables thus far have checked well with those obtained by a preliminary ashing.

Numerous seizures of vegetables carrying arsenic or lead spray residues have been made, involving cabbage, celery, and cauliflower. In some cases insecticides had been applied so recklessly that there was present several hundred times the safe limit of 0.01 grain As_2O_3 per pound. Fluorine, in certain forms at least, is regarded as about on the same level of toxicity as arsenic, and steps are being taken to protect the consuming public against this added poison as well.

Spray Residue Danger

C. N. Myers and Binford Throne

Brief reference is made to the investigations which have been carried out by early investigators showing the deleterious action of metals on vegetation and in people.

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Chilean Nitrate Tax Restoral Is Protested

Levy on Exports Hits Security of Cosach Bonds—Serious Situation Results

WASHINGTON, Apr. 6, 1933.

A serious diplomatic breach appears to be brewing between Chile on the one hand and the United States and several European countries on the other hand over the attitude of the new administration in Chile of not recognizing the actions of prior administrations.

The matter has come to a head over the action of the Chilean government in restoring the export taxes on nitrate and iodine, which were removed in 1931 on the formation of Cosach, the Chile nitrate monopoly. Shortly after the export tax was removed, the government agreed to a payment of 60 pesos per ton of nitrate exported to be paid into a special fund for guaranteeing the bonds of Cosach, large blocks of which were sold in the United States and several European countries. This payment was not really a tax but was usually spoken of as such, although the entire proceeds went to the bondholders.

By a decree of March 14, the Minister of Finance ordered customs houses to resume collection of the old nitrate export tax, which had the effect of leaving the Cosach bondholders

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Obituaries

W. R. Wadsworth

William R. Wadsworth, who entered the petroleum industry in 1865 in the former town of Petroleum Center, Pa., and retired in 1912, died April 1 at his home in Oil City, Pa. He was ninety years old and a native of Somerset county, N. J. He started his business career as a youth in the employ of a sawmill at Bound Brook, N. J., where his father worked. Later he worked for two years for the New Jersey Central railroad building bridges and then with a companion went to "the oil country". He first worked as a stevedore loading barrels of crude oil on barges at Petroleum Center and then became a pumper for the Sherman Oil Company. Subsequently he joined the old United States Pipe Line Company as a machinist at Petrolia. When the shops were moved to Oil City in 1882 he moved to that city and had lived there since. He was stricken with total blindness in 1912 and retired under the pension plan of the company. Two daughters and three sons survive him.

Ernst Zobel

Ernst Zobel, founder and former president of the Ernst Zobel Company, manufacturer of asphaltic paints and brewers' pitch, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 3 at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Germany and was seventy-nine years old. He came to this country fifty-three years ago and had lived in Brooklyn ever since. Establishing the company bearing his name, he engaged in the manufacture of pitch used by brewers for lining beer kegs. With the advent of prohibition the company, which is now headed by his son, Adolph Zobel, engaged in the manufacture of asphaltic paints. Mr. Zobel in his youth was an officer in Troop A of the the New York National Guard. He was a member of several Masonic organizations and some social societies. Five sons and three daughters survive. Funeral services were held at his home April 5 and burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mary Agnes Eakins, wife of James Eakins, retired superintendent for the General Chemical Company, Denver, died March 27. Mrs. Eakins was sixty-four years old and went to Colorado from Bayonne, N. J., in 1899. Surviving her are her husband, three sons, and four daughters.

Harry L. King, a director of the King Powder Company and vice-president and general manager of the Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati, died April 3 at his home in that city. He was fifty-nine years old. His wife and a daughter survive.

William H. Neff, superintendent for the Western Elaterite Roofing Company, Denver, died March 30, the result of a fall. He was seventy-one years old and went to Colorado forty-three years ago from Williamsport, Pa.

Oscar M. Olsen, chief chemist for William Zinnser & Co., shellac bleacher, this city, died April 1 in the Brooklyn hospital after a short illness. He was forty-five years of age and had been with the Zinsser company twenty-two years. Funeral services were held April 4 in the George W. Pease funeral parlor. His widow, Rebecca K. Olsen, a daughter, Carol, and three sons, William, John and Edwin Olsen, survive.

Alcohol in Motor Fuel Awaits Experts

Voluntary Use Held Back Until Advisors Report Their Findings to Agriculture Department

WASHINGTON, Apr. 3, 1933.

On the careful deliberations of a small group of experts in the Department of Agriculture rests the rate of the farm relief proposal to force the use of alcohol in motor fuel.

The findings of this "jury" will be the greatest single factor in the legislative fight for which the corn belt is already girded. While committees of Congress will hear testimony from many technicians in industry and experts in research, the decision of this government group will determine the attitude of the administration, which in turn will sway many members of Congress and a large section of the general public and of the industries affected.

This committee, composed of specialists of the bureaus of agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, and chemistry and soils, is in almost daily conference digesting the great mass of information deluged upon it by advocates, opponents, and interested bystanders. Just when it will be ready to report to Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, no member of the group will predict. Until it does report, it is certain that there will be no change in the present status of the proposal to make the nation's "mechanical horses" "feed" off the corn, rice, and potato farms as did their four-footed predecessors.

Members of Congress from Illinois and neighboring cornbelt States are planning their own "caucus" in the very near future to speed action on the half-dozen bills they have introduced to require the admixture of alcohol from domestic farm products in every gallon of gasoline sold in the United States. Because they are tax measures, these bills have been referred to the committee on ways and means, and the corn-belt representatives admit that the project will have tougher sledding there than if it had been before the committee on agriculture. They hope to secure from the chairman of the committee a promise of hearings at an early date.

Official Opinion Awaited

However, it is very doubtful if hearings will be held, or at least if they would progress far, without some opinion from the Secretary of Agriculture, and this will not be forthcoming until his committee of experts reports.

Meanwhile field tests continue in Iowa, and particularly in Illinois, where the Illinois Farm Supply Company, a farmers' co-operative, reports complete success with its experimental blend of gasoline and alcohol. Farmers are eager to buy it at 3 cents per gallon above the cost of regular gasoline, and they report nothing but satsifaction with the new fuel, according to word reaching Washington. So much of a hit is the alcohol blend that operators of other filling stations are anxious to climb on the farm relief bandwagon and help their customers market their surplus corn through the filling station pumps, and there is developing much loose talk about the ability of Illinois to absorb its own surplus corn in its own gasoline without any compulsory law if only the Federal government would permit the free use of anhydrous alcohol without commercial denaturants.

The fact is, however, that only three tankcar loads of anhydrous alcohol have been used in Illinois gasoline to date, and these have all been imported to the corn belt from Atlantic seaboard distilleries. There are alcohol distilleries in the corn belt, but so far they have not been supplying the anhydrous alcohol used in the fuel tests.

James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, has stated definitely that he does not intend to open the way for unrestricted commercial withdrawal of anhydrous alcohol for fuel use until there is an official expression of opinion on the matter from the Department of Agriculture, so the plan of voluntary adoption of the alcohol fuel must also wait until the agriculture experts make their report.

Alcohol and Narcotics Control Change Sought

Trades Doubt Efficiency Under Proposed Transfer to Dep't Of Justice

WASHINGTON, Apr. 3, 1933.

A plan to reunite the bureaus of prohibition, narcotics, and industrial alcohol was proposed here today by A. V. Dalrymple, newly appointed Director of Prohibition in the Department of Justice.

He announced that he believed increased efficiency and greater economy could be achieved by a merger of the three groups, and that he would make an intensive study of the proposal with the view of making recommendations in the near future.

The new director, who served in the old prohibition unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue several years ago, is tentatively considering a return to the plan used in the early months of the Wilson administration, under which there was centralization of enforcement of the statutes relating to prohibition, narcotics, and permissive use of alcohol.

Such a merger was not previously in the tentative program of government reorganization as sketched by a group of administration experts under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget, and the plan is largely Mr. Dalrymple's own idea. Whether it will be approved by his superiors will depend largely on the result of further study of the proposal.

The drug trade and other industries affected by the regulation of alcohol are making plans to oppose any such consolidation. All were active in securing a separation of the old unit into the present three bureaus, and they particularly opposed giving the Department of Justice control over alcohol permits. Practically all branches of the trade are on record as opposing this, although these resolutions were adopted before government economy was advanced in support of the proposal. However, the trade is of the opinion that no economy would result. As for efficiency, they recall the early months of the Wilson administration as the low point in efficient operation of alcohol regulatory provisions.

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Census Director Named

WASHINGTON, Apr. 6, 1933.

William L. Austin of Mississippi, Assistant Director of the Census, was confirmed by the senate today as Director of the Bureau of the Census. Mr. Williams was appointed clerk in the Census Bureau in 1900 and has been connected with the bureau ever since, occupying various capacities, including those of chief clerk and chief statistician, and recently assistant director.

William M. Steuart, former director of the Bureau of the Census, who retired from the government service April 1, was seventy-two years of age and entered the government service forty-eight years ago. He started as an assistant messenger in 1880 and became connected with the census in 1895, and was appointed director in 1903. He organized and directed the 1930 census, which was the largest work of its kind ever undertaken, as it combined the new census of distribution as well as enlarged censuses of agriculture, population, manufactures, unemployment and other aspects of American activity.

Alcohol Fuel Idea Criticized

Criticizing proposals to blend gasoline with alsohol produced from grain under government supervision, Dr. Gustav Egloff, research oil chemist associated with the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago,, asserted that the farmer is "chasing a mirage" which in the end will do more harm than good and will contribute nothing to his relief. His criticism was made in an address before the division of chemical education of the American Chemical Society in Washington, March 30.

While praising President Roosevelt's farm relief measure as "sound and carefully thought out, even though it does appear on the surface to be experimental," Dr. Egloff asserted that alcohol should be sold on a competitive basis with gasoline instead of being subsidized by "fiat of law." With reference to the basic unsoundness of the idea, he said:—

We, as Americans, are sympathetic to the problems of the farmer, and it is our collective duty and desire to assist in every way humanly possible. But alcohol, expensively produced, is not the way out as a solution of the relief problem, both from a scientific and economic standpoint.

There can be no question that the farmer should be relieved through sound economic measures. The various States and the Federal government, however, have formulated as one relief proposal this process of utilizing his cereals for the production of alcohol to be used in motor fuels.

Under the guidance of President Roosevelt, it seems incredible that such poor economics can be a solution of the "farmers" problems.

The government and State proposals, according to the Speaker, would make mandatory a provision that all gasolines contain "at least 10 percent by vloume of alcohol." If all the gasoline in the United States were alcoholized, he said, it would mean that aproximately 1,600,000,000 gallons of alcohol would have to be produced, the yearly gasoline production in the United States being about 16,000,000,000 gallons.

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Food and Drugs Act Revision Being Prepared in Department of Agriculture

President to Be Asked to Advocate Censorship of Advertising, Fixing of Standards and Tests, and Permit System

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1933.

A complete revision of the food and drug act to give the Federal government much greater control over the manufacture and sale of all foods and drugs is being made by the Department of Agriculture, and President Roosevelt may soon be asked to send a special message to Congress requesting enactment of the department's bill.

The Food and Drug Administration has long pointed to what it considered weaknesses in the food and drugs law and has often asked Congress for amendments, but none has been enacted in recent years. The bureau has now found a sympathetic ear in the person of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, active and progressive young Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Under the direction of Dr. Tugwell, representatives of the Food and Drug Administration and the office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture have been working strenuously for some time in preparing a draft of the proposed legislation. Proposals to amend the present act have been discarded as too cumbersome, and the plan now is to rewrite the law completely.

Dr. Tugwell, a former professor of economics, has been interested in such organizations as Consumers Research, Inc., and the People's Lobby, has written a number of books and articles expounding progressive ideas, and is a strict regulationist in his political theory. The attitude of the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and of President Roosevelt, toward strengthening the food and drugs act is not known, but the fact that the secretary has permitted the work to progress to its present stage indicates that he is willing to give it careful consideration.

Details of the proposed bill are closely guarded, but the provisions being considered for inclusion are pretty well known. It will give the department control over advertising, set up a licensing system, and permit going beyond the tests and standards of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, and will extend not only to all foods and drugs, but also to such corollary articles as healing devices and appliances, including dressings, belts, lamps, and similar mechanical apparatus.

Carson P. Frailey, president of the National Drug Trade Conference, has called a meeting of the conference executive committee for April 10 to consider the proposed revision of the law. W. G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration, has been asked to explain the proposed provisions.

Advertising Control Sought

Legislation giving the department authority to censor advertising, particularly of drugs, has been asked in several annual reports of the Food and Drug Administration, and officials have always taken the position that if, it is illegal for a manufacturer to make a certain statement about his product on the label, it is just as wrong to make the statement in other advertising. The new bill, it is learned, will provide criminal penalties for false advertising in any manner, including by radio, and the advertising agency which prepared and distributed the advertising matter will be made jointly liable with the manufacturer of the product. The first proposal was to make the publisher of the periodical carrying the advertising jointly liable, but the present draft of the bill confines the liability only to the manufacturer and the advertising agency.

The licensing provision is intended to give officials access to plants and to remove the weakness in the law which permits action only when a product crosses a State line. Under this proposal, the department could prevent the manufacture of a product of which it did not improve, or could stop its manufacture during a trial or after a conviction, instead of waiting for opportunities to sieze the goods after passing into interstate commerce.

U.S.P.and N.F.Called Inadequate

Dependence on the food and drugs act, as it applies to drugs, on the provisions of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary has long irritated the enforcement officials, because these publications are drawn by extralegal bodies, are revised only once in ten years, and the machinery of revision is very slow, cumbersome, and conservative. It frequently happens that the department is prevented from proceeding against a product which it believes unfit for the market because it technically complies with the pharmacopeia, while there are often higher standards or newer analytical methods in existence than those contained in that book.

A case in point is the pending appeal of persons convicted of selling adulterated Jamaica ginger—"Ginger Jake"—who are claiming that their conviction should be set aside because the adulteration of their product is not detectable by methods specified in the pharmacopeia and that the department chemists went beyond the law in devising new methods of detecting the poisonous adulterant which caused the paralysis of many drinkers.

Stricter penalties all down the line are included in the bill, as this is one point on which the Food and Drug Administration has complained for many years.

Another provision which is being considered is one to prevent the sale of drugs which the department believes to be dangerous. Such a case was that of radium-active waters which, in their labels complied, with the food and drugs act but which the department felt should not be taken except under the care of a physician. At least one death was directly attributed to the use of such radium water. Powerful drugs, such as thyroid extract and acetanilide, could also be barred under this provision.

Extension of the law to cover cosmetics may also be included in the administration's program. The use of slack-filled packages and containers so shaped as to appear to hold more than the actual contents may be prohibited. Consideration is also being given to a requirement that manufacturers of foods and drugs certify the purity or grade or standard of their products, and possibly to a strengthening of the food standardization powers of the department.

Campbell Outlines Drug Control Views

Administrative Chief Declares Law Needs Strengthening To Be Effective

The food and drugs act is not adequate to the task of protecting the public against worthless and dangerous foods and drugs, declared W. G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration, in an address before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, April 4.

Mr. Campbell, who had been invited some time previously to discuss food and drug control before the college organization, spent about two hours in presenting his views on this subject, one on which he has long had quite definite opinions that he has expressed on various occasions. In telling what he considers desirable and necessary to strengthen the law, Mr. Campbell related numerous experiences in the efforts to enforce the law, which, to him, clearly indicated that the statute has shortcomings which defeat its purpose.

Statutory provision should be made for the fixing of standards for foods, Mr. Campbell said. At present, he pointed out, the judging of the legality of a food rests on standards based on trade customs and consumers' ideas. This sort of standardization he does not regard as satisfactory. For example, he said, the sanitary conditions surrounding the preparation of many foods cannot be controlled and unsani-

(Continued on page 36)

Philippine Customs Rule Changed

A supplementary order of the Philippine Customs postpones for an additional thirty days the effective date after which the declarations of origin, required on commercial invoices covering shipments from the United States entitled to duty-free admission into the Philippines, must be sworn to before a notary public with seal, or a United States collector or deputy collector of customs at the place of shipment, according to a message received by the tariff division of the Department of Commere from Manila. The customs order, originally effective sixty days after it was promulgated on March 4, will now become effective ninety days after the promulgation date.

Phosphate Dumping Hearing May 22

WASHINGTON, Apr. 4, 1933.

The Tariff Commission has set for May 22 the hearing in its investigation of charges that Russian phosphate or apatite is being imported into this country in unfair competition. The charges, which involve patent rights to a flotation process, were originally scheduled for a hearing April 17, but this was postponed on request of interested parties.

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Three Hundred Twenty-seventh Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the number of a patent in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Barium Platinate

(Baryumplatinat, Platinate Barique, Platinate de Baryume, Platinato de Bario, Platinato di Bario, Platinsauresbaryum)

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
- Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307)
- Alphanaphthylamine from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307)
- Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
- Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471)
- Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
- Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 295270)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Reduction products of ketones, alcohols, acids, esters, aldehydes, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—
- Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
- Amines from aliphatic nitrocompounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane
- Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
- Aminophenols from nitrophenols
- 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
- Amylamine from pyridin
- Anilin, azobenzene, azo-oxybenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction
- Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
- Piperidin from pyridin
- Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
- Tetraquinolin from quinolin

Sodium Hexylnaphthalenesulphonate

(Essilenaftalenesolfonato di Sodio, Hexilnaftalensulfonato de Sosa, Hexylnaphtalensulfonsauresnatrium, Hexylnaphtalensulfonsauresnatron, Hexylnaphthalenasulphonate Sodique, Hexylnaphthalenesulphonate de Sodium, Hexylnaphthalenesulphonate de Soude, Natriumhevylnaphtalensulfonat)

Chemical

Emulsifying agent B(rit. 298823) in making—
- Pharmaceuticals
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
- Emulsions of various chemicals

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates
- Pharmaceuticals
- Various emulsifying agents
- Various other derivatives

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified deodorants and germicides

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making—
- Color lakes

Fats and Oils

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Emulsified boring oils
- Emulsified drilling oils
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Lubricating compositions, in emulsified form, containing animal or vegetable fats and oils
- Solvents for fats, oils, and greases in emulsified form
- Stabilized emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils
- Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making—
- Printing inks
- Writing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions
- Vermin exterminators in emulsified form

Leather

Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified leather dressings
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent in making—
- Automobile polishes
- Cleansing compositions for paint and metal surfaces
- Detergent compositions in emulsified form (Brit. 298823)
- Furniture polishes
- Metal polishes
- Scouring compositions in emulsified form (Brit. 298823)
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Asphaltic paints and varnishes
- Emulsified paints and varnishes
- Shellac emulsions
- Various types of varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent in making—
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions for paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form for treating paper and paperboard

Perfume

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Cosmetics
- Lanolin preparations
- Latherless shaving cream
- Lotions
- Perfume preparations
- Shampoos

Petroleum

Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified mineral cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Soluble emulsified oils for lubricating textile machinery
- Rayon oils in emulsified form
- Various emulsified textile oils

Pharmaceutical

Dispersing agent in making—
- Lanolin emulsions
- Various emulsified pharmaceutical preparations

Plastics

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Resins and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes
- Emulsions of natural and artificial resins

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Rubber cements in emulsified form
- Rubber compositions in emulsified form

Sanitation

Dispersing agent (Brit. 298823) in making—
- Emulsions of disinfectant or germicidal agents

Soap

Dispersing agent in making—
- Hand-cleansing compositions
- Lanolin shaving creams

Stone

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in—
- Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Textile

Dyeing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making—
- Dye liquors, in emulsified form, containing sulphur dyestuffs, indigoes, or anthraquinone dyestuffs
- Dye liquors for rayons, wool, cotton, and silk

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making
- Emulsified coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified washing and scouring compositions

Manufacturing

Ingredient of—
- Dispersions used in fulling operations
- Dispersions used for the carbonization of wool
- Dispersions used for degreasing raw wool
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Emulsions for degumming and boiling-off silk
- Emulsions for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, waxes, and hemicellulose
- Emulsions for soaking silk
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics

Printing

Ingredient of—
- Printing pastes in emulsified form

Woodworking

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in—
- Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Tetraisopropyldiaminobenzophenone

(Tetraisopropildiaminobenzofenon, Tetraisopropileaminobenzofenone, Tetraisopropyldiaminobenzophenon)

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 272321) in making intermediates with—
- Alkoxybenzenes, such as methoxybenzene, ethoxybenzene, propoxybenzene
- Dialkylanilins and homologs, such as diethylanilin, dimethylanilin, dibutylanilin
- Diphenyls
- Halogenated benzenes, such as chlorobenzenes, bromobenzenes
- Halogenated toluene, such as chlorotoluenes, bromotoluenes
- Halogenated xylenes, such as chloroxylenes, bromoxylenes
- Naphthalenes

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyestuffs with—
- 3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine
- Dibenzyldiphenylethylenediamine
- Dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine
- Diorthotolylethylenediamine
- 3-Tolylethylenediamine
- Xylylethylenediamine

Heavy Chemicals

Slight Broadening in General Demand--Advance in Soda Stannate and Tin Crystals Reflects Higher Metal Costs--Tin Oxide Firm -- Insecticides Active

Start of a new month and second quarter caused a more active demand for the industrial chemicals during the week just ended. Judging from the size of the orders moving out to the various industrial centers it was quite evident that consumers on all sides were planning to adhere to the hand-to-mouth buying until a more definite trend in business is established. Insecticides continued as the active feature of the market and the general undertone was characterized as steady to firm. Changes included an advance in soda stannate and tin crystals.

Movement of the insecticides has been hampered this season to a large extent by the unfavorable financial conditions in some agricultural sections. This situation, coupled with the hand-to-mouth buying generally, has led to the development of a highly competitive condition in many agricultural chemicals. Particularly was this noted in lead arsenate and lime sulphur solution. Blue vitriol moved out in fair-sized quantities, but the volume continues to run behind the turnover experienced at this time a year ago. Calcium chloride was in good call, but the movement was running below the amount moved at the similar time a year ago. Hydrocyanic acid was in good demand, with sellers adhering to previous prices.

The market for a number of chemicals had been decidedly improved from the standpoint of demand by the revival of activities in the brewing industry. Particularly has the demand been improved from a number of the items moving into the glass industry as well as detergents for cleaning bottles. Movement of anhydrous ammonia and other chemicals for refrigeration purposes were meeting with a good demand as a result of the passage of the 3.2 percent beer bill. Business in soda ash and caustic soda was termed good throughout the week.

A slight advance was noted in soda stannate and tin crystals as a result of the betterment in the price for the basic metal market. The schedule for soda stannate will remain in effect for April, with the advance in the quotation directly due to the higher value of the metal as an average price for the month. Tin crystal price will remain in effect until April 11. Tin oxide continued unchanged, although tin tetrachloride showed a slightly firmer tone early in the week. Copper salts held steady, although the basic metal tended toward easiness. Reports were to the effect that informal discussions were in progress looking to a shutdown of mines in the United States for a period of six months, in order to raise the price of electrolytic copper to a more profitable basis.

Alums.—Movement of the sulphate commodity to the paper trade and other routine consumers was encouraged last week, and prices held unchanged. February exports amounted to 2,410,625 pounds, of which Canada consumed 2,383,830 pounds; Guatemala, 14,200 pounds; Salvador, 800 pounds; Cuba, 10,000 pounds, and Haiti Republic, 680 pounds.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—There was a good amount of interest noted here, with the prices holding firmly. Of the February exports of 96,013 pounds, Mexico consumed 23,123 pounds; Cuba, 12,691 pounds; Brazil, 8,231 pounds; Uruguay, 7,500 pounds; British India, 5,900 pounds; China, 2,000 pounds; Hongkong, 10,000; Philippine Islands, 4,748 pounds, and Union of South Africa, 4,040 pounds.

Ammonia Nitrate.—There was little activity in this market, with regular buyers purchasing for immediate requirements only, and the price tone was steady. Of the 271,693 pounds imported in February, Belgium shipped 44,805 pounds; Germany, 9,476 pounds; Norway, 105,150 pounds, and Switzerland, 112,262 pounds.

Ammoniac Sal.—Battery companies were taking fair sized shipments of this article last week, with a steady tone noted in the domestic material. An easy tone was reported in the import market. Of the 335,594 pounds of the white material imported in February, Germany shipped 313,325 pounds; Danzig, 8,269 pounds, and the United Kingdom, 14,000 pounds. Belgium shipped 89,626 and Germany 11,199 pounds of the gray material in February.

Antimony.—The market for the metal continued dull throughout the week just closed, but sellers were quoting the market at 5.95c. per pound. It was quite apparent that buyers were not coming into the market unless requirements so dictated.

Barium Salts.—Shipments of the chloride material moved out at a satisfactory pace throughout the week, with prices holding firm. Business in the hydrate, peroxide and carbonate items continued along routine lines. Of the imports of 22,809 pounds of barium compounds, Germany shipped 205,207 pounds and the United Kingdom 17,602 pounds.

Bleaching Powder.—Some broadening was apparent in the buying here last week, with the market holding firm at previously established prices. Of the 104,166 pounds imported in February, Germany shipped 92,166 pounds and the United Kingdom 12,000 pounds.

Blue Vitriol.—This market noted a further broadening in the call last week, although it was quite evident that consumers in the agricultural areas were forestalling purchases until such needs were actually imperative. Of the Febraury exports of 109,824 pounds, Mexico consumed 70,150 pounds; Canada, 4,853 pounls; Bolivia, 31,950 pounds, and Cuba, 1,860 pounds.

Cobalt Oxide.—Little activity, aside from the routine covering for nearby wants by the regular buyers, came into evidence here, but no change occurred in the quotations. Of the 13,450 pounds imported in February, Canada consigned 4,550 pounds and Germany 8,990 pounds.

Chlorine.—A slight slackening was noted in general demand here, reflecting the seasonal curtailment in the textile industry, but the tankcar price of $1.75 per 100 pounds was firm. Cylinder price schedule in effect for the past two years follows:—

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Soda stannate, 1c. per lb.
Tin crystals, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.2	**152.2**	**152.2**	**151.0**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.2	**99.2**	**99.2**	**99.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chlorine Price Schedule

	—Cents per pound— (In cylinders) Carload.	Less carload.
Alabama	7.0	9.5
Arizona	9.5	13.5
Arkansas	7.5	10.0
California	6.5	8.0
Colorado	9.5	13.0
Connecticut	5.5	7.5
Delaware	5.5	7.5
District of Columbia	5.5	7.5
Florida	7.5	10.5
Georgia	7.0	10.0
Idaho	8.5	10.0
Illinois	6.0	7.5
Indiana	5.5	7.5
Iowa	6.5	8.5
Kansas	7.0	9.0
Kentucky	6.0	8.5
Louisiana, E. of Miss. River	7.5	10.0
West of Miss. River	8.0	10.5
Maine	5.5	7.5
Maryland	5.5	7.5
Massachusetts	5.5	7.5
Michigan, South Peninsula	5.5	7.5
North Peninsula	6.5	8.0
Minnesota	7.5	10.0
Mississippi	7.5	10.0
Missouri	7.0	9.0
Montana	9.0	13.5
Nebraska	8.5	11.0
Nevada	7.0	9.0
New Hampshire	5.5	7.5
New Jersey	5.5	7.5
New Mexico	9.0	11.5
New York	5.5	7.5
North Carolina	6.5	8.5
North Dakota	8.5	11.0
Ohio	5.5	7.0
Oklahoma	8.5	10.5
Oregon	7.0	9.0
Pennsylvania	5.5	7.5
Rhode Island	5.5	7.5
South Carolina	6.5	9.0
South Dakota	9.0	11.5
Tennessee	6.5	9.0
Texas	9.0	11.5
Utah	9.5	13.0
Vermont	5.5	7.5
Virginia	6.0	8.0
Washington	6.0	8.0
West Virginia	5.5	7.5
Wisconsin	6.5	8.0
Wyoming	9.5	13.0

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

ESTABLISHED 1815
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William H. Hayward, *Pres.* Edward M. Johnson, *Vice-Pres. and Treas.* Joseph A. Bryan, *Vice-Pres.*
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HEAVY CHEMICALS
Sole Agents for BELLE ALKALI CO., BELLE, W. VA.
Manufacturers of
LIQUID CHLORINE BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

Perchlorate of Potash
Joseph Turner & Co.
19 Cedar Street, New York City

PHOSPHATES
Disodium
Trisodium
BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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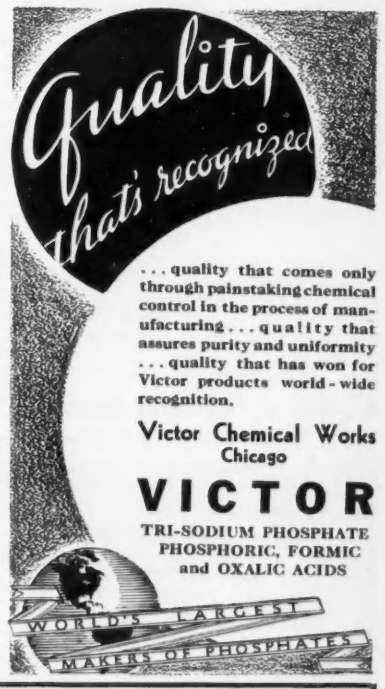
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TRI-SODIUM PHOSPHATE
PHOSPHORIC, FORMIC
and OXALIC ACIDS
WORLD'S LARGEST
MAKERS OF PHOSPHATES

ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

Copper. — Prospects of a complete shutdown of copper mine production in the United States had a stimulating effect on the copper market here. According to the trade, there was a disposition on the part of sellers to withdraw from the dealings, and it was believed that no metal could be obtained at the 5c. per pound level from first-hand sources. A shutdown of all copper mines in the United States for a period of six months was believed imminent in the trade. Such a shutdown would be effected in an effort to restore the price for copper to a profitable basis.

Copperas.—Conditions here were unchanged from the previous week, with the market holding firm and demand confined to small-lot buying. Steel mill operations showed a slight advance to 16½ percent of capacity from 15 percent in the previous week.

Headquarters for

SODIUM SILICATES

including

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Eight Plants: Distributors in 66 cities

Fluorspar.—Ceramic and steel industries were adhering to a cautious program in the buying of supplies last week, and sellers reported that prices displayed an easy tone.

Glauber's Salt.—Turnover in this market indicated that buyers were measuring shipments by actual production needs, with a seasonal slackening in some directions taking the edge off the demand, but prices were well sustained.

Lead Acetate.—Textile industry supply the major portion of the call here, but sellers reported that the general turnover was slightly under the preceding week. Prices held unchanged.

Nickel Salt. — The market for the chloride material noted a slight betterment, with some improvement also shown in the salts, reflecting the upturn in the automobile industry, and prices were held unchanged.

Potash Carbonate.—Price position of this market held firm at the levels in force for some time past, although demand moved at a highly irregular pace. Of the February imports of 764,101 pounds Czechoslovakia shipped 55,296 pounds, Germany 587,157 pounds, and Netherlands 121,288 pounds.

Potash Caustic. — Start of a new quarter caused a more voluminous movement here and prices were well maintained. Of the 522,907 pounds imported in February, Germany shipped 507,914 pounds, Sweden 5,350 pounds, and Belgium 9,643 pounds.

Potash Chlorate. — Regular buyers were supplying a good contract demand, but the spot market moved at a rather slow pace, with the pharmaceutical trade and other small-lot buyers confining purchases to actual needs. Prices were without change. Of the February imports of chlorate and perchlorate of 1,351,525 pounds, Germany shipped 1,127,807 pounds; France, 103,135 pounds; Finland, 44,800 pounds; Sweden, 8,910 pounds, and Switzerland, 66,873 pounds.

Saltcake. — With some sections of the glass industry operating at a comparatively high level, a fairly good demand was in evidence here again last week, and prices were without change. Of the February imports of 4,847 pounds, Belgium shipped 3,041 pounds; Germany, 757 pounds, and Canada, 1,039 pounds. Imports of Chilean saltcake last week at New York amounted to 4,753 bags.

Soda Ash.—Shipments here revealed a slight improvement last week, with the glass industry furnishing a good call and prices held firm. Of the 1,338,675 pounds exported in February, Denmark consumed 35,600 pounds; Canada, 92,824 pounds; United Kingdom, 34,915 pounds; Panama, 52,850 pounds; Mexico, 329,080 pounds; Cuba, 104,800 pounds; Argentina, 156,900 pounds; Brazil, 291,950 pounds; Australia, 39,920 pounds, and Union of South Africa, 33,025 pounds.

Soda Bicarbonate. — There was a good call here, with the market holding steady at the levels in force previously. Of the 1,363,564 pounds imported in February, Canada purchased 911,195 pounds; Argentina, 124,744 pounds; Colombia, 50,085 pounds; Italy, 11,200 pounds; Venezuela, 18,108 pounds; Philippine Islands, 33,768 pounds; Union of South Africa, 34,650 pounds, and Cuba, 51,580 pounds.

Soda Caustic. — Producers reported that demand was better here last week, with prices unchanged. Of the 9,708,165 pounds exported in February, Mexico consumed 1,502,513 pounds; Cuba, 680,280 pounds; Netherland West Indies, 1,260,000 pounds; Argentina, 1,568,000 pounds; Brazil, 2,489,840 pounds; Philippine Islands, 601,901 pounds; Uruguay, 56,000 pounds, and Australia, 60,250 pounds.

Soda Phosphate.—The silk mills in the nearby districts were slow in ordering out material, but sellers of the di-basic material reported the market firm, and prices were without change. There was a good demand for the tribasic item. Of the February exports of 168,683 pounds, Canada consumed 166,473 pounds; Panama, 975 pounds; Mexico, 985 pounds, and Australia, 250 pounds.

Soda Silicate.—Buying here manifested an improvement, with the price position holding unchanged. Of the February exports of 2,725,667 pounds, Canada purchased 2,487,382 pounds; Panama, 20,438 pounds; Cuba, 49,250 pounds; China, 32,361 pounds; Colombia, 30,766 pounds, and Nicaragua, 4,250 pounds.

Soda Stannate.—Sellers here announced an advance in the price of 1c. per pound, with the new schedule listing the product at 19c. to 22½c. per pound, according to quantity. This schedule will remain in effect throughout April, and the advance was due to the fact that the average price for Straits tin in March was higher than the value for the metal in February.

Strontium Nitrate. — Demand here was considered fair, with the domestic sellers quoting 7¼c. per pound for car-lot shipments and 7½c. per pound for less than car-lot shipments in barrels. Importers were asking 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Germany shipped 120,064 pounds for the total February imports.

Tin Salts.—The market for the crystals was ½c. per pound higher, with the current schedule remaining in effect until April 11. The new price lists the product at 25c. per pound in barrel shipments and 25½c. per pound for keg shipments. **Tin tetrachloride** was higher, reflecting a slightly higher metal cost.

Zinc Salts.—Demand here continued routine, with the general market displaying a steady to firm tone and no change was uncovered in the various zinc salts.

Acids

(See also under Coaltar Chemicals and Drug and Fine Chemicals.)

A slight improvement was apparent in the market for the various mineral acids during the week just closed, with the broadening in demand traced to the replacement of depleted stocks at the month-end. Before the termination of the period under review this section of the industrial chemical market lapses into a quiet state, but no prominent price changes were uncovered. Sulphuric acid movement reflected the betterment in the steel industry and automobile trade, but the tapering off in production schedules of certain lighter trades acts as a counter balance. Chromic acid moved through a comparatively slow week, although sentiment seemed somewhat improved as a result of the higher automobile production schedules. Formic acid moved through a routine trading period, and pharmaceutical manufacturers and other usual buyers placed a good call for boric acid. Oxalic acid continued firm, and a slower demand was reported for acetic acid.

Acetic. — Further slackening was shown in the call here, due mainly to the leveling off of production schedules in some major consuming industries, but open quotations were without change.

Boric.—Start of a new month brought out a flurry of small-lot orders, giving the market an active appearance, and prices were well sustained. Of the February exports of 322,970 pounds, Australia consumed 34,832 pounds; Netherlands, 119,613 pounds; France, 45,200 pounds; United Kingdom, 90,400 pounds; Panama, 3,885 pounds, and Chile, 2,249 pounds.

Chromic.—There was a slight broadening in the call here as a result of a minor improvement in the plating industry, but prices remained unchanged.

Formic.—An irregular call was shown here last week, but the irregularity of the request failed to have a reflection in the market from a price standpoint, with sellers naming previous quotations.

Hydrocyanic.—This market noted an encouraging demand again last week, with demand coming from divers directions and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Lactic. — Buyers here continued to follow a conservative policy in the ordering out of material, but leading sellers reported the market unchanged pricewise.

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Muriatic.—Improvement noted in demand early in the week petered out before the termination of the period under review, but sellers were adhering to previous prices. Of the 864,637 pounds exported in February, Cuba purchased 756,579 pounds; Dominican Republic, 67,860 pounds; Haiti Republic, 12,085 pounds; Canada, 4,929 pounds and Colombia 13,018 pounds.

Oxalic. — A satisfactory amount of business was transacted in this market last week, with the textile industry and other usual buyers supplying the call, and prices held unchanged.

Phosphoric.—There was little to report here aside from a good routine demand, and prices were holding firmly at the schedule in force for many months past.

Sulphuric.—Some broadening became apparent in demand here early in the week, which was explained as the replenishment of supplies at the start of a new month, plus the improvement in activity in the steel industry. Automobile pickup was also responsible for some betterment, and prices held unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Requirements in the way of sulphuric acid are still being held down to very moderate proportions, with movement as yet limited almost entirely to shipments on orders covering fixed periods. No considerable supplies of free acid are hanging over the market, with the producers turning out stocks only in sufficient quantities to take care of the wants of their customers. The market outlook, so far as the fertilizer trade is concerned, seems to be rather better than it has been, with the needs of the manufacturers of mixtures on the increase, but other outlets remain narrow and uncertain, and the prospect has not clarified sufficiently to disclose what may be expected in the near future. The producers are adhering to their figures of $7.50 per ton for 60-degree acid, with 66-degree stocks holding at virtually the same difference that has been noted for some time, this difference amounting to about $3.50 per ton. Oleum continues unchanged, with the inquiry very infrequent.

Tannic.—There was a good call noted here during the week just closed, with a firm tone ruling the dealings, and sellers were asking 23c. to 40c. per pound, according to quantity and grade.

Insecticides

Seasonal demand for lead arsenate and lime sulphur solution continued as the active feature in the market for the fungicides and insecticides during the week just closed. The market tone was barely steady to firm. Calcium arsenate was slow, and export buying of nicotine sulphate continued to show a tendency to lag. Government weekly weather report stated that the central cotton belt was still mostly wet and field work was inactive, while progress was good in the western belt. In the corn belt, field work was mostly at a standstill practically everywhere from the Mississippi Valley eastward. In this area marked rainfall was heavy and showers continued frequently during the past week, which kept most fields in a saturated condition. The mild temperatures of the week were favorable for the growth of vegetation in all sections of the country, except in some dry areas. However, seasonal operations, such as preparation of soil and planting, remains largely at a standstill over an extensive and important agricultural section. In the Atlantic area fields remain mostly too wet to work southward to West Virginia and northern Virginia, but in the southern half of the area, from southern Virginia southward, conditions were more favorable and Spring operations made satisfactory progress.

Arsenic.—A good call was evident here, with the prices for the white article showing no change from the previous week. Of the 1,571,388 pounds imported in February, France shipped 1,055,884 pounds; Belgium, 54,173 pounds; Germany, 11,023 pounds; Canada, 100,620 pounds; Mexico, 100,047 pounds, and Japan, 248,641 pounds.

Calcium Arsenate.—Little buying was reported here during the week, but prices were without open change. Peru consumed 95,200 pounds, and Panama 4,326 pounds, bringing the total February exports to 99,526 pounds.

Lead Arsenate.—A highly irregular call was reported here, with the irregularity attributed to the policy of holding off shipments until such needs became urgent, and prices were barely steady. Of the 25,341 pounds exported in February, Italy purchased 23,325 pounds, and Union of South Africa 2,016 pounds.

Lime Sulphur Solution. — Demand here was spotty again last week, with the leading sellers reported to be holding to prices in effect for some time, despite the reticent manner in which buyers were ordering out material.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Buying for export account was comparatively slow, with domestic demand limited to actual wants. Prices held unaltered. February exports amounted to 16,545 pounds, with Japan taking 5,000 pounds; Cuba, 300 pounds; Mexico, 4,071 pounds; Canada, 478 pounds; Norway, 3,063 pounds, and Germany, 3,633 pounds.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Alkali Operations in Japan

Production of caustic soda in Japan during January amounted to 4,213 metric tons, an increase of 224 tons over December, and 1,048 tons over January, 1932. The total 1932 outpue was 71,327 metric tons, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Tokyo.

The Japan Bleaching Powder Producers' Association agreed to continue through March the production curtailment rate of 30 percent. Production of bleaching powder during January amounted to 5,545 metric tons, an increase of 395 tons over December, and 2,557 tons over January, 1932. The total output was 42,685 metric tons.

It is reported that the Nihon Chisso K. K., Osaka, has taken over from the Osaka Soda Company its patent rights for manufacturing caustic soda and plans to produce approximately 500 tons a month. The fact that some 1,000 tons of bleaching powder will be obtained as a byproduct from the manufacture of caustic soda is causing bleaching powder manufacturers considerable concern and they are endeavoring to persuade the Nihon Chisso K. K. to join their association.

R. & H. Chemicals Price List

The R. & H. Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has issued its quarterly price list for the period beginning with April, the booklet containing quotations, package sizes and other information as to chemicals for all industries handled by this department. Under the heading "evelopments of interest," the booklet contains a statement that the Cleveland office of the organization is now located at 1235 Guardian building. Copies of the price list may be had by addressing the R. & H. Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Eastman Kodak Income Halved

The Eastman Kodak Company has reported a net income of $6,058,748 for the year ended December 31, 1932, after Federal and foreign taxes and depreciation. This was equal to $2.52 a common share and compared with $13,408,785, or $5.78 a common share, in 1931. As of December 31, 1932, current assets amounted to $65,666,575 and current liabilities were $7,878,565, comparing with $76,604,082 in current assets and $15,249,100 current liabilities at the end of 1931.

Imperial Chemical Earns An Increased Income

LONDON, March 31, 1933.

A recovery of £1,746,738 in the gross income of Imperial Chemical Industries, the great British chemical combine, and an increase of 1½ percent to 6 percent for the year is a striking tribute to the ability of this merger to extract the maximum of advantage even in periods of extreme depression. Improved results had been anticipated by the chairman, Sir Harry McGowan, at the last meeting. The actual profits probably exceed these anticipations.

The gross income of £6,415,423 compares with £4,668,685 for 1931, and after again allocating £1,000,000 to central obsolescence and depreciation fund and providing £686,351 for income tax against £260,395, the net income works out at £4,729,072, against £3,408,290, an increase of £1,320,782. The net income is actually substantially greater than the gross income for the previous year.

The final payment of 3½ percent falls slightly below market forecasts, but as £500,000 is transferred to general reserve against nothing last year, a higher distribution could easily have been made had not a conservative policy been adopted. The sum carried forward of £543,770 goes against £516,825 brought in. No dividend, of course, is paid on the deferred stock.

The chemical industry in Britain is usually regarded as an indicator to the state of domestic trade; but, as forecast by the chairman, the company has presumably gained on balance from the newly imposed import duties, while the depreciation of the pound sterling was doubtless helpful on the export side of the combine's business. The chairman's speech on April 11 will be awaited with special interest.

Carbon Booklet Issued

"Activated Carbon, the Modern Purifier," is the title of an exceptionally interesting and informative booklet which has been issued by the Industrial Chemical Sales Company, detailing data as to the origin, characteristics, uses and applications of this product. The booklet also contains much valuable information as to the present and future developments with regard to activated carbon. There is also contained information as to "Nuchar" activated carbon, which should be serviceable to those who use this product. Copies of the booklet may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Industrial Chemical Sales Corporation, 230 Park avenue, New York.

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Chemical Trade in Western Canada

Trading in industrial chemicals in western Canada was relatively quiet during February, but certain lines as caustic soda and soda ash, enjoyed a fair sale. Since the imperial conference, British sales of caustic soda, soda ash, and silicate of soda have increased considerably at the expense of American goods, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Vancouver. Notwithstanding keen competition and hand-to-mouth buying, prices on most lines of chemicals continue firm with a rising tendency shown in certain imported lines. Sales of turpentine, salt, oyster shells, and calcium chloride are moving well. Importers of Japanese oyster shells have been cutting prices in an attempt to obtain a share of this market, but have met with only partial success. A large shipment of rosin (the largest on record) recently arrived in Vancouver from the United States, with the result that consumers of this commodity are now well stocked. Chlorine and trisodium phosphate are also coming in from the United States in satisfactory volume.

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Laboratory Chemical Price List

The W. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, distributors of chemicals for biology, general science and chemistry laboratories, Chicago, has issued a new catalog of laboratory chemicals. This publication, which is designated as catalog "C", contains the prices of all of the wide variety of products handled by the company together with price and information on a number of other items which the company distributes for laboratory and school room use. Every size of every item listed in the catalog, it is stated, is carried in stock by the company. All of the products listed, are of those of the most reputable manufacturers, most of them being packed under the Welch label, the catalog states. Copies of this catalog may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the W. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, 1515 Sedgwick street, Chicago.

A nitrogen project in Finland has been carried as far as the completion of plans for construction of a plant with an annual capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 tons, which is equivalent to the domestic requirements. The matter is before the Finnish Parliament for ratification.

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French Chemical Industry

(Continued from page 14)

The Economic Balance

Investigation toward creating a balance between production and consumption in the French chemical industry, as we have already observed, has been based upon its home market, in contradistinction to certain foreign industries which, especially before the war, were based upon foreign markets.

Nevertheless, although French chemical industry is based on the home market where it has practically a monopoly, it should, nevertheless, be remembered that it supplies large quantities of material to various other industries, many of which do a large export trade. If the foreign markets of these industries are slack, this indirectly affects the output of the French chemical industry.

If exports drop, the agricultural industry consumes less fertilizer, the textile industry less dyes and less bleaching materials, the furniture industry less glue, the leather industry less tanning material, the automobile industry less cellulose lacquer, etc.

Our chemical industry should strive to find a balance for its productive capacity by taking into consideration:—first, home consumption (France and the colonies); second, the potential buying of certain industries which impart work for the export trade; third (and to a certain extent, finally) foreign markets where, in spite of difficulties, we will find there are often interesting possibilities in establishing and maintaining ourselves.

This policy has led the people to regard the French industry as perhaps a little cautious when one considers the safe field open to it—it has not assumed dimensions which greater audacity might have permitted. But in view of existing conditions, this policy is deemed to be consistent and wise, since it permits effective balanced production with a sufficiently stable sale and, at the same time, has a potential output sufficiently large to meet eventualities.

Chemical Cartels

The cartels (agreements) of the chemical industry are, as we have remarked, quite numerous and often involved. For reasons which may be deduced from what we have before remarked, details have been given very restricted publicity. Obviously, nobody wishes to divulge the details of methods employed in making arrangements with other members of a cartel in order to maintain their common productivity in a rational fashion. We might mention merely as illustrations the following:—

Franco-German convention on anilin colors, and Franco-German-Swiss convention dated back to 1929. England joined this agreement the end of 1932.

Franco-German convention on potash.

Convention on nitrogenous fertilizers, formed in 1930, but not renewed in 1931:—Germany, England, Norway, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

The "Epidos" (1926) convention on glue, covering sixteen European countries.

The cartels on magnesia and on borax.

The bismuth syndicate:—Germany, Great Britain, Italy.

Iodine convention:—France, Great Britain, Norway.

Quinine convention, including Holland, Java, Great Brtiain, Germany, France, Switzerland, United States, and Japan.

Barium Carbonate in Brick Making

Containing a wealth of information as to the causes and prevention of scum in the manufacture of bricks, a special booklet has been issued by The Grasselli Chemical Company, bearing the title "The Manufacture of Brick Using Barium Carbonate." By the use of barium carbonate, which is manufactured by the company, it is possible to prevent this scum, the booklet points out and it is stated that the company's experimental laboratories will be glad to co-operate with those interested in the subject. The booklet, which is profusely illustrated with photos of brick plant operations, contains twenty pages and cover.

Copies of it may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing The Grasselli Chemical Company, 629 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Warren D. Smith, head of the department of geology at the University of Oregon, and vice-president of the Western Oregon Mining Association, has been appointed a director of the Oregon State Mining Association.

Trade News Briefs

The Chilean saltcake syndicate is reported to have got a contract to supply the 1933 requirements of the Scandinavian buying combine. The price has not been disclosed, but the business will aggregate more than 5,000,000 crown, it is believed.

Sales of nickel in all forms by the International Nickel Company of Canada in 1932 were 38 percent less than in 1931 and less by 75 percent than in 1930, according to a statement made to the stockholders by Robert C. Stanley, president, at the annual meeting in Toronto.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, manufacturer of industrial chemicals, Phillipsburg, N. J., has issued a price list giving quotations and shipping and packaging specifications as to all of the products manufactured by the company. Copies may be had by addressing the company.

The Mutual Chemical Company of America, 270 Madison avenue, this city, has temporarily closed down its Jersey City bichromate works, and is manufacturing all its products with the exception of oxalic acid at its Baltimore works. The oxalic acid plant at the Jersey City works is running at capacity.

Calcium arsenate has been increasingly used in Peru as an insecticide on cotton plants since dusting by airplane was introduced in 1927. Imports in the 1928-31 period averaged 780 metric tons a year. Imformative data on this market may be obtained by accredited American firms from the Chemical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Chlorate of potash production in Japan, started by the Japan Iodine Company at Hirota in April, 1932, is now at the rate of 11,000 kilos a day. The manufacturer expects to be able soon to supply the entire Japanese demand of about 15,000 kilos a day. Imports dropped from 2,314 metric tons in 1931 to 1,020 tons in 1932; exports increased from 11 tons to 279 tons.

The Swedish Match Company has filed an amended claim with Oscar W. Ehrhorn, referee in bankruptcy, this city, against the International Match Corporation, reducing its original claim of $112,000,000 to $50,000,000, which represents funds the Swedish company seeks to recover as money allegedly advanced to Ivar Kreuger for operations or acquisitions in behalf of the International Match Corporation.

The Miami Copper Company reported a net loss of $1,816,956 for the year ended December 31, 1932, after expenses, taxes, depreciation and $63,172 net loss in adjustment of securities. This was before depletion. It compared with a net loss of $885,759 in 1931. Current assets at the end of 1932 were $1,775,785, and current liabilities totaled $372,969, comparing with current assets of $3,808,014 and current liabilities of $1,024,773 at the end of 1931.

Glyco Products Awards Fellowship

The textile chemistry and dyeing department of the School of Textile Engineering at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) has been awarded a fellowship by the Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. This firm manufactures many new and interesting products, among which are colloidal, thickening, and emulsifying agents, synthetic resins, glycol and glyceryl products, and foam products. The direction of this fellowship will be under the supervision of Professor C. B. Ordway, who has charge of the textile chemistry and dyeing department. Investigation will be conducted as to new uses in the textile field for the above mentioned Glyco products.

Industrial Gas Exports Decline

Exports of industrial gases from the United States during 1932 amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds, or within a half million pounds of the 1929 record, according to the chemical division of the Department of Commerce. The selling price declined sharply, and the value of 1932 exports was approximately $650,000, compared with $1,000,000 in 1929. Chlorine exports were larger than other industrial gases, although foreign sales of ammonia were not far behind. Other gases sold abroad were carbon dioxide, oxygen and hydrogen, the principal markets for all these gases being Argentina, Mexico, Canada, South Africa, China, Cuba, Colombia, Panama and Netherlands West Indies.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Slight Improvement in Benzene and Toluene Demand -- Seasonal Betterment in Call for Flake and Ball Naphthalene--Cresylic Acid Slow--Phenol Active

Prominent feature in the market for the coaltar chemicals was the firm character of the price undertone. This firmness was the reflection of the low operating schedules in effect at the by-product coke ovens and the development of a seasonal demand for certain articles. Benzene and toluene continued in active demand. Call for intermediates as a whole was irregular, reflecting the mixed trend of operations in the textile and tanning industries.

Resumption of activities in the rubber industry brought about a slightly improved demand for benzene last week. This seasonal improvement in the call resulted in a firmer undertone in that product as well as increased stringency being placed on the small supply at producing centers. However, all quarters of the market reported that contract shipments were being met in full. The crux in the basic coaltar product market has been the low level of operating in the industries consuming steel, but the reports last week indicated that steel mill operations advanced slightly as a result of the revival of activities in the brewing industry and the seasonal betterment in the automobile trade.

Seasonal demand developed for flake and ball naphthalene with the appearance of the warmer weather, but the call for the industrial commodity continued slow. Another active feature was phenol, with a good volume of business attributed to export buying for Japanese account as well as a representative domestic demand coming from the dyestuff intermediate manufacturers and pharmaceutical trade. The price position of the market was decidedly firm. Creosote oil continued slow, with the retarding influence on the demand side of that market the inclination of the major railroad systeams and public utility companies to limit replacement programs to actual necessities. Cresylic acid noted a highly irregular call, due to the mixed trend of operations in the textile industry as well as the little activity in ore flotation work.

Seasonal broadening in the production schedules of the automobile industry tended to bring about a better call for toluene during the week just closed, and the price position was decidedly firm. Automobile production in the first two months of 1933 totaled 243,584 units in the United States and Canada, according to reports on factory sales to the Department of Commerce. Demand for the intermediates held up fairly well, with the various sources of consumption following the rule of purchasing for actual wants only. Phthalic anhydride held firm.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Seasonal betterment in certain consuming industries naturally resulted in a broadening in demand here during the week just closed. This pickup in demand, coupled with the fact that stocks of benzene at producing points were in small supply, caused a decidedly firm tone in the market as well as increased stringency being placed on the stocks on hand. However, the situation has not reached the condition where sellers have not been able to meet contract shipments in full. Word from Akron stated that rubber tire manufacturers were stepping up production schedules 40 percent because of the seasonal demand for their finished products. Paint companies were gauging shipments by the actual requirements, while chemical manufacturers were placing a substantial call. The market for the industrial article was quoted at 22c. per gallon for tank shipments. Iron Age reported that steel mill operations advanced to 16½ percent of capacity from 15 percent in the preceding week, with the broadening in the steel rate attributed to the upturn in the automobile industry and the revival of activity in the brewing industry.

Creosote Oil. — The market here from a demand standpoint underwent little change, with consumers on all sides showing no disposition to relinquish the policy of ordering out material for immediate wants only. Replacement programs of the utility and major railroad systems were slow in getting underway. Prices remained unchanged.

Cresol. — Chemical manufacturers were placing a good-call here, coupled with an encouraging call from other directions, tended to give the market a firm tone and sellers were asking previous values.

Cresylic Acid. — Buyers were slow in ordering out material here, and were adhering to the policy of conforming shipments to nearby wants, the same as the previous week. A dampening effect on the demand side of the market was the dull state of business in ore flotation work and the mixed trend of operation in the textile industry.

Naphthalene.—Seasonal demand for flake and ball naphthalene was noted during the week just closed. With the more active call prices tended toward firmnss, but no change developed in the open quotations. Industrial product continued along routine lines, with the call confined within narrow limits and prices holding at the levels in vogue previously.

Phenol.—Sellers continued to call this market firm form a price standpoint, with demand holding up well. Spirited call could be attributed to the business originating with the dyestuff intermediate manufacturers, pharmaceutical trade and a representative amount of export business, with the export buying for the account of Japan principally.

Solvent Naphtha. — This market moved through another slow week, with the call typifying hand-to-mouth buying, but the tone in the market was firm and sellers were asking previous quotations.

Toluene (Toluol).—Seasonal improvement in the automobile industry resulting in a slightly better demand for this product during the week just closed. Pickup in the call together with the low production at the by-product plants gave this market a firm price position.

Xylene (Xylol).—There was little to report here, with demand continuing to lag, but the limited production resulted in the market maintaining a firm tone. Prices held unchanged.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

Coaltar bases are in good tone and are bought fairly well at this time. Buyers are willing to take out moderate volume of material in the aggregate. There also is a fair amount of inquiry currently. Benzene business is still limited. Supply of these products is still not very large in relation to demand, even though the latter is limited by the general business state. Ruling prices are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c., exclusive of tax; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—There was a fair call in evidence here again last week, with the technical material holding firm at the prices established some time ago.

Broenner's—This market showed little variation from recent weeks, with the call slow and a steady tone ruling the dealings, and prices were without change at $1.16 to $1.20 per pound.

Laurent's.—Business here continued dull throughout the week, but sellers reported a steady tone was in evidence and prices held unchanged.

Picric.—This market failed to be enlivened from its dull state, with the call confined to a few small-lot orders, and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Salicylic.—Demand here showed a tendency to slacken during the week just ended, but sellers indicated the market was firm from a price standpoint, with the quotation of 40c. per pound prevailing.

Tobias.—Buying side of this market showed little interest in material other than for urgent needs, with the result the market moved at a comparatively slow pace, but no change developed in the quotations.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—Business here continued along routine lines again last week, with demand showing signs of slackening as a result of the tapering off in the production schedules in certain industries, but prices were well held.

Benzaldehyde.—A fair movement was recorded here last week, with the usual buyers supplying the call, and prices held unchanged at 60c. to 62c. per pound, according to quantity.

Benzidin Base.—This market continued dull and featureless during the week, but leading sellers were naming 67c. to 69c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dianisidin.—Throughout the week demand here followed an irregular course, but the tone of the market held firm and sellers were adhering to $2.35 to $2.50 per pound.

Dimethylanilin.—There was nothing of outstanding importance uncovered in this market, with the usual buyers ordering out material in a cautious manner, but prices were well maintained at 26c. to 28c. per pound.

Dinitrobenzene.—This situation remained much about the same as it has been for recent weeks, with a favorable demand in evidence and a firm tone ruling the dealings.

Dinitrotoluene.—Conservative ideas toward releases were noted here, but the volume for the week aggregated a substantial total and prices were well held.

Metaphenylenediamine. — The order of business here indicated that buyers were covering for immediate needs only, but prices of 82c. to 84c. per pound continued to prevail.

Orthoanisidin.—Shipments to regular channels of consumption were rather encouraging, and a firm tone governed the dealings, with sellers naming 82c. to 84c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride.—There was a slight betterment in the request for this material last week, and a firmer undertone developed, with no change uncovered in the quotations.

Coaltar Colors

Business in the coaltar colors held up satisfactorily throughout the week just closed, with the price position showing a steady to firm undertone. Some sections of the textile trade were working at a relatively high order on Spring shipments, but there was a slackening evident in other directions with the completion of seasonal runs. Rayon industry and silk trade were tapering off schedules, while the backlogs of the cotton mills showed a reduction, inasmuch as sales were running behind production. Brown, blue and gray were in good demand. Raw silk imports during March were 42.7 percent lower than during March, 1932, the Silk Association of America reports. March deliveries of raw silk to mills showed a decrease of 16.7 as compared with the same month last year. Raw silk stocks at warehouses on March 31 were 43,814 bales as compared with 62,675 bales on March 31, 1932.

Reilly Tar-Chemical Issues Booklet

A neat little pocket-size pamphlet of twelve pages has been issued by the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation describing the several reagents manufactured and distributed by the company for a variety of manufacturing industries. This little brochure contains many interesting and informative facts which should appeal to the users of the products. It also contains a list of the products made by the company. Copies of it may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Box 433, Indianapolis, Ind.

DuPont Opens 1933 Book Show

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, will hold its 1933 DuPont book show the week of April 2 in the reception room of the company's offices on the tenth floor of the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth avenue, this city. The feature of the show will be du Pont Fabrikoid and PX cloths, and specimens of books from editions which recently have been bound in PX cloth will be on exhibition. A very impressive list of publishers will be represented. The entire range of PX standards in every color, grain and texture available will be shown on actual bindings. Examples of each process in standard bindery practice will be featured on actual specimen books.

Dr. J. T. Dunn, D. Sc., has been elected president of the British Society of Chemical Industry for the years 1933-34 in succession to Dr. R. H. Pickard, F. R. S. He is now public analyst of Northumberland and represents the fuel research board on the North Eastern Coalfields Survey. In 1901 Dr. Dunn returned to Newcastle as a partner in the firm of J. & H. A. Pattinson, of which business he became sole principal.

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Agriculture and Foods

(Continued from page 14)

The toxic properties of lead and arsenic on animal life and human beings are discussed as well as determinations showing the effect of lead and arsenic on fruits and vegetables. Tables showing the arsenic and lead content of vegetables are presented together with various clinical conditions which are associated with the effect of these substances. The common fruits and vegetables, both as fresh products and as canned goods, have been studied.

Reference is made to arsenic as a causative factor in the production of cancer and other diseases well known to the medical profession. It has been shown that arsenic in concentrations as small as 1:40,000,000 exercises a very marked action on embryonal cells.

Tables showing the lead content of the urine in average patients are presented. It has been shown that metals in quantities as small as those found on fruits and vegetables are a means to health in general. The far-reaching action of these metals from a toxicologicl point of view is illustrated by various skin conditions, neurological conditions, surgical conditions, and particularly such symptoms as are related to peripheral vascular involvement.

Chemical Insecticides

E. B. Alvord and Harry F. Dietz

This paper attempts to cover in a general way the important advances that have been made during the past decade in the control by chemical means of insects of economic importance on growing plants.

It deals with the development of our heretofore standard materials; the recent expansion in the use of oil emulsions for dormant use, and the development of oil emulsions for Summer use as a supplement to or replacement of lead arsenate; the increased use of nicotine as a supplement for oil emulsions; the development of the fluorine compounds for control of deciduous fruit insects, when used alone or as a supplement to oil emulsions; the use of barium fluosilicate to control beetles of various sorts; the development of manganese arsenate as a substitute for lead arsenate; the development of neonicotine, pyrethrum, and derris extracts as supplements to or replacements of nicotine; the development of accelerators for nicotine; the use of paradichlorobenzene as a control for peach borers; the use of betanaphthol-impregnated bands as supplemental measures in the control of codling moth; the use of moth-traps with attrahents to determine spray dates; the use of lead arsenate and carbon bisulphide in the soil to control Japanese beetle larvae; the use of attrahents in Japanese beetle traps; the use of sulphur to control certain mites and thrips; the control of leafhopper through poisoning the plant sap. The paper also forecasts interesting developments along organic chemical lines in the immediate future.

Selenium as an Insecticide

C. B. Gnadinger

A new selenium insecticide for the control of various species of red spider is described. The results so far obtained with this material are very promising, but further work must be done, employing it on a commercial scale over a period of several years. Experimental work of this kind is now in progress on citrous and deciduous fruits and the effect of this type of compound on the different citrous scales is also being investigated.

Fertilizer Neutralization

K. C. Beeson and William H. Ross

The bulk of the complete fertilizers used in this country at present differ from those formerly on the market in being acid-forming in their influence on soil reaction due to their relatively high content of ammonia nitrogen. A possible method for correcting the acid-forming tendencies of fertilizers consists in including in the mixture of a sufficient quantity of a suitable basic material, such as marl, limestone, or dolomite, to give a physiologically neutral product. More or less reaction may take place in mixtures of this kind, depending on the phosphatic component of the mixture, the basic material present, its particle size, the temperature and pressure of the reacting mass, and the moisture content of the mixture. The present paper outlines the reactions taking place in physiologically neutral mixtures of the ammonium phosphates with liming materials of varying moisture content and particle size. The results show that serious loss of carbon dioxide and ammonia is likely to occur when calcium carbonate or limestone is used in mixtures containing either mono- or diammonium phosphate. The reaction between dolomite and these phosphates, however, is slight under ordinary conditions, and it would seem that this material is adapted for use in the preparation of non-acid-forming mixtures with the ammonium phosphates, providing the calcite content of the dolomite is not sufficient in itself to cause serious loss of ammonia.

Peat Ammoniation

Walter Scholl and R. O. E. Davis

A new material suitable for fertilizer has been obtained by treatment of peat with ammonia. On heating peat in an autoclave with ammonia a product was obtained carrying considerable nitrogen, about two-thirds of which is in a water-insoluble form and one-third water-soluble. The temperature was varied from 50 deg. to 300 deg. C., and pressure, time of treatment, and amount of water present were also varied. The products obtained from treating several types of peat contained different amounts of nitrogen under different conditions, ranging from 4-5 percent at 50 deg. C. to 15-21 percent at 300 deg. C. The material combines the good features of both the slow-acting and quick-acting nitrogen carriers, such as cottonseed meal and sodium nitrate. It should be a good conditioner in mixed fertilizers and prevent caking of the mixture. While details of the process of preparation have not been worked out, commercial possibilities seem promising in that peat is cheap and widely distributed and ammonia is one of the cheapest forms of nitrogen, plentiful, and easily handled.

Vitamins in Cottonseed Products

May L. Whitsitt

The vitamin B_1 and vitamin B_2 contents of cottonseed meal, oil, and hulls have been determined. The rat-growth methods as developed for the quantitative determination for vitamin B_1 by Sherman and Chase and for the quantitative determination of vitamin B_2 by Sherman and Bourquin were followed.

The average gain in weight of thirty animals shows that cottonseed meal is a rich source of vitamin B_1 and of vitamin B_2. It is richer in these factors than an equal weight of whole wheat, dried yeast, or skimmed milk powder. The results from twenty-three animals show that hull bran, when extracted with 60-percent alcohol and the extract fed at a 20-percent level, is a good source of vitamin B_2, but when fed at a 40-percent level there is no indication of vitamin B_1.

The cottonseed oil shows no trace of either vitamin B_1 or B_2. These results suggest that the oil can conveniently replace the butterfat in the vitamin B_1 deficient and vitamin B_2 deficient basal diets. Tests have been made which show that these diets containing the cottonseed oil instead of the butterfat are adequate in vitamin A.

Hazelnut Oil

H. A. Schuette and Chang Y. Chang

Hazelnut (filbert) oil can be recovered from the kernel, one-half by weight of which is edible, by expression in the cold or by extraction with petroleum ether. In the latter case the oil content was found to be 66.6 percent. Expression in the coal leads to a recovery of about one-half of the total oil content.

An extensive examination was made of the expressed oil and that recovered from the residual pump by extraction. The differences in composition are quantitative and not qualitative—viz., unsaturated acids, 90.87 and 91.45 percent, respectively; saturated acids, 4.87 and 5.20 percent. Oleic, linoleic, myristic, palmitic, and stearc acids are present, oleic acid predominating in one group and palmitic in the other.

Hazelnut oil has to date apparently found little use in the American diet, but it is said to be popular as a salad oil in certain districts in Switzerland. Its pleasant nutlike flavor and general physical properties suggest the thought that the oil "could worthily occupy in domestic economy a place next to that of olive oil."

Pierre La Fleiche has been appointed State mineral inspector by C. H. Fitzpatrick, Public Lands Commissioner of Wyoming.

Fertilizer Studies Planned

The International Conference on the Application of Fertilizers, which was held in Rome in November, under the auspices of the International Federation of Agricultural Districts, approved a movement to constitute an international organ for promoting the use of chemical fertilizers. The proposed international body, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Rome, is to carry out research on the most effective methods of applying various fertilizers in relation to different soils, climates, crops and other factors, and is to see that such information is efficaciously spread among users of fertilizers. A temporary committee, including French, German and Italian delegates, was formed to work out the proposed international institute and to make a report.

An international commission has been created in France for studying problems relating to the production, distribution and consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers. The commission will be under the chairmanship of the Undersecretary of State of the Presidency of the Council charged with national economy. The commission, according to departmental information from the assistant trade commissioner at Paris, will have power to convoke to its meetings in a consulting capacity, the representatives of the chambers of agriculture, of the professional agricultural groups, and of the general groups of industrialists, business men and specialists interested in the production, importation and distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Lignite Resin Made in Germany

"Kolinit" is the name given to a new synthetic resin made in Germany from lignite, lignin, and cresol. The process consists in treating a mixture of lignite and lignin with 12 percent of cresol at a high temperature, removing the excess of cresol, washing the mass with benzin, grinding it, drying, and kneading. The resin is said to have high insulating power and shock resistance. It is tough, but may be cut and machined, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consulate-general at Frankfort-on-Main.

Arthur A. Vickers, president of the Mountain Petroleum Company, and Mrs. Kathleen M. Perkins, were married in Denver, March 23, and after a honeymoon in the Southwest will reside at 2060 Bellaire street, Denver.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

General Business Shows Small Improvement Though Still Very Spotty--Adverse Weather a Handicap--Prices Hold Even -- Gums Slightly More Active

Although trade was irregular and because of the spotty mode of buying, many factors could not make accurate comparisons with the preceding week's business. Shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals were slightly improved during the initial week of the year's second quarter. Spring operations of the paint, varnish and lacquer makers were greatly handicapped by the adversity of the weather, particularly in the Eastern section of the country and the fact that banks in many smaller cities were still closed or operating under limited withdrawals, also had a slowing effect on trade. However, it was a general opinion that trade improved last week. Other consuming lines for pigments, colors, gums and miscellaneous paint materials, in which the Spring bulge is not as prominent as in the surfacing field, failed to show any visible business gains. There were no price changes in the group of paint, varnish and lacquer materials last week.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	131.2	131.2	133.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Lead pigments were purchased with more frequency last week, balancing a loss of activity during the preceding week. Some Akron tire makers claimed to have been advancing production schedules, but there has been no increase in their takings of carbon black, zinc oxide or other raw materials. According to black makers, their customers in the rubber tire manufacturing field were operating at an average of only a day a week—two days at best.

Varnish gums showed some signs of life during the final half of the week after a period of virtual idleness during the opening three days of the week. Prices remained unchanged at the levels established in the middle of March. Glues were moving in a growing, seasonal way to silk converters, but cabinet makers and other large users were not at all active in the buying field. Stearate driers were still subject to competitive price shading where orders for quantity were concerned, but the market quotations were unchanged.

Automobile production in the first two months of 1933 totaled 243,584 units in the United States and Canada, including 205,678 passenger cars, 37,749 trucks and 157 taxicabs, according to reports on factory sales to the Department of Commerce. In the first two months of 1932, production in the United States and Canada totaled 245,970, including 200,397 passenger cars, 45,451 trucks and 122 taxicabs.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead occupied a quiet position last week. Prices remained steady at the basis of 3c. per pound, New York, and 2⅞c. per pound, East St. Louis. There were occasional spot calls for prompt shipment, but most buyers were well supplied on their April needs. May bookings were not at all heavy, according to sellers. Opening prices for the week at London were firm, but the market sagged as the week progressed.

Slab zinc opened the week with an advance of 10 points over the preceding Saturday's close. A "stagger system" of operation inaugurated in all large ore mines by which the mines will operate for two weeks and shut down the following two weeks, was estimated by zinc men to bring about a reduction of 40 to 50 percent in the output. This movement halted the rapid decline in prices and fostered the rise in prices last Monday to the basis of 3c. per pound East St. Louis and nominally 3.35c. per pound at New York. Although buying was not very lively last week, the market was very steady Friday afternoon, and it was believed that buying would improve when consumers appreciated the sustained steadiness of prices. Slab zinc stocks on hand at the end of March totaled 140,379 tons against 134,440 tons at the end of February, according to the American Zinc Institute. Production was 22,095 tons in March against 20,076 tons in February. March shipments were 16,156 tons against 15,280 tons in February, and unfilled orders on hand at the end of March were 8,581 tons against 8,562 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from April 1 to April 7, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0300	$0.02875	.. .. ..
Monday	.0300	.02875	10 10 0
Tuesday	.0300	.02875	10 7 6
Wednesday	.0300	.02875	10 6 3
Thursday	.0300	.02875	10 11 3
Friday	.0300	.02875	10 13 9

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from April 1 to April 7, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0325	$0.0290	.. .. ..
Monday	.0335	.0300	14 7 6
Tuesday	.0335	.0300	14 10 0
Wednesday	.0335	.0300	14 8 9
Thursday	.0335	.0300	14 13 9
Friday	.0335	.0300	14 17 6

Pigments

Pigment materials moved into consumption at a slightly swifter pace last week. Activity in buying circles was still irregular and purchases were limited close to actual and immediate needs, but small seasonal improvements were generally reported. The adversity of the weather and the fact that banks in many sections of the country were either closed or on a limited withdrawal basis worked against the ordinary course of the market, but trade factors were hopeful that April would bring forward some of the spring business that is usually done by pigment makers in February and March. There have been no price movements in the pigment group since the reduction in lead oxides that took place on March 23.

White Lead.—Lead-in-oil moved in slightly better fashion and the dry pigments were also bought in a little better volume than a week ago. Prices continued steady and unchanged. February exports of dry material were 34,971 pounds, of which 10,296 pounds went to Uraguay. Norway and the Netherlands, large buyers in January, did not take any dry white lead in February. February lead-in-oil exports, according to the Department of Commerce, were 35,495 pounds, of which the Philippines took 16,250 pounds. Total January exports were 66,236 pounds of dry and 34,400 pounds of lead-in-oil.

Red Lead.—A small buying improvement was noted, but the market was far from brisk. Dry material in casks continued at the 6½c. per pound figure established March 23. February exports totaled 125,577 pounds, of which Panama took 50,000 pounds. February shipments compared with only 28,754 pounds shipped to foreign countries in January.

Litharge.—In company with other lead oxides, demand was slightly accelerated and the price held evenly with 5½c. per pound quoted. February exports totaled 200,490 pounds, against 219,851 pounds in January, according to the Department of Commerce. Canada was the leading buyer with 156,760 pounds in February, against 187,750 pounds in January.

Lithopone.—Paint makers took small deliveries at a slightly better rate,

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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—a new white-lead with especially high hiding and oil-taking power

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although the market was not without lessened activity in certain directions. Prices continued unchanged. February imports were off sharply from January, totaling only 280,000 pounds, against 1,176,000 pounds. Germany and Belgium did not supply any material in February, while shipments from the Netherlands, of which the major portion goes directly into consumption, were off 896,000 pounds. February exports were up, totaling 161,350 pounds, against 107,758 pounds in January.

Orange Mineral.—There was no apparent change in the rate of demand from a week ago. The prices were steady, however, with 9c. per pound quoted for material ex-red lead and 10¼c. per pound for the white lead derivative. French Tours was also unchanged.

Titanium Pigment. — The opening week of April was featured by regular ordering against contracts. Prices for both barium and calcium base pigments were firm and unchanged at the basis of 6c. to 6¼c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide.—Paint makers' purchases over the past two weeks have been better than the March average, while the movement toward general centers of consumption held about even. Linoleum makers were also buying in better fashion. Prices were steady, although some of the imported oxides were fluctuative, according to quality. February imports of 501,071 pounds compared with 443,095 pounds in January. There has been a steady decline in imports since last November. February exports were 74,088 pounds, against 79,088 pounds in January. Canada's takings were off sharply in February.

Barytes. — Import records for unground material revealed the receipt of 877 tons from Russia, the first import from that source in several months. Total imports were 5,074 tons, according to the Department of Commerce, of which 4,001 tons came from the Netherlands, another source which has not recently shipped material here. Total January imports were only 690 tons and December's total was 8,972 tons. Prices have been unaltered for both imported and Missouri barytes.

Dry Colors

Colors continued to evidence seasonal broadening on demands in paint manufacturing and such outlets influenced by the season, but, as a whole, the demand was not materially bettered over the past week. Spottiness continued to characterize buyers' operations in all lines and ordering was still limited to an actual requirements basis. Price movements were also lacking in the color group, although shading continued under competition in some of the earth colors.

Carbon Black. — Although dispatches from Akron mention advancing production schedules, black makers are not shipping more than meager quantities, while the paint trade showed only small improvements here and there. The prices for standard grades continued unchanged both on spot and at the Texas and Louisiana producing points.

Chrome Yellow. — The market continued to support its recent improvements and a further broadening was noted in some directions. The prices were steady at 14c. per pound against contract and 15c. per pound under open order.

Iron Blues.—Prices for these colors were also held at the established schedule of 33½c. per pound against contract and 35c. on open order. Like other chemical colors, demands held to the recent improvements and last week's purchasing was somewhat larger.

Iron Oxides. — Imports of Spanish oxide have steadily increased since December, but February receipts of 444,667 pounds were still under the November total of 586,387 pounds. Synthetic iron oxide from England, which is said to be principally Indian red, totaled 151,001 pounds in February, the highest amount since December. Indian red continued at 8¾c. to 9c. in small quantities, but better could have been done for larger lots.

Ocher. — A steady but limited call continued through the past week and prices for both French and domestic held unchanged. Imports of French have been decreasing steadily since November and totaled only 343,658 pounds in February, against 490,256 pounds in January, 495,104 pounds in December and 524,725 pounds in November, according to the records of the Department of Commerce. India, which shipped 44,800 pounds of crude material in February, was a source of supply which has not recently been active.

Sienna. — The spot situation was rather quiet although sales were being made from day to day. Prices were unchanged. February imports of 87,986 pounds of washed and 19,941 pounds of crude compared with January figures of 64,361 pounds of washed and no imports of the crude product.

Vermilion. — Quicksilver remained strong and prices for this derivative should be higher on the basis of the current metal cost. Competition, however, prevented the market from showing full strength. Large-sized lots continued at $1.10 to $1.20 per pound with not much buying current.

Colors in Oils

There has not been any appreciable pick-up in the call for colors ground in oil. Distributors were not anticipating forward needs and the using buyers also held their requests down to actual requirements. The price situation was unchanged with considerable variations in the quotations, according to the type of mix.

Varnish Gums

The early part of the week was a very slow period but business showed some life during the final half. Even with the improvement that commenced on Wednesday, the market's activity was almost wholly constituted by the delivery of small, job-sized lots for immediate use in varnish kettles. Prices for spot gums were unchanged at the nominal levels established in the middle of March. Quotations in foreign markets were also unchanged with stocks small.

Copals.—Pale East Indias, Macassars and Pontianaks failed to register a shift in price last week and the Congo gradings were also unchanged. Small, jobbing lots provided the only activity in last week's market.

Dammars.—Neither the Batavia nor the Singapore gums showed much life during the week. Cables from Singapore reported the primary market firm at last prices with little stocks offered. The Batavia market was unreported. Spot prices continued at the nominal levels set in mid-March. Imports here in January totaled 824,823 pounds.

Elemi.—There has been virtually no trading beyond small, jobbing parcels. The prices here continued at the basis of 9½c. per pound for No. 1, and 9c. per pound for No. 2.

Kauri.—This gum was another which failed to show any particular life last week. Quotations for both brown and white gums were nominal here. Only 25,204 pounds of this gum was imported here in January, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sandarac.—An idea of the slowness in this gum was contained in the fact that one of the leading spot holders sold only 5 pounds of gum up to Friday last week. The price for barrel lots is nominal at 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Other Paint Materials

Mineral whites, fillers and other paint materials usually included in this grouping were still under very spotty trading conditions and because of the irregular course of trade, it was difficult for trade factors to give an accurate comparison of last week's trade with that of the preceding week. At least, it was believed that the week held its own. There were no price movements of importance during the period under review.

Casein.—The market held steady under light demands. Domestic production should show seasonal increase soon, which may weaken prices unless demand is sufficient to support them. For the present, sellers quoted 7c. to 7½c. per pound for standard ground, and 8c. to 8½c. per pound for fine ground. There were no imports of Argentine material in February, but 40,092 pounds came in from Germany during that month.

China Clay.—Buyers' needs were said to have shown a slightly broader tendency, particularly in the New England territory. Prices for both imported and domestic materials continued without change.

Talc. — Importers were unable to point to much advance of activity in this commodity last week. Domestic talcs were also unimproved. Pricewise, there were no changes last week.

Whiting.—Imports showed a sharp drop during February, totaling only 27,656 pounds, against 340,992 pounds in January. Since November 1,223,300 pounds have been brought in here. Neither English cliffstone, chalk whiting or ground limestone showed any change in price or position last week.

Driers

Although it may not have been a universal condition, March business was better than February in some directions. April shipments of stearates and other driers were fair during the initial week of the month. As in the past several weeks, buying is very spotty and held close to needs. The competitive selling on the part of manufacturers continued and prices, while unchanged, were still soft under competition.

Glues

Seasonal needs among silk converters continued to mount and supplied the only bright spot in an otherwise dull market last week. Cabinet makers and other regular buyers were ordering in very piece-meal fashion. Calcimine factors were ordering moderately but not in full seasonal style. Price movements were lacking in the bone glue market last week although common grades in car lots could still have been bought at 5½c. per pound against 6c. to 9c. per pound as the quoted position. Hide glues were unchanged at the adjusted levels quoted a week ago.

Metal Leaf

Metallic leaf continued to move in a very limited way with the decorating trade carrying only small stocks and buying merely as needed. Competition among sellers continued rather strong and prices were flexible under selling pressure. No open changes were made, however. Gold leaf continued idle.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer solvents showed little improvement during the week, and sellers reported prices appeared a measure firmer. Sentiment seemed to be somewhat improved, being attributed to the reports emanating in the automobile producing center to the effect that a gradual improvement was expected in the April automobile production schedules. For the first two months of the current year production was placed at 243,584 units, as compared with 245,970 units in the corresponding period a year ago. Ethyl acetate demand noted a slight pickup, and prices were declared to have been slightly firmer. Rayon industry was on a curtailed production schedule. Movement of butyl alcohol was slightly broader at the start of the week, reflecting the replacement of depleted month-end stocks. An irregular call was noted for tricresyl phosphate.

Acetone.—This market failed to show an improvement during the week just ended, but the tone appeared steady, and sellers were naming the quotations in effect since the early party of the year.

Butyl Acetate. — Routine shipments here constituted the call last week, with a steadier undertone in evidence, and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Butyl Alcohol.—Turn of the new month brought about an improved demand here during the week, with the betterment attributed to the replacement of supplies. A firmer tone was said to have been in evidence, and sellers were asking previous values.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—A slow pace was noted here during the week, but the slow character of the call has failed to have an influence on the market from a price standpoint, with sellers adhering to previous prices.

Ethyl Acetate.—Some betterment was noted in the call here, with sentiment likewise said to have been improved, and prices developed a slightly firmer appearance, producers naming the values in force previously.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Demand here was inclined to drag at times during the week, but sellers reported that a steady price tone was maintained.

Window Glass

Demands against manufacturers' stocks were light during the initial week of the year's second quarter. March was a very poor month for glass sales, and early April business did not indicate much in the way of improvement. Glass manufacturers were not increasing production, as is usual at this time, but preferred to work off their stocks. Evidently the lack of current construction or building operations planned is being figured by glass makers this Spring.

Trade News Briefs

Sevier Bonnie, president of Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, dry color manufacturer, Louisville, was a visitor in New York during the week of April 3.

The Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, has reported a net loss of $711,376 for the year 1932, after depreciation and bond interest. This compared with a net loss of $879,581 in the previous year.

A new British patent recently taken out by J. Dipied for a composition discloses claims which assert it will rapidly remove, by simple application, a number of layers of paint or varnish from a covered surface. The mixture patented consists of lime boiled in water for some time, after which soda, hydrochloric acid and potassium silicate are added.

Buffalo's clean up and paint up campaign, officially sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce, will take place May 1 to 13. Organization has been completed with the appointment of Nelson M. Graves, vice-president of the McDougall-Butler Company, as honorary chairman; Health Commissioner Dr. Francis Fronczak, chairman; William Birtch, Schuele & Co., chairman of finance, and W. R. Melville, National Lead Company, chairman of advertising and publicity.

The Golden Gate Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, San Francisco, will hold its next golf tournament April 13 at the Burlingame Country Club with Walter Holt, Fuller Brawner and Harry Brawner as hosts. The club was entertained March 31 with a five-reel motion picture covering the progress made to date in the construction of the Boulder Dam project. The picture was produced by the Six Companies, which has the contract for the construction of the dam, and the showing was through the courtesy of the Standard Oil Company of California, a member of the club.

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Dyes for Rubber Latex

By Dr. K. Pfister

(General Dyestuff Corporation)

It is well known that pigment colors have been used for a considerable time in the dyeing of rubber in the mass. The pigments are milled into the rubber compound between heavy steel rollers under great pressure. Outside of fastness to light requirements, the essential quality of the pigments is fineness of the powder in order to prevent gritty particles in the finished goods.

More recently the dyeing of latex has become of importance. It presented a problem somewhat different from that involved in the dyeing of rubber. Pigment colors are again the logical type of colors to use. On account of latex itself being in a liquid condition, pigments in paste form are usually preferred, although readily dispersible powder brands may also be used. It is interesting to note that the various pigments show a considerable difference in their suitability for this purpose insofar as many of them will cause coagulation of the latex, which is undesirable.

Judging the pigment colors from the standpoint of their chemical makeup there is one group which is much less inclined to cause coagulation and precipitation of the latex than any other group, and it is, therefore, especially suitable for the purpose. This group comprises the phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic lakes of basic dyes, as, for instance, the well-known "Fanal" colors. They form with all brands of latex, unvulcanized or vulcanized, smooth and homogeneous emulsions which will not settle out. On the other hand, mineral pigments so extensively used in the dyeing of rubber will speedily drop to the bottom, as, for instance, chrome yellow. The same applies to the ordinary lakes of most anilin dyes and to most purely organic pigments, as, for instance, the well-known Hansa yellow so excellently suited for other purposes.

That specific gravity plays no important part in this matter is clear from the contrast between the very high specific gravity of chrome yellow and the very low one of Hansa yellow both equally unsuitable. The favorable action of the aforementioned phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic lakes of basic dyes, in spite of the high specific gravity of these lakes, points to some specific affinity which this particular class of pigments has for the latex particles in contrast to practically all other pigments.

N. J. Zinc Wins Patent Suit on Rayon Pigment

The New Jersey Zinc Company, this city, was awarded patent rights for pigmenting rayon under a decision handed down March 27 by Judge Caffey of the United States District Court in the suit of the zinc company against James A. Singmaster, of Singmaster & Breyer, this city, inventor of the process, and the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, assignees of Singmaster's patent. Under Judge Caffey's decree, Mr. Singmaster and the Tubize Corporation are enjoined from operating under the patent, and an accounting of past profits must be made to the New Jersey Zinc Company. A statement issued by the New Jersey Zinc Company reads:—

The bill of complaint alleged that in 1926 Singmaster, while in the employ of the zinc company as general manager of its technical department and ob'igated under its regulations to disclose and assign to his employer all patentable ideas originating with him while so employed, conceived the idea of incorporating pigments into the cellulose mass from which rayon fi'aments are spun; that he failed to disclose his invention to the zinc company, but left his employment on May 1, 1927, and after obtaining a patent on his invention in 1929 sold and assigned the same to the Tubize compay; that the Tubize company never recorded the assignment to it of the patent and that when it dealt with Singmaster it had knowledge of his obligation to the zinc company. Mr. Singmaster denied that he conceived the invention while in the zinc company's employ, denied his obligation under the regulations of the company to assign any inventions he might make; al'eged that he had disclosed his idea to the zinc company and that the latter had waived and released its rights therein; and alleged that he did not make his invention until seven days after his resignation took effect. The Tubize company alleged that it was an innocent purchaser for value from Singmaster. The relief prayed for by the zinc company was a decree directing the defendants to assign the patents in question to the zinc company, account for profits, and for an injunction.

The New Jersey Zinc Company's laboratory and research department constitute one of its most vital and expensive departments, employing upwards of 100 research men, all of whom are potential inventors, and many of whom including the defendant, Singmaster, have for over twenty years under the regulations of the company conceived and developed patentable ideas and as a matter of established routine under their contract obligation assigned to the company applications for patents thereon. The company brought this suit not only to recover its property but also because common knowledge in its research department that any employee might successfully evade the regulations and by resigning keep for himself the fruits of his inventive talent in violation of his contract obligation would intolerably mpair the morale and conduct of its research department.

It was stated at Mr. Singmaster's office that the case will be appealed.

Cleveland Paint Club Makes Clean Up Plans

CLEVELAND, April 5, 1933.

Plans of the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club for the annual clean up and paint up campaign were discussed at a meeting of the campaign committee April 5, and it was stated that many organizations in the city will participate in the movement, which will be carried out May 1 to May 6 inclusive. W. A. Alpers, chairman of the Cleveland Paint and Color Company, who is chairman of the movement, succeeding E. W. Palmer, reported the results of a previous meeting of representatives of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, retail store operators, public school and health officials and paint manufacturers and distributors.

As in past years, the campaign work will have the hearty co-operation of the Cleveland Safety Council, Cleveland Public Library, State-City Employment Bureau, Builders' Exchange, Parent-Teachers' Association, Federation of Womens' Clubs, Associated Charities and Negro Welfare Association. Final plans are rapidly being formulated and it is expected that this year's campaign will surpass those of other years.

At the close of the meeting, J. A. Gehring, in charge of the finance committee, passed out pledge cards to the committee members, who will immediately get busy on the important project of raising money needed to finance the campaign.

Hinde & Dauch Describes Cartons

Every variety of the many hundreds of different shipping cartons or containers which are manufactured by the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, Sandusky, Ohio, is described in interesting and informative fashion in a book which the company has issued under the title "How to Pack It." The book, which is of the loose-leaf variety, contains separate sections devoted to industries using the company's products, the number of these industries is practically all inclusive of every industry making products ranging from small, fragile articles up to heavy refrigerators and hardware, etc. One section comprehensively shows how the company's cartons are extensively used in the shipping of paint, varnish, enamels, dry colors, printing inks, and allied products. Another section tells of the use of the company's "engineered packages" by the drug, chemical, cosmetic and proprietary industries. The book is profusely illustrated and has an unusually large amount of interesting information on the design and production of special shipping cartons. Copies of it may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, Sandusky, Ohio.

Hilo Varnish Offers New Product

A new product designated as "Compo Lusterette," which is an interior finish for walls and woodwork, has been developed by the Hilo Varnish Company, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, Brooklyn, N. Y. This product is now being introduced to the trade and the company has issued an excellently printed color card. This new material is designed, the company states, to fill a need for a soft gloss finish for walls and is particularly suited for kitchens and bathrooms. It is also suitable for use on wood, plaster, metal, wallboard or brick. It is obtainable in ten shades of color as well as black and white. It is said to have unusual covering, is free working and will not run or sag. Copies of the color card may be had upon request, mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Hilo Varnish Company, 42-60 Stewart avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DuPont Issues Enamels Color Card

An attractive and unusual color card of industrial enamels of the pyroxylin type has just been put out by the Finishes Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. In addition to samples of thirty-two colors, there is an informative discussion of enamels followed by suggestions for application. The principles of color mixing are discussed and valuable information on the combining of colors to obtain desired effects is given.

Iron Oxide Imports Hearing Set

WASHINGTON, Apr. 6, 1933.

Charges of unfair competition in the importation of oxides of iron suitable for pigment purposes will be given a public hearing by the Tariff Commission May 10. The hearing was originally scheduled for April 25, but was postponed at the request of interested parties.

J. M. Callahan, superintendent of the Louisville Varnish Company and son of P. H. Callahan, president, is father of a young daughter, born March 22, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Louisville.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Alcohol

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Bids are wanted April 17, circular 177, by the commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for 90,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol.

Arsenate of Lead

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted April 12, procurement 4106, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 60 tons of powdered arsenate of lead for Greenfield, Mass.

Arsenic

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Bids are wanted April 11, circular 216, by the United States engineer of ice, New Orleans, for 50,000 pounds of arsenic.

Cellulose Acetate Dope

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted April 18, requisition 79 Aero, by the supply officer, naval aircraft factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for 1,000 gallons of cellulose acetate dope, 30 gallons of acetate cellulose dope and 300 gallons of cellulose thinner.

Bids are wanted April 18, requisition 1074 Aero, by the supply officer, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for 900 gallons of acetate cellulose dope.

Chemicals

Quartermaster, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Bids are wanted April 12, circular 45, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fortress Monroe, Va., for 1,800 pounds of liquid chlorine, 3,000 pounds of carbon, 2,000 pounds of brom-cresol green, 14,000 pounds of hydrated lime, and 1 pound of nitric acid.

Coaltar

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 18, schedule 9849, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 5,000 gallons of liquid coaltar, for Mare Island.

Cornstarch

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 18, schedule 9725, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 30,000 pounds of cornstarch for Mare Island, and 50,000 pounds for Puget Sound.

Diatomaceous Earth

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, schedule 9832, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 6,000 pounds of diatomaceous earth and 2,000 diatomaceous earth blocks for Puget Sound; 6,000 diatomaceous earth blocks for Philadelphia, and 10,000 diatomaceous calcined bricks for Brooklyn.

Drugs and Chemicals

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 10, procurement 6834, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 13 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 10, procurement 6932, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 5 pounds of oleoic acid, and various laboratory supplies.

Bids are wanted April 10, procurement 6838, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 500 grams of paranitrophenol.

Bids are wanted April 11, procurement 7071, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 50 ampules of liver extract, 1 tube of eserine sulphate, and 6 bottles if viosterol.

Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted April 13, procurement 693, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 500 bottles of compressed saccaharin tablets, and 600 bottles of compressed saccharin tablets.

Bids are wanted April 14, procurement 702, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 31 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 17, procurement 740, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 17 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 17, procurement 692, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 2,025 tubes of hypodermic tablets.

Bids are wanted April 19, procurement 670, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 17 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 19, procurement 759, by the procurement division, Washington, for 8 boxes of spinocain, 34 bottles of compressed tablets of acetylsalicylic acid compound and 72 ampoules of tryparsamide.

Bids are wanted April 24, procurement 779, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 500 containers of bicarbonate of soda and 100 tins of bicarbonate of soda.

Bids are wanted April 21, procurement 778, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 5 items of drugs and chemicals.

Fish Oil

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted April 12, procurement 4108, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 3,500 gallons of light pressed fish oil for Greenfield, Mass.

Gasoline

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, procurement 4086, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for motor gasoline as required during the period May 1 to June 30, at Beltsville, Md.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted April 12, circular 504, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 120,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

Bids are wanted April 18, circular 509, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 16,000 gallons of motor gasoline.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 28, schedule 9868, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscallaneous quantities of motor fuel for various east and west coast deliveries.

Bids are wanted May 5, schedule 9869, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of domestic aviation gasoline for various east and west coast deliveries.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted April 19, circular 494, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 300,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

Gasoline and Oils

Army Quartermaster, Seattle

Bids are wanted April 26, circular 26, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Seattle, for 109,050 gallons of motor gasoline, 42,350 gallons of motor gasoline, 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline, 42,350 gallons of motor gasoline, 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline, 3,057 quarts of lubricating oil, 280 gallons of kerosene, 500 gallons of lubricating oil, and 15,750 gallons of gasoline.

Militia Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bids are wanted April 25, circular 29, by the United States property and disbursing officer, militia bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 25,000 gallons of gasoline, 200 pounds of grease, 2,800 gallons of lubricating oil, and 100 gallons of kerosene.

Hydrogen

Army Ordnance Officer, New York

Bids are wanted April 17, circular 2, by the ordnance officer, Second Corps Area, United States Army, Governors Island, New York, for 24,440 cubic feet of hydrogen.

Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted April 13, circular 348, by the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for 1,200 gallons of mineral lard oil.

Miscellaneous

Quartermaster, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Bids are wanted April 14, circular 196, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, for 8,000 pounds of flake naphthalene, 500 gallons of spar varnish, 3,500 cans of metal polish, 1,600 pounds of castile soap, 46,800 pounds of chip soap, 16,000 pounds of laundry starch, 40 bottles of acetic acid, 600 pounds of oxalic acid, 1,200 pounds of paraffin wax, 50 pounds of paraffin wax, and 30 pounds of laundry blueing.

Nitrate Dope

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted April 17, requisition 1007 Aero, by the supply officer, naval aircraft factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for 10,000 gallons of clear nitrate dope and 7,500 gallons of nitrate dope.

Nitrate Dope Thinner

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted April 18, requisition 1075, by the supply officer, naval aircraft factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for 5,000 gallons of nitrate dope and pyroxylin paint thinner.

U. S. Engineer, Mobile Ala.

Bids are wanted April 10, circular 361, by the United States engineer office, Mobile, Ala., for 12,000 gallons of bituminous enamel, 150 gallons of bituminous paint, and 48 fiber daubers.

U. S. Engineer, Huntington, W. Va.

Bids are wanted April 10, circular 152, by the United States engineer office, Huntington, W. Va., for 400 gallons of aluminum paint.

Soap

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Bids are wanted April 17, circular 166, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for about 270,000 pounds of laundry soap.

Post Office Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, schedule 22, by the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for quantities of grit soap, scouring powder, toilet soap, tar soap, and soap powder as required during the fiscal year 1934.

Soap and Cleansers

Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted April 19, schedule 462, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for 576 packages of cleanser for aluminum ware, 12,000 cans of cleanser for cooking utensils, 30,000 pounds of soap powder, 8,000 pounds of sweeping compopnd, 30,000 pounds of soap powder, 12,000 pounds of laundry soap, 4,376 pounds of toilet soap, 320 pounds of castile soap, 8,050 pounds of chip soap, and 5,000 pounds of laundry starch.

Strychnine

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted April 14, procurement 4061, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 600 ounces of strychnine, for Washington.

Varnish and Turpentine

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted April 14, procurement 426-M, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 200 ½-gallon containers of interior varnish, 100 ½-gallon containers of water-resisting spar varnish, and 150 gallons of wood turpentine.

Contracts Awarded

Asphalt

The Panama Canal, Washington

Barber Asphalt Company, New York, requisition 17446, March 30, 15 tons of asphalt, $35.50, 2 percent.

Paint

Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

Devoe & Raynolds Company, Brooklyn, procurement 128, February 7, 500 gallons of house paint, 59.5 cents; 1 percent.

Sulphate of Alumina

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

General Chemical Company, procurement 39, February 8, 50,000 pounds of sulphate of alumina, 1.33 cents; 1 percent.

Naval Stores

Rosin Shipments Larger and Primary Stocks Decrease--Turpentine Receipts and Offerings Moderate--Better Inquiry Noted in South -- Narrow Price Changes

Quiet conditions continued to prevail much of the time last week in the local market for naval stores, but sentiment appeared to be rather more cheerful, the better feeling seemingly being traceable largely to reports of an improved inquiry in the South with the opening of the new season. Here purchasing was still generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers showing little disposition to anticipate to any extent. Changes in turpentine and rosin quotations were within rather narrow limits in the absence of wide price movements in primary markets.

Fractional changes were reproted in turpentine quotations at Savannah and Jacksonville with the undertone of those markets generally firm. Sales in primary centers showed some improvement and it was contended that the transactions would have been larger than they were but for the reserved attitude of holders, daily offerings still being rather light despite talk latterly current about the possibility, if not the probability of some increase in production during the season which has just opened. Such reports appear to have been neutralized to some extent for the time being at least by the strength of the statistical position. Not only are supplies in seaboard centers smaller than at this time last season, but holdings in the interior are also said to be considerably lighter than a year ago.

Stocks of turpentine in the three principal markets in the South at the close of last season were about 10,000 barrels smaller than at the same time in the previous season, but according to some reports recently current supplies in the hands of producers and other holders in parts of the South make a still more bullish showing than the figures covering port stocks. Supplies in London at the close of last season were less than half what they were at the end of the previous naval stores season.

The rosin situation was featured by an increase in shipments from Southern markets and by a decrease in primary stocks. Supplies in the three principal markets in the South at the close of the season which ended with March were about 100,000 barrels smaller than at the same time in the previous season and stocks in producing regions were also said to be considerably smaller than a year ago, while supplies in the hands of buyers in the chief consuming industries are believed with but few exceptions to be very ligh.t There was a better inquiry in primary markets last week from domestic buyers and reports were also heard of an improved export inquiry. Receipts and offerings in primary centers were moderate.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 15c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1¼c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
76.5	**78.2**	**81.2**	**94.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

There were reports of a better inquiry in the local market for turpentine last week, but as a rule purchasing was limited to comparatively small quantities to fill immediate requirements, consumers in many cases still being disinclined to provide for future requirements. At one time prices were fractionally lower than in the previous week. The tone of the market was considered firm, however, and in some quarters sentiment concerning the outlook for business was rather more cheerful, especially as there were reports of a better inquiry in the South.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, April 7, 1933.

The turpentine market was somewhat more active. The undertone remained firm as offerings were light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	37½	110	230	204	8,089
Monday	37	204	189	390	7,888
Tuesday	37	110	376	318	7,946
Wednesday	37	171	141	32	8,055
Thursday	36½	125	353	164	8,244
Friday	36½	301	439	132	8,532

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, April 6, 1933.

Receipts and offerings of turpentine were light and the market had a steady or firm tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	37¾	150	209	655	36,712
Saturday	37½	...	276	2	36,986
Monday	37	239	287	284	36,929
Tuesday	36¾	154	242	2,231	35,000
Wednesday	37	70	252	8	35,244
Thursday	37¼	53	156	143	35,257

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, April 1, 1933.

The turpentine market was quiet and steady. Receipts continued moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	28	25	19,163
Tuesday	103	...	19,266
Wednesday	29	448	18,847
Thursday	26	...	18,873
Friday	31	...	18,904
Saturday	24	...	18,928

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

While the turpentine market is slow, prices are fairly well maintained. The market still lacks much vigor and the buying has not approached any general strength in purpose. However, a fair amount of scattered participation in the buying is reported currently. Plenty of material is reported available. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 46c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 51c.; single drums, 49c.; single barrels, 54.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	59	3
Monday	59	3
Tuesday	59	3
Wednesday	59	9
Thursday	60	3
Friday	60	9

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	April 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	8,853	10,439	22,070

Rosin

The local market for rosin showed irregularity at times last week, but changes in prices were within comparatively narrow limits in company with developments in the South where the tone of the markets was regarded as firm, with reports of a better inquiry and with sentiment apparently rather more optimistic than was recently the case. There was a fair inquiry here for the various grades, with the purchasing generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities to fill current or nearby requirements. The primary situation was featured by an increase in clearances with a further shrinkage in stocks.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, April 7, 1933.

Changes in quotations on most grades of rosin were within narrow limits. Trade was fair. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$1.85	$1.85	$1.85	$1.85	$1.85	$1.85
D	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
E	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.45
F	2.65	2.65	2.55	2.62½	2.60	2.60
G	2.70	2.70	2.60	2.62½	2.60	2.60
H	2.75	2.75	2.62½	2.62½	2.65	2.65
I	2.75	2.75	2.67½	2.65	2.70	2.70
K	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
M	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
N	3.35	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
W. G.	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
W. W.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
X	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.55
Barrels						
Sales	1,141	...	1,337	110	1,304	...
Receipts	981	548	1,556	788	1,158	712
Shipments	4,569	3,037	2,245	378	...	200
Stocks—	107,975	105,486	104,797	105,207	106,365	106,877

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, April 6, 1933.

The market for rosin had a firm undertone. Offerings of all grades were light or moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$1.70	$1.80	$1.80	$1.80	$1.80	$1.80
D	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.95
E	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
F	2.70	2.70	2.60	2.55	2.55	2.60
G	2.70	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.60	2.60
H	2.70	2.70	2.65	2.65	2.62½	2.65
I	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.65	2.70
K	3.05	3.00	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95
M	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
N	3.45	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
W. G.	3.50	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40
W. W.	3.60	3.55	3.50	3.55	3.50	3.50
X	3.60	3.55	3.50	3.55	3.50	3.55
Barrels						
Sales	434	491	578	814	410	561
Receipts	1,058	820	1,209	987	862	807
Shipments	1,278	20	57	7,632	32	3,923
Stocks—	116,429	117,229	118,381	111,736	112,566	109,450

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, April 1, 1933.

Receipts of rosin were moderate. The market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	175	315	105	49	86	121
Shipments	100	348	100	175	1,700	1,400
Stocks	11,126	11,093	11,098	10,972	9,358	8,079

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

New buying of rosin is reported rather restricted at present. Most potential buyers are afraid of the present price structure and are placing their business with sparing policy. The offerings are fairly large. Advices from primary centers are causing the trade to watch market developments closely and there is a fair amount of interest. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—G grade, $4.35 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $5.12½; M grade, $5.50; W. W. grade, $6.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	9	23	9
Monday	14	9	23	9
Tuesday	14	9	23	9
Wednesday	14	9	23	9
Thursday	14	6	23	0
Friday	14	6	23	0

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Business continued along the same narrow lines noted in recent preceding weeks, many consumers still being disinclined to anticipate. Quotations were maintained.

Pitch. — Quiet conditions prevailed, such inquiries as were received being limited to comparatively small lots to fill current needs. The market had a steady tone.

Rosin Oil.—A somewhat better inquiry was noted, but as in recent preceding weeks, purchasing was generally confined to small or moderate lots for prompt shipment. Quotations were generally steady.

Tar.—No broadening of business was noted, buying interest being limited to unimportant quantities. The market remained steady.

Thus.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels, the tone of the market being steady. Few inquiries were reported.

Glue Production, Fourth Quarter, 1932

The production of animal glues in the fourth quarter of 1932 was 14,084,500 pounds, according to reports received by the Bureau of Census from thirty manufacturers operating forty plants. This compared with 11,755,000 pounds in the third quarter of 1932 and 21,548,000 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1931. Stocks on hand at the end of 1932 were 72,855,600 pounds, against 73,953,700 pounds at the end of the third quarter of the year, and 67,474,200 pounds at the end of 1931. Of the forty plants reporting, six are located in Illinois, three in Massachusetts, five in Pennsylvania, five in New York, four in Kansas, three in California, and the remaining fourteen in ten other states. Comparative records of production and stocks follow:—

Quarter and year. Number of establishments.	Total. *40	Hide glue. 24	Bone glue Total. †27	Extracted. 9	Other. 20
	Production, in pounds				
1932—Totals	61,671,200	29,638,600	32,032,600	6,984,900	25,047,700
First quarter	20,290,200	11,049,400	9,240,800	1,910,900	7,329,900
Second quarter	15,541,500	8,332,800	7,208,700	1,866,500	5,342,200
Third quarter	11,755,000	4,530,900	7,224,100	1,359,200	5,864,900
Fourth quarter	14,084,500	5,725,500	8,359,000	1,848,300	6,510,700
1931—Totals	89,099,800	49,479,600	39,620,200	9,184,000	30,436,200
First quarter	23,348,300	12,995,300	10,353,000	2,396,600	7,956,400
Second quarter	23,356,600	12,966,800	10,389,800	2,845,900	7,543,900
Third quarter	20,846,900	11,919,500	8,927,400	1,936,000	6,991,400
Fourth quarter	21,548,000	11,598,000	9,950,000	2,005,500	7,944,500
1930—Totals	103,065,900	54,362,000	48,703,900	13,692,300	35,011,600
First quarter	29,896,800	15,229,400	14,667,400	5,344,700	9,332,700
Second quarter	27,939,000	15,517,600	12,421,400	4,143,100	8,278,300
Third quarter	21,715,400	11,523,500	10,191,900	2,151,500	8,040,400
Fourth quarter	23,514,700	12,091,500	11,423,200	2,053,000	9,370,200
	Stocks on hand at end of quarter, in pounds				
1932—First quarter	71,794,400	49,889,400	21,905,000	6,782,300	15,122,700
Second quarter	74,725,800	52,287,700	22,438,100	6,933,600	15,504,500
Third quarter	73,953,700	51,994,700	21,959,000	7,347,500	14,611,500
Fourth quarter	72,855,600	51,686,900	21,168,700	6,489,300	14,679,400
1931—First quarter	54,991,400	32,950,500	22,040,900	8,459,900	13,581,000
Second quarter	58,756,700	36,627,800	22,128,900	8,672,800	13,456,100
Third quarter	61,848,300	40,262,200	21,586,100	7,714,500	13,871,600
Fourth quarter	67,474,200	44,858,100	22,616,100	7,223,300	15,392,800
1930—First quarter	36,755,800	19,533,100	17,222,700	6,597,900	10,624,800
Second quarter	43,162,300	24,950,100	18,212,200	7,710,900	10,501,300
Third quarter	44,380,400	25,085,200	19,295,200	7,852,600	11,442,600
Fourth quarter	51,055,400	28,924,000	22,131,400	8,207,700	13,923,700

* Eleven of these establishments manufacture both hide and bone glue.
† Two of these establishments manufacture extracted as well as other bone glue.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Absorbent cotton and bandages:—Purchase, Oruro, Bolivia (3721).

Alum:—Agency, Montreal (3747).

Aluminum paper and tin foil:—Agency, Buenos Aires (3729).

Bichromate of potash, bichromate of soda, and crystallized and powdered borax:—Agency, Angers, France (3723).

Cadmium salts:—Agency, Buenos Aires (3729).

Cape aloes, and sarsaparilla roots:—Purchase, Bombay (3800).

Caustic soda and ground soda ash:—Purchase, Toronto (3799).

Chemical plant equipment:—Agency, Paris (3717).

Chemicals:—Agency, Caracas (3757).

Chemicals, industrial:—Purchase, Oruro, Bolivia (3721).

Chemicals, industrial:—Agency, Mexico City (3798).

Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations:—Agency, Bahia, Brazil (3769).

Druggists rubber sundries:—Purchase, Oruro, Bolivia (3721).

Fertilizers for citrus culture:—Purchase, Tel-Aviv, Palestine (3830).

Fruit extracts, including strawberry, lemon, orange, pineapple, and cherry:—Agency, Montreal (3828).

Glass containers for cold cream:—Purchase, Lima, Peru (3817).

Greases and tallows, animal:—Purchase, Nantes, France (3743).

Iodides and bromides:—Agency, Liverpool (3722).

Kaolin:—Purchase, Barranquilla, Colombia (3801).

Lard:—Purchase, Nordhausen, Germany (3752).

Lard:—Agency, Cardiff, Wales (3754).

Linseed cake:—Purchase and agency, Rotterdam (3756).

Medicinal botanicals, especially senaga snakeroot, golden seal root, cascara sagrada bark, jalap, sarsaparilla, and soap bark:—Agency, Milan (3726).

Medicinal and toilet preparations, and drugs:—Agency, Caracas (3767).

Medicinals, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics:—Purchase, Oruro, Bolivia (3721).

Medicines, prepared; plasters, and pharmaceuticals:—Purchase and agency, Stockholm (3728).

Organic nitrogenous material, particularly waste from production of glue from hides, leather or bones:—Purchase, Bremen (3706).

Paints:—Agency, Bahia, Brazil (3759).

Paraffin, semi-refined:—Purchase, Hongkong (3777).

Paraffin and scale wax, and mineral white oil:—Agency, Montreal (3780).

Pyroxylin plastic sheets, and cobalt oxide in black, gray and blue:—Agency, Sydney, Australia (3720).

Quicksilver:—Purchase, Bombay (3725).

Rosin, turpentine, and pigments:—Agency, Hamburg (3666).

Rosin and turpentine:—Purchase, Liverpool (3643).

Rock wool for insulation purposes:—Agency, Toronto (3779).

Saltcake:—Agency, Montreal (3747).

Selenium, sodium selenites, anthroquinone, iodine, iodides, and acetylsalycilic acid:—Agency, Boulogne, France (3724).

Shaving accessories:—Agency, Vienna (3806).

Shaving creams and preparations:—Agency, Vienna (3806).

Soda ash, copper sulphate, borax, and other heavy chemicals:—Purchase, Bombay (3725).

Soybean products:—Agency, Hamburg (3750).

Sulphur:—Agency, Hamburg (3666).

Sulphur, dry lime:—Purchase and agency, Buenos Aires (3641).

Sulphur in bars:—Purchase, Belgrade (3825).

Sulphur rolled and refined; in kegs:—Purchase, Bangkok (3727).

Tanning extracts, such as chestnut extract:—Agency, Hamburg (3768).

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
450 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y. Offices: 8001 W. 47th Street, Chicago, Ill
Factory: Savannah, Ga.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Prices Advance in Domestic Markets--Buenos Aires Firmer--Cash Demand Fairly Active--Receipts Continue Moderate--Linseed Oil Quiet

Domestic markets for flaxseed were stronger last week, the trend of prices being upward in company with grain and other farm products which were influenced by talk of inflationary legislation. Trading was quiet much of the time, but interest in the situation was stimulated by the course of prices. Sentiment in speculative circles appeared to be more bullish and some would not be surprised to witness a broadening of operations, especially if the drift of grain quotations remains upward.

There was a fairly active demand for cash seed. Reecipts at terminal points were light or moderate, although the movement in some sections was larger than had been expected in view of reports to the effect that stocks on the farms in many cases have been closely cleaned up. Advices from the Northwest stated that the condition of the soil was generally favorable for seeding, though more moisture would be beneficial in some sections.

Linseed oil was unchanged, but the undertone of the market seemed to be firmer. A somewhat better inquiry was noted. Cake and meal were quiet and steady.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	Bushels—Domestic.	Foreign.
This year	.....	1,093,095
Last year	.....	1,320,138

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Apr. 7, 1933.

Tone in the Duluth flaxseed market as the new month opened showed improvement over the closing days of March, although trading has been quiet and made up mostly of transfers of May holdings into the more distant futures. The open interest in the May, however, shrinks slowly. More interest is being shown in the distant months as seeding time approaches, but little is known yet as to what acreage will be definitely planted in the Northwest this year. A marking-time attitude shows up in the local trade at the moment. Better cash demand cropped out this week, with premiums of 1c. over the May now being paid. Offerings continue small, however, and daily business is light.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.10¾	$1.10¾	$1.10¾
Monday	1.14	1.13	1.13¼
Tuesday	1.13⅝	1.12⅝	1.13
Wednesday	1.16¼	1.15¼	1.15½
Thursday	1.16⅞	1.15⅞	1.16½
Friday	1.16	1.15	1.15

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1933.	1932.	Shipments— 1933.	1932.
Saturday	4,137	5,948	....	....
Monday	....	4,521	....	....
Tuesday	3,251	1,315	....	....
Wednesday	522	288	....	....
Thursday	138	5,469	....	....
Friday	3,112	3,185	....	....
Totals	11,160	20,728	....	....
Prev. week.	4,109	10,473	....	4,998
From Aug. 1	3,855,295	3,212,356	3,431,915	3,205,660
In public warehouses	438,242	208,725	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 7, 1933.

Aside from the fact that diversion point demand has improved slightly there is nothig new to report concerning the cash flaxseed market. Locally the elevator companies are willing buyers of No. 1 seed at 1c. to 1½c. over May and cash houses pay as high as 2c. over for the best quality. Offerings are moderate, slightly better than anticipated, and very readily absorbed. Receipts during the past week came from a wider territory. All states except Montana were represented in the daily arrivals. Montana seems to have very little stuff to sell at the moment.

Crushers continue more or less indifferent and apparently have enough cash flax on hand to care for prospective requirements. Private stocks suggest that such is the case unless linseed oil demand transcends sales of the past few months. Crushers are optimistic regarding the future but withal are conservative and having the experience of the past few years in mind are not inclined to anticipate much of anything in the way of business. Unless there is enlarged oil buying they are not apt to become strong buyers of cash flaxseed.

Offerings from the country are not large at the moment and it looks as though buyers at the head of the lakes would be increasingly interested in the daily offerings. Eastern crushers are not aggressive, but are no doubt interested in the possibilities of the future. It is generally acknowledged that wholesalers are expecting increased demands from the retail oil trade and are ready to contract for raw material more freely any time the outlook for retail business becomes brighter.

Trade in futures is smaller because the market failed to recuperate strongly from the post-holiday decline. There is bullish inclinations noticeable in all grains but flax is a grain in a class by itself and traders were very cautious all of the time. Lack of crusher interest is discouraging from a speculative standpoint and temporarily the market is not expected to do much of anything.

There has been no change in crop prospects. Precipitation in South Dakota of late has not been important enough to improve seeding prospects notably but elsewhere in the Northwest the situation is favorable for seeding.

No. 1 seed on spot goes chiefly to elevator buyers at 1c. to 1½c. over May and cash house buyers will pay up to 2c. over for the best quality.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.11¾	$1.09¾	$1.09¾
Monday	1.14	1.12	1.12½
Tuesday	1.13¾	1.11¾	1.12½
Wednesday	1.16¼	1.14¼	1.15¼
Thursday	1.17	1.15	1.15¾
Friday	1.16½	1.14½	1.14¾

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended April 7, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1933.	1932.	Shipments— 1933.	1932.
Saturday	5,500	2,000	3,140	3,120
Monday	4,480	4,320	4,830	....
Tuesday	1,120	2,160	3,220	1,600
Wednesday	3,360	....	4,830	3,200
Thursday	4,480	2,160	1,610	....
Friday	2,240	4,320	....	....
Totals	21,180	14,900	17,630	7,920
Prev. total	2,817,940	3,262,430	1,399,470	839,410
From Sept. 1	2,839,120	3,277,390	1,417,100	847,330
Pub. stocks.	520,000	354,679	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels— Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	3,000	.....
Tuesday	4,000	.....
Wednesday	3,000	.....
Thursday	5,000	.....
Friday	.....	.....
Totals	15,000	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	290,000	11,000
Last year	134,000	.....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Apr. 7, 1933.

The market for flaxseed futures had a steadier undertone although prices showed irregularly. Trade in cash seed was quiet. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$0.79	$0.79⅞	$0.80⅝
Monday	.79⅝	.80½	.81⅛
Tuesday	.79¼	.80	.81⅛
Wednesday	.80¼	.81⅛	.82⅛
Thursday	.80⅝	.81⅛	.82⅛
Friday	.80⅝	.81⅝	.82⅛

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended March 31 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	618,642
Interior elevators	92
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	121
Total	618,855

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	22,393
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	22,393

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	.....
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1932:—	
Receipts	622,942
Shipments	1,037,700

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

A firm tone prevailed in the market for flaxseed. Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.58	$0.62⅝
Monday	.58	.62⅝
Tuesday	.59	.62¼
Wednesday	.58⅝	.62⅛
Thursday	.58⅝	.62⅛
Friday	.58⅞	.61⅝

Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	272,000	16,000	220,000
United Kingdom	4,000	.....	59,000
Continent	543,000	252,000	441,000
Orders	469,000	429,000	1,307,000
Others	28,000	.....	.....
Totals	1,316,000	697,000	2,027,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United States	1,902,000	3,816,000
United Kingdom	674,000	919,000
Continent	8,096,000	6,649,000
Orders	12,123,000	16,148,000
Others	424,000	367,000
Totals	23,219,000	27,899,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	6,693,000
Previous week	6,299,000
Last year	7,874,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	8,000	36,000	.....
Continent	44,000	27,000	40,000
Others	.....	.....	4,000
Totals	52,000	63,000	44,000

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton— La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£8	£9¼
Monday	8	9¼
Tuesday	8⅛	9¼
Wednesday	8⅛	9¼
Thursday	8¼	9¼
Friday	8⅛	9¼

Linseed Cake and Meal

Quotations on both cake and meal were generally maintained at previous levels, with the tone of the market apparently steady. There was no broadening of business reported, although a fair inquiry was noted in some quarters for cake for export. Domestic trade in meal was limited to unimportant quantities as usual at this period of the year. Offerings were generally small or moderate.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 7, 1933.

Demand for linseed meal has not improved noticeably but stocks are decreasing steadily and crushers are in more of a position to argue over prices. There has been no important output since January 1 and the accumulation has been dwindling steadily. Offerings for immediate shipment are light and there is no tendency on the part of the crushers to commit themselves for forward delivery. Buyers are showing more interest in the future than are sellers right now but are unwilling to pay premiums the sellers demand.

Most of the immediate business is in mixed car lots. Buyers of full car lots are not active and probably will not be for the balance of the season. Generally speaking the market is narrow and featureless with the advantage slightly in favor of the sellers on account of the light production and light reserve left on hand.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, 34 to 37 percent protein, $20, to $20.50 per ton; mixed, $20.50 to $21 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended April 7, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	364,380	221,570
Monday	420,728	365,273
Tuesday	513,825	292,175
Wednesday	362,900	297,500
Thursday	201,500	218,355
Friday	263,535	276,055
Totals	2,126,868	1,670,928
Previous totals	66,083,497	85,251,534
Totals to date	68,210,365	86,922,462

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Apr. 7, 1933.

Little new in the way of developments affecting meal is developed in the last few days, although buying continues to be made on a backward policy on the part of the trade. Resellers continue moderately active. The buying is still drifting away from the round lot business and confining itself to rather small quantities. Inquiries are light. Ruling prices of leading sellers are: Round lots, $20 per ton, nominal; car lots, $20 to $20.50; less than car lots, $21.50 to $22.

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil had a firmer tone last week owing to strengthening developments in the seed situation. The trend of flaxseed prices was upward in domestic markets in company with grain and these developments were reflected in a firmer market in South America.

Oil quotations were maintained by crushers at 7.4c. per pound in car lots, cooperage basis, and 6.8c. per pound in tankcars. There were reports of transactions early in the week at about two or three points below quoted prices but later on, owing to the strength of the seed markets, crushers were less inclined to push matters and the tone of the market appeared to be firmer.

There were reports of a better inquiry at times but much of the purchasing was still limited to unimportant quantities, many consumers and dealers being disinclined to operate in advance of immediate requirements in the absence of any material change in the condition of general trade in this country. Business sentiment in many lines appears to have undergone improvement recently but this feeling has found little reflection as yet in actual transactions.

Interest in the market for flaxseed and linseed oil appeared to have been stimulated, however, by the price inflation talk concerning farm products and recent legislative developments, and in some quarters there was a disposition to take a rather more optimistic view of the outlook for linseed oil. A fairly active demand for cash seed was reported in domestic markets though there was little evidence of buying for account of crushers.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 7, 1933.

Demand for linseed oil is limited and featureless at the moment. Buyers were somewhat enthusiastic right after the bank holidays and contracted quite freely, for shipment as late as next September. Right now they are very conservative while waiting for fresh economic developments. Manufacturers of linoleum and kindred commodities failed to profit as much from forward business as they expected to and in addition to showing mild interest in forward delivery of oil are rather slow in furnishing shipping instructions on maturing contracts. In all, the situation is not as healthy as anticipated by crushers but there is still a spirit of optimism prevalent among them and they are not inclined to press the market with offerings at low prices.

Unfavorable weather through central states tended to reduce the demand for paint and small lot business is quiet. Floods and rainy weather are against this sort of business. Northwestern weather is slow in advancing and until real spring has arrived light business is expected.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 7.2c. per ton, tanks 6.6c. per pound, warehouse lots 7.6c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended April 7, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	423,668	296,507
Monday	109,275	297,852
Tuesday	191,608	241,599
Wednesday	362,854	360,141
Thursday	123,500	106,870
Friday	242,748	273,584
Totals	1,753,653	1,576,553
Previous totals	31,158,297	33,016,175
Totals to date	32,911,950	34,592,728

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 3, 1933.

Linseed oil was not doing so well last week as regards volume of sales, but sellers were not reporting any change in the open market quotation for tankcars. Buyers have been more or less resting on their present supply. Tankcars are named at 6.9c. f.o.b. Pacific Coast; drum car lots at 7.5s. ex mill; small drum lots, 8.1c. ex warehouse. Domestic meal is quoted at $24.50 per ton, ex mill.

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Apr. 7, 1933.

Linseed oil has been able to stage a slight rally in price in the last few days, indicating continuation of a rather good tone and outlook. The buying is by no means heavy, of course, but some buying is going ahead. Most potential purchasers seem interested primarily in nearby deliveries. Offerings are ample, but are not being pressed insistently on the market. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 6.6c. per pound, prompt delivery; car lots, 7.2c.; warehouse deliveries, 7.6c.

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt.— s.	d.
Saturday	14	10½
Monday	14	10½
Tuesday	14	10½
Wednesday	14	9
Thursday	14	9
Friday	14	9

Master Package Folder Issued

A series of unusually attractive and interesting folders and circulars has been prepared and issued by The Master Package Corporation, manufacturer of steel bound shipping fiber drums and pails, Owen, Wis. Each piece of literature is devoted to a specific product of the company and an excellent presentation is made as to the advantges to be obtained by manufacturers and shippers in the drug, chemical and dry color industries in using these containers. The folders and circulars are printed in several colors and well illustrated. Copies may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing The Master Package Corporation, Owen, Wis.

Mouthwash Excise Tax Defined

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1933.

Application of the tariff doctrine of "chief use" to excise taxes has been accepted to a limited extent by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a ruling on the taxability of certain toilet preparations. One product, advertised as a mouthwash and general toilet preparation, but chiefly used as a mouthwash, was ruled to be taxable at 5 percent as a mouthwash instead of 10 percent as a toilet article, but the manufacturer was put to the burden of proving that the chief use is as a mouthwash. However, in the case of a product used chiefly for medicinal purposes but advertised for certain toilet uses, the bureau ruled that the 10 percent tax applies.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Price Unsettlement on Spot Contrasts with Firm Maintenance of Carnauba Prices in Brazil--Camphor Slabs Lower--Japan Wax Prices Weaker at Decline

Trade in gums and waxes was not especially brisk during the past week. Compared with business done in recent periods, volume made a fair showing, but at the best the movement was well under normal for both market groups. In a measure, the business volume now called good would have been described as jobbing trade in the period prior to the depression.

Siam benzoin was slightly higher, the movement reflecting the position of the article in the replacement market. Sumatra gum had a quiet movement at unchanged but fairly firm prices. Cape aloe was shaded a fraction under competition, but the article did not appear to be basically unsettled, and a recovery in values would not be surprising once the competing material has moved into consumption.

Because of fluctuations in exchange, import cost of African beeswax was ⅛c. lower during the past week. The spot price was down ½c. under competition, but some fairly substantial orders were reported booked. Bleachable waxes had a fair call and prices were reported to be firm in all primary markets. Carnauba wax was competitive locally, but in the Brazilian market a deal of strength was noted and shippers' prices were generally firm with offerings moderate in size. No. 1 was lower on the spot, though open quotations of all sellers were not on the same basis. No. 2 yellow was out of supply save for a few small lots obtained by transactions between competitors during the period under review. Quotations for the No. 3 grades were more clearly defined and in some instances sellers offered both grades at the same price. In the recent past, chalky commanded a fractionally higher figure. Japan wax was unsettled by reason of the very narrow channels for movement into consuming quarters. The spot price was down and even further shading was reported. Spermaceti was lower, but a fair part of the reduction in duty that became effective April 1 had been wiped out by an advance in the replacement cost of the material.

Camphor slabs were down slightly, but because of powder being in comparatively light supply, quotations for that article were unchanged. Tablets were also without price developments. Sales during the first quarter of this year were estimated at about 20 percent less than those in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Prices held steadily in Japan. Mastic moved slowly at unchanged prices but the market was steady in keeping with the import position of the material. Karaya of top quality was well maintained, but competition was said to prevail in the lower grades. Tragacanth appeared to be steadier. Arabic was competitive and business was still very light.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Benzoin, Siam, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Aloe, Cape, ½c. per lb.
Beeswax, African, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Camphor, slabs, 1c. per lb.
Japan wax, ½c. per lb.
Spermaceti, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
63	63.5	64.9	85

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Cape gum was a fraction lower last week, business being done at 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound under competitive circumstances. Curacao gum was fairly steady on the basis of 9c. to 9¼c. per pound for gum in cases. The position of Barbadoes and Socotrine aloe was one of strength because of small stocks and not because of demand, which was nominal for those varieties. The primary market prices for Cape and Curacao gums were very steady.

Arabic.—The local market was fairly steady as to prices, but the movement into consumption was along very narrow lines and all sales were accomplished under competition of a quite aggressive sort. Primary market advices failed to show any important changes in the cost of shipment goods, exchange being the principal agent that affected the laid down cost of replacement supplies. Stocks in this market were ample and leading sellers did not expect to experience much difficulty in supplying their buyers nor in obtaining adequate replacements when spot supplies had to be replenished.

Asafetida.—Jobbing business was fairly active so far as powdered gum was concerned. Prices proved to be very steady in the absence of the usual amount of competition. Most sellers were on a price basis that yield profits; not so long ago sales had been made at prices so low as to make profits to the sellers negligible.

Benzoin.—Siam gum was 5c. higher at $1.05 to $1.45 per pound as to quality. Some decrease in trading in Sumatra gum was reported, the leading consumers having covered needs in fairly ample fashion. Prices remained steady at 17c. to 20c. per pound for material of satisfactory quality. Replacement prices were reported to be very steady. The higher price for Siam reflected the situation surrounding replacement costs.

Camphor.—Slabs were 1c. lower at 38c. to 39c. per pound. Powder held unchanged at 39c. to 40c. per pound for the reason that stocks were not very large and sellers were able to hold prices stable. Tablets were 44c. to 45c. per pound. Demand as a whole was not very active. Sales during the first quarter of the year, compared with those in the corresponding quarter a year ago were about twenty percent smaller.

Euphorbium.—Jobbing business was reported somewhat improved in one quarter and not very active in most of the others. Quotations were steady and undertones were firm in keeping with the well-maintained cost for replacements.

Gamboge.—Call for spot goods was somewhat quiet and varied rather widely from day to day. However, the undertone of the market remained firm, as the competition that in the past forced prices so low has been eliminated from the local market. All sellers took a firm view of the market, and not all of them met minimum spot quotations that prevailed.

Ghatti.—Considerable stability prevailed on the spot. While sales were not numerous, nor were they up to the volume current a year ago at this time, sellers kept local quotations on a parity with the replacement market and were not disposed to shade under any circumstances. Stocks in this market were of fair size to meet any reasonable expansion in request.

Karaya.—Competition was quite keen, but so far as high quality gum was concerned the movement was sufficient to keep local quotations steady. Competition affected the lower grades rather than those moving to the makers of ice cream powders and wave-set solutions. Stocks were ample.

Mastic.—Not much interest was shown in the article, but local importers maintained steady prices, pointing to the sustained position held by the gum in the replacement market and the absence of large spot supplies in support of their firm view on the situation. The movement last week was for prompt requirements only.

Tragacanth.—Prices appeared to be fairly steady; declines over the past four months have put the article on a basis where some believe that the movement in favor of buyers for consumption has been probably checked. Unless there shall be a substantial drop in replacement costs, present quotations bid fair to hold up while sellers await the development of a larger manufacturing request.

Shellac

Prices for shellac in London and Calcutta were slightly higher at the close of last week. Quotations prevailing on spot were unchanged but were in very steady position. Leading shellac merchants in this market reported little change in general business. Orders were not numerous but some quarters indicated an improvement in inquiry. As regards deliveries against contracts, the tendency of buyers with contracts was to go slow in ordering out material but a somewhat favorable symptom was that when sellers pressed buyers to accept tenders, the purchasers usually took the goods.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N., c. & f. New York, as follows:—

	Per pound— April 7.	Mar. 31.
April	9¼c.	9c.

The quotation in cents was subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
March 31	9c.	Quiet
April 1	9c.	Quiet
April 3	9c.	Quiet
April 4	9c.	Quiet
April 5	8⅞c.	Quiet
April 6	8⅞c.	Steady
April 7	9⅛c.	Steady

London Shellac Prices

London quotations for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charge):—

	April 7. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	March 31. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
May	43½	9.4	43	9.3
August	45½	9.8	45	9.7

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— May.	August.
March 31	43s.	45s.
April 1	43s.	45s.
April 3	43s.	44s. 6d.
April 4	43s.	44s. 6d.
April 5	42s.	44s.
April 6	42s.	44s.
April 7	43s. 6d.	45s. 6d.

Waxes

Bees.—Prices for African wax for shipment were about ⅛c. lower last week, fluctuations in exchange bringing the movement in favor of buyers. Spot prices were down to 13½c. to 14c. per pound. However, local reports had it that a fair amount of business had been booked by the close of the period and the spot situation had become steadier.

Candelilla.—The market was almost nominal owing to the lack of more general activity in the material. Prices remained at 9c. to 10c. per pound and because they were on the low side they appeared to be fairly steady thereat.

Carnauba.—Some quarters reported a very fair amount of business done. Others said the market had been quite dull. Cables from Brazil failed to show any weakness in the asking prices at the source of supply. Also, their offerings were conservative and there was not much disposition to accept bids. Competition in local circles seemed to be fairly active. Some dealers reported inability to secure 20c. per pound for No. 1, but no general disposition to name that figure was noted. No. 2 yellow was out of supply save for small lots. A feature was the fact that prices for the No. 3 grades have become more clearly defined. Whereas in the recent past, chalky commanded a fractional premium over the No. 3 North Country, last week some dealers quoted 11½c. as prevailing on either grade. Quotations were as follows, per pound:—

	Dealer— No. 1. Cents.	No. 2. Cents.	No. 3. Cents.	No. 4. Cents.	No. 5. Cents.
No. 1 yellow	20	21	20½	21	22½
No. 2 yellow	20	..	20	20	21½
No. 2 N. C.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
No. 3 N. C.	11¾	11½	11½	11¾	12½
No. 3 chalky	12	11½	11½	12	12¾

Japan.—Lack of demand brought numerous offerings at 5½c. to 6c. per pound and reports of 5c. being possible were noted in competitive channels without confirmation being obtainable. However, the unsettled condition of the market suggested that shading of quoted prices was fairly common.

Spermaceti.—Advances in the shipment cost of this article have offset to a considerable extent the reduction in duty that became effective April 1. Spot quotations were a fraction lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound for cakes but blocks were 17c. to 18c. for quantities of average size. On quantity transactions, blocks might be bought for 16c. and cakes at 17c. per pound.

Trade News Briefs

The Wandell Coated Fabrics Company has leased the building at 60 Acton street, Watertown, Mass., for the purpose of manufacturing surgeons' plaster, etc.

Rosin imports into Austria totaled 2,098 metric tons in 1932; the United States supplied 1,675 tons. Austria exported 36,214 gallons of turpentine in 1932, about 90 percent of this going to Hungary.

Rosin exports from Finland totaled 1,981,447 kilos in 1932, a large part being liquid rosin obtained from sulphate pulp mills. Imports of rosin totaled 2,453,043 kilos, about 60 percent of which was obtained from the United States. Exports of turpentine (pulp-mill by-product) totaled 535,309 kilos.

Exports of essential oils from Seville, Spain, to the United States in 1932 included the following items:—Rosemary, 9,100 pounds; spike lavender, 8,800 pounds; origanum, 6,800 pounds; pennyroyal, 2,800 pounds.

Synthetic fruit flavors have been banned by Italy by a decree which also requires that the terms, "juice," "must," "syrup," "conserve," "marmalade," and "gelatine," must be applied only to actual fruit products.

Essential oil exports from Ceylon in 1932 included 1,279,800 ounces of citronella oil, compared with 1,203,500 ounces in 1931; 2,312,400 ounces of cinnamon leaf oil, against 2,059,400 ounces; and 13,219 ounces of cinamon oil, against 194,000 ounces.

Dr. H. C. Sherman to Get Chemists' Institute Medal

In recognition of his food researches and his services to the profession of chemistry through the training of chemists, Dr. H. C. Sherman, head of the Department of Chemistry at Columbia University, this city, has been awarded the medal of the American Institute of Chemists. The formal presentation will be made at the annual meeting of the institute to be held in this city in May.

Dr. Sherman has been for nine years Mitchill Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, and has been head of the department since 1919. He is a former president of the Society of Biological Chemists and also of the American Institute of Nutrition. He was called in as food consultant in Russia and in Porto Rico.

Dr. H. C. Sherman

Last year's medalist of The American Institute of Chemists was Dr. Charles H. Herty, whose newly discovered process for making paper from the Southern slash pine has just turned out its first mill run of newsprint. Other past medalists include Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon, honored for establishing the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research; the late George Eastman, who made fine organic chemicals available to the chemists of the country; and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, who established the Chemical Foundation.

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Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Magnesium Oxide USP Light Powder
Methyl Salicylate
Potassium Bitartrate USP Pow. (Cream of Tartar)
Potassium Bromide USP Cryst., Gran. or Powder
Potassium Hydroxide USP Sticks
Potassium Iodide USP Cryst., Gran. or Powder
Silver Nitrate USP Crystal
Sodium Bromide USP Powdered
Sodium Hydroxide USP Sticks (Caustic Soda)
Sodium Potassium Tartrate USP Cryst. or Powd.
Sodium Salicylate USP

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Prices for Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, and Quinidine Reduced When Production Cost Drops--Codliver Oil Stronger--Mercurial Rise Delayed--Citric Acid Better

Features in the drug and fine chemical market centered on the downward adjustment of prices for cinchonine, cinchonidine, and quinidine; a stronger tone in codliver oil; improved sales of citric acid; unsettlement in the position of most minor alkaloids; strength in quicksilver and mercurials; readjustment in the car lot and less car lot prices for methyl acetone; and keen competition for business in strychnine sulphate and alkaloid. Trade was generally up to the levels current during recent weeks and for the most part market undertones were steady and prices were well maintained.

When prices for quinine salts were reduced recently, domestic manufacturers failed to change quotations on cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinidine, and quinine ethylcarbonate. Two weeks passed before the adjustments were made, lower quotations on all but quinine ethylcarbonate being put into effect last week. The movement was in line with the lower cost of production that came with the cut in prices for cinchona bark.

Latest news from Norway was to the effect that present production has been attained only by the aid of twice as many boats as were used on the fishing banks last year. The belief that the supplies of fish might be exhausted was also expressed and on the whole the Norwegian producers were disposed to take a materially stronger view of the market. Business in local circles has increased considerably.

Seasonable improvement in the sale of citric acid was noted, the approach of the principal consuming season serving to stimulate the interest of manufacturing consumers. Minor alkaloids were unsettled by renewal of competition and while prices were not changed, there was a downward tendency in most of the items.

Quicksilver remained strong notwithstanding the fact that demand in this market was comparatively light throughout the past week. Present prices are just below those at which European metal could be bought and landed here. Arrival of approximately 700 flasks from Alicante was noted. The material was believed to be for the account of a large electrical company that some time back placed an order for 6,000 flasks, had received about 3,500 on the purchase, and now received 700 flasks more. The material will not come on the open market, according to well informed quarters. Mercurials reflected the strength of raw material but the expected advance in prices had yet to materialize. The readjustment in prices for methyl acetone was for the purpose of placing the article in line with competing views and the cost of production.

Acetanilide.—Trade was somewhat quiet. New orders were not numerous nor were quantities required more than conservative in size. Prices remained about steady in keeping with the stabilized cost to produce the material.

Acid, Camphoric.—The well stabilized position of raw material in the primary market has a hardening effect on prices for this acid notwithstanding the absence of any demand exceeding jobbing proportions. Consumption was light, stocks were moderate, but prices were firm.

Acid, Citric.—While the movement into consumption was moderate, signs of renewal of more active trading have not been lacking of late. Spring and early Summer requirements have been estimated by some manufacturing consumers and a disposition to cover these needs has been noted. Prices appeared to be steady but because of the number of producers selling in this market, competition is expected to be keen.

Acid, Lactic.—Routine request was current for U.S.P. goods. The movement compared well with that in recent weeks but little if any gain in sales volume was reported. Pricewise, the market was about firm with production moderate and in keeping with probable requirements of buyers.

Acid, Tartaric.—Demand was somewhat conservative during the past week. Leading manufacturing consumers were in the market for renewals involving moderate quantities of acid. Official prices were 20c. per pound for either domestic or imported goods with sales being reported at ½c. less at times by brokers.

Agar Agar.—Demand was slow and small. Prices were unchanged but unsettlement prevailed and the spot market was subject to shading. Stocks were plentiful in comparison with the restricted movement into consuming channels.

Alcohol.—Demand has settled to a seasonable volume that compared fairly well with that current a year ago. Stocks unsold in the hands of producers and jobbers were of fair size, yet so far as the open market was concerned prices appeared to be well maintained and free from shading on the part of the distillers at least. The situation as concerned the sale of alcohol for blending with gasoline was being watched closely by the distillers. If blending should be required by law it would provide an additional outlet for alcohol during the season when, in the past, sales of alcohol have been smallest. Incidentally, consumption through blending with gasoline would be heaviest when sales of alcohol for other purposes has been comparatively light. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered during the period April 1 to June 30, 1933, are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
*C. D. No. 5 drums, car lots	38.5
5 to 9 drums	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1 tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
5 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

* Credit of 1c. per gallon given on purchases of car lots or more.

Aloin.—The spot position of this item was rather unsettled and inclined toward weakness for the reason that competition was no less active and consumption was still lacking in expansion. Raw materials are fairly steady.

Ambergris.—Leading sellers confirmed previous quotations and continued to report a narrow but fairly steady consumption of gray material on the basis of $26 to $35 per ounce, according to seller. Stocks were moderate, but sufficient for all present requirements.

Amyl Acetate.—Movement of material made from pentanes was said to compare well with that in recent weeks and the price position of the material has become fairly stable on the basis reached when values were reduced a short time back. The sale of the article made from fusel oil was not very active.

Amyl Salicylate.—Reports of further shading of prices were noted, but so far as leading sources of supply were concerned they could not be confirmed. Demand was routine and mainly for jobbing requirements of a comparatively small number of buyers.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Prices for metal remained firm at 85c. per pound. Some unsettlement in the market for salts was noted and was caused by competition between the several sellers of the group. Intimations that there might be reductions in some salts other than subnitrate, quotations for which were recently cut. Producers of metal looked forward to some gains in sales in the nearby future.

Bismuth-Ammonia Citrate.—Quotations were $5.20 to $5.°5 per pound for scales and $3.10 to $3.15 for powder. Demand was moderate, serving to complete the immediate requirements of most buyers. Little anticipation of needs was noted.

Borax.—Movement into consumption has yet to show a pronounced gain, but leading sellers felt somewhat better as concerned the future sales of the article. So far as prices were con-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Cinchonidine alkaloid, 12c. per oz.
sulphate, 7c. per oz.
Cinchonine alkaloid, 11c. per oz.
sulphate, 5c. per oz.
Methyl acetone, drums, car lots, 2c. per gal.
less car lots, 2c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
173.3	174	174.1	174.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

CAFFEINE ALKALOID
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"Sanka Brand"
Manufactured by
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Brooklyn, N. Y.
• • •
QUININE
Sulphate and Minor Salts
CINCHONINE - CINCHONIDINE - QUINIDINE
and their Salts
"MAARSSEN" BRAND
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cerned, they were very steady and generally considered to be on the low side.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Leading producers of metal reported little change in the moderate demand prevailing for a considerable length of time. However, they said there were some signs that suggested a moderate improvement in the not far distant future. Stocks were ample for all current needs. Salts had a moderate call on the basis of unchanged quotations.

Caffeine.—Alkaloid moved somewhat slowly, some sellers indicating that consumption has dropped slightly with the passing of the winter months. All factors were disposed to strive for the maintenance of price stability, but in some quarters reported of occasional shading were noted.

Calcium Gluconate.—Sales volume held steady and compared well with that in recent weeks. Prices were very steady, being well stabilized at levels prevailing for many months.

Camphor Monobromate.—Quotations were stable at $1.60 to $1.65 per pound, owing to lack of much competition for the moderate number of inquiries and demands reaching the spot. The stable position of raw material in the primary market has been a helpful influence.

Castoreum.—Quotations were sharply lower in one quarter and unchanged in others. The market ranged $10 to $18 per ounce and sales were in small quantities that were needed to supply the hand-to-mouth requirements of most buyers.

Castor Oil.—Demand was reported little changed as compared with that in the previous week, but as against that earlier in the year it was said to be somewhat less in volume. Prices were unchanged and appeared to be stable.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Castor oil continues to mark time, insofar as internal business conditions are concerned. The tone is preserved on a fairly liberal and comprehensive basis. The current indications are said to be favorably regarded by leading sellers. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3c. drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Chloroform. — Business was routine and of a pattern little different from that current for a considerable period of time. Demand covered prompt requirements in almost every instance and showed practically no expansion. Pricewise, the market was steady. Stocks were not excessive but were sufficient for all needs.

Chlorophyl. — Since the decline that took place a few weeks back, the market price for this article has become steadier and last week was fairly stable throughout the entire period. Oil soluble and water soluble materials differed little in their relative consumption, compared with that in the recent past.

Cinchonidine. — Prominent sellers of this derivative from cinchona bark have readjusted their quotations in conformity with reduced cost to manufacture that resulted from the sharp drop in prices for raw material. New quotations were:—Alkaloid, 48c. to 54c. per ounce; sulphate, 28c.

Cinchonine. — In conformity with the recent cut in cost of raw material, quotations for alkaloid have been reduced to 27c. to 34c. per ounce; sulphate, 20c.

Cocoa Butter. — The market was steadier at the decline noted in the previous week; the reduction brought quotations close to the cost of production or replacement. Demand remained light and irregular, being mainly on jobbing account.

Codliver Oil. — The firmer tone that accompanied somewhat higher replacement costs during the previous week was still effective. In point of fact, the market was considered to be strong as demand has expanded materially. While production compares well with that in the previous year, twice as many boats have been used in Norwegian waters and latest cables suggest the possible exhaustion of fish on the fishing banks.

	Fish.	Barrels, crude oil.
1933	61,800,000	33,653
1932	61,400,000	32,659
1931	53,800,000	22,369
1930	91,800,000	33,504
1929	126,300,000	49,321

Corn Syrup.—Prices held firmly to the higher basis established during the previous trading period. The movement at that time compensated for the higher prices being paid for raw material and during the past week have been accompanied by a very fair-sized demand for both spot and future delivery corn syrup. The tendency was still upward at the close of the period under review.

Cream of Tartar.—Business was somewhat routine at all times during the past week. Orders were no larger than the moderate size noted for some time past. Raw material was said to be tending toward a slightly firmer position and prices were not so much inclined to move further in favor of buyers.

Creosote.—The end of the principal consuming season has brought reports to the effect that stocks unsold in the hands of major sellers of all forms of this article were not large and that the price position of all articles was committed toward firmness to prevail during the season when demand becomes considerably smaller than it is during the Winter period. The market was firm last week, notwithstanding light demand.

Eserine Salicylate.—Prices were said, by some, to have become slightly unsettled, as demand has failed to improve, and some quarters have shown a disposition to meet the price views of buyers for consumption. Demand was still very light and stocks were liberal during the past week.

Ethylmethyl Ketone.—Stability prevailed at 12½c per pound and demand lacked much improvement. The production of this item has been scaled to conform very closely to the actual consuming requirements of the country, and hence the prevailing prices have been retained in firm position for a long time past. Principal sellers look for no early change.

Formaldehyde.—Business was fairly good. New orders were frequently in the market, and, for the most part, buyers found sellers firm in their views and little disposed toward acceptance of bids. Raw material was reported to be tending toward somewhat firmer position.

Glycerin. — Business in chemically pure material was somewhat quiet during the past week. While leading refiners felt they were getting about all the business that could be expected reasonably at this time, the volume was still disappointing. Notwithstanding, prices held steady and hope for a higher level of values was not abandoned. The crude situation was somewhat uncertain. Sellers as a rule asked prices that most refiners were not disposed to pay, and hence little was moving. It was felt that some of the smaller producers of crude may ultimately be forced to meet buyers' views. Quotations for crude, however, were held firm last week.

CHICAGO, April 6—C. p. glycerin is holding steady and is reported bought fairly well at present. Other grades, such as crude, are quiet, but steady, following the fairly good buying spurt recently. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5¼c.; c. p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c. p. returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Menthol.—Prices were no firmer; demand was insufficient to support the market to a degree likely to return prices to their former position. Sales in small lots were made at $2.90 to $3 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Japan changed little and some sellers were still believers in what they term the strong statistical position of the article. Synthetic menthol moved steadily in fair quantities at firm and unchanged prices.

Mercurials.—Prices were very firm because of the considerably higher cost

of production based on the replacement quotations that prevail in the raw material market. However, for some reason not entirely disclosed, the increased cost of quicksilver has yet to be reflected in a higher price schedule for mercurials. Demand for the group was steady and well maintained.

Methyl Acetone.—Readjustment of prices covering car lot and less than car lot deliveries in drums was made last week. The schedule was established at 45c. per gallon for car lots and 47c. for less than car lots. The price for tank deliveries was unchanged at 43c.

Paraldehyde.—One of the leading producers of U.S.P. material confirmed 45c. per pound as the price for that article. In other quarters, as low as 37c. per pound was noted. No difference in market price views prevailed on technical material; the price was 20½c. to 23c. per pound, according to quantity.

Quinidine.—Producers have readjusted prices to a lower position in keeping with the general downward revision in cinchona derivatives. The new quotations were:—Alkaloid, 57c. to 61c. per ounce; sulphate, 40c.

Quicksilver.—Demand was very light and irregular, but because of very small production, with the consequent result of stocks being small in the reserves of producers and dealers, prices remained very firm on the basis of $54.50 to $55.50 per flask. Importations totalling 700 flasks from Spain last week were believed to be for the account of a single buyer who entered foreign contracts to the extent of 6,000 flasks a long time ago and who had received about 3,400 flasks prior to the arrival last week. The goods will not come on the local sales market, it was said.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Continued evidence of need by consumers was noted in the local quicksilver market, and standing offers of buyers at $53 upwards were in the hands of sellers for any quantity available in this district. Small lots have been changing hands, the limit of which has been the amount of metal procurable locally. Apparently most of the metal produced is put on the market at once.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	21	27¼	17 3/10
Monday	20¾	27	17
Tuesday	20¾	27	17¼
Wednesday	20¾	27⅛	17⅛
Thursday	21	27⅛	17⅛
Friday	21	27¼	17½

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Apr. 5, 1933.

Only one of the team scores recorded at last Monday night's weekly session of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League exceeded the 900 mark, this one being the first to be rolled up by the Armstrong Cork Company quintet with 947 points. The team scores made last Monday night were as follows:—

	Pins		
Armstrong Cork	947	847	813
Bromo-Seltzer	883	885	845
Loewy Drug	742	831	806
Kremo	734	690	695
Noxzema	890	890	849
McCormick & Co.	883	818	858

These totals leave the several teams in the following positions:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
McCormick & Co.	29	10	.744
Noxzema	24	15	.615
Bromo-Seltzer	22	17	.564
Armstrong Cork	19	20	.487
Loewy Drug	19	20	.487
Kremo	4	35	.103

Medicinal Liquor Rules Revised

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1933.

New regulations applying to writing and filling physicians' prescriptions for medicinal liquor will be promulgated by the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol in a few days, following passage last week of the act liberalizing the provisions of the Volstead law. While in effect at once, it gives the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol and the Bureau of Prohibition joint authority to regulate prescriptions under regulations, and for the present the old regulations are being continued in force. The system of printed prescription blanks is to be replaced by a system of stamps for authenticating prescriptions, which is expected to bring a considerable saving in administration expense.

Italian Citrate, Tartrate Exports

Italian exports of citric and tartaric acids and the chief related articles declined in all items in 1932. Totals compared with those in 1931 as follows:—

	Quintals	
	1932	1931
Argols	82,044	86,964
Citrate of lime	6,603	14,260
Citric acid	15,816	18,167
Cream tartar	6,917	10,551
Tartaric acid	18,126	23,715
Wine lees	9,603	10,148

F.W.D.A. States Position On Banning of Discounts

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association has formulated a declaration of its position taken at the recent semi-annual meeting with respect to manufacturers' desire that the wholesale druggist maintain the list prices of their preparations. The Federal organization, composed of co-operative or mutual buying groups of retailers, insists that the retail members of these houses should be allowed the same buying privileges as are extended to direct-buying chainstore organizations.

The association's declaration in this matter follows:—

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association is in full accord with any and all plans that will effect an improvement of the profits of the independent retail druggists of the nation, and will heartily support such plans.

There is now being made an effort by certain manufacturers and associations to put into operation a selling plan whereby these manufacturers select the wholesale distributors of their products and are making a condition precedent to such selection an agreement or understanding with the wholesaler so selected that he will bill their products to the retailer at the list price of such products and is further insisting that there be no distribution to the retailer of the net profits made by the wholesaler on these products.

However, the manufacturers in this plan are freely selling their products to the retail chain drug stores at the full discount allowed their selected jobbers. To this policy of selling direct to the chain organizations and allowing them wholesale discounts and at the same time insisting that the independent retail druggists that are customers of the co-operative wholesale drug houses will not be allowed through their wholesale buying connections to own the merchandise at as low a cost price as the large chain-store retail drug organizations, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association is unalterably opposed, for the reason that it places a large number of independent retailers in a position of great disadvantage to meet the active competition of the large chain-store organizations.

Being thoroughly convinced that it is vitally necessary that the great number of retail druggists that are independent merchants be maintained in business, if a satisfactory avenue of distribution is to be continued, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association protests against the arbitrary stand so taken by some manufacturers and against such associations that may be endorsing such a plan.

We are further convinced that a plan of this kind will not operate to the best interest of the independent druggists of the country and the drug industry as a whole.

Wholesale Drug Clubs To Meet April 27-28

The annual informal conference of wholesale druggists composing the regional clubs in the trade will be held in St. Louis, April 27 and 28. The board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists Association will meet in St. Louis, April 26.

The board meeting and the club conference will be held in the New Jefferson Hotel. The conference will include sessions with manufacturers for the discussion of problems and policies of distribution.

The tentative program of the conference is as follows:—

Thursday, April 27

9:30 a. m.—Meetings of the J. S. C. club, O.K. I. & M. club, M. V. D. club, and Texas club.

2:00 p. m.—Joint meeting of the abovementioned clubs with members of the New England, Empire, Metropolitan, Quaker, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, Southern, and Pacific Coast clubs, and wholesalers from other sections.

6:30 p. m.—Informal dinner for wholesalers and manufacturers ($1.50 per plate), followed by an hour and a half of timely discussion.

Friday, April 28

9:30 a. m.—Informal conference of members of all clubs (for wholesalers only).

2:00 p. m.—Joint session of manufacturers and wholesalers for the discussion of plans to stabilize distribution and maintain the economic soundness of the drug business.

6 p. m.—Dinner for wholesale druggists, with the Lambert Company as host.

Maryland to Tax Chain Stores

BALTIMORE, April 5, 1933.

Under an act passed by the Maryland legislature, chain stores will have to pay a special tax graduated according to the number of places operated. On all stores up to five the tax amounts to $25 per store, on all up from five to ten $50, on ten to twenty $100 and on all over twenty the charge is $150. The measure was energetically supported by the Independent Grocers' Association, and is presumably aimed at the grocery chains being operated throughout the city and State; but it seems to be applicable no less to chain pharmacies, of which there are a number doing business in Maryland. The Governor has indicated his readiness to sign the measure when it is laid before him. The special tax would be in addition to the trader's license which must be taken out for each store.

R. H. Woodford, general sales manager for the Mennen Company, manufacturer of toiletries, Newark, N. J., has resigned. He has not yet made known his new connection.

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Alcohol Fuel Idea Criticized

(Continued from page 15)

The beer and wine industries, just setting up operations under the new legalization, will strongly oppose having their supervision transferred to the Department of Justice. The chief justification advanced for the revival of these industries was for the revenue they are expected to produce, and they argue that it is logical for the Treasury Department to retain supervision of them and the collection of the taxes they pay for operation.

Even stronger opposition will be raised to abolition of the Bureau of Narcotics and transfer of its functions to the Department of Justice. Under the Geneva narcotics convention, which the United States has ratified and which is scheduled to go into effect this July, it is obligatory upon signatory nations to maintain a special administration for supervision of the narcotics control machinery specified in the treaty. This provision was included largely at the instance of the American delegates, and for the United States to abolish its control bureau just at the time the treaty takes effect is considered a poor example to the other nations, if not an actual violation of the terms of the pact.

In addition, some attorneys point out, the constitutionality of the Harrison narcotics act has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States solely on the ground that it is a revenue-raising measure, and to transfer its enforcement from the Treasury Department to the criminal prosecuting branch of the government is looked on as a possible weakening of the constitutional position of the Federal narcotics work.

Still another argument advanced for retention of a separate bureau for narcotics work is its effect on the States. It is pointed out that since the bureau was created in 1930, several States have become more active in their own narcotics enforcement work and there has been closer co-operation between State and Federal officials.

Little economy could be claimed by the merger, it is pointed out, for the narcotics bureau is now operating with less money and with greater efficiency than during the time it was a branch of the prohibition work. During the fiscal year 1930, the last year before it was separated, the narcotics work had an appropriation of $1,600,000. During the first two years as a separate bureau the appropriation was $1,700,000, and during the current year it is $1,500,000, while the appropriation for the coming fiscal year is only $1,400,000. This reduction in appropriation has been accomplished in spite of increased activities in the fields of foreign investigation and in co-operation with State officials.

Medicines and Toiletries Exports Off 22 Percent

Exports of medicinal preparations from the United States in the first two months of this year were 20 percent less in total value than those in the corresponding months of 1932. Exports of toiletries were 26 percent less. The aggregate value was off 22 percent.

Considerable strength was shown by nonproprietary medicinal preparations and certain biologicals. Sales of animal biologicals went ahead, and vaccines for human use were within one percent of their 1932 January-February value. More liquid nonproprietary items were sold abroad this year, while the dry preparations in powder, pill, and tablet form were just one percent lower in value. Household pharmaceuticals were maintained within 2 percent. Castor oil preparations advanced a third. Proprietary lines showed greater weakness, malaria chill and fever remedies alone gaining on the previous year.

Exports of toiletries, including soaps, dropped to the lowest point in recent years. Only two toiletry lines bettered their last year's sales; they were hair preparations and perfumery and toilet waters. Manicuring preparations came close to matching sales in January-February, 1932. Other lines showed considerable weakness.

Comparative figures, not including sales to noncontiguous territories, follow:—

	January, 1933.	February, 1932.
Medicines—		
Biologics	$310,000	$361,000
Oils	27,000	50,000
Non-proprietary preparations	468,000	467,000
Proprietary preparations.	778,000	1,108,000
Totals	$1,583,000	$1,986,000
Toiletries—		
Creams	$60,000	$70,000
Dentifrices	164,000	250,000
Powders	82,000	132,000
Soaps	140,000	178,000
Other preparations.	145,000	168,000
Totals	$591,000	$798,000

Alcohol and Narcotics Control Change Sought

(Continued from page 15)

Excessive Cost Foreseen

Dr. Egloff particularly criticized the costliness of alcoholized gasoline to the motorist. His comprehensive criticism of the whole idea follows:—

This enormous quantity of alcohol would add to the motorist's gasoline bill approximately $400,000,000 a year, based on the farmer's receiving 25 cents a bushel for corn, with a net cost per gallon of alcohol of 29 cents. Should the farmer receive 50 cents a bushel for corn, the cost of alcohol would be about 35 cents a gallon, which would increase the yearly cost to the motorist for his gasoline about $500,000,000.

The oil industry with its vast supplies of crude oil and its refinery equipment is far in excess of economic demand. If the situation warranted, the cracking process would produce through chemical reactions more alcohol than the combined output of all the farms of the United States in producing alcohol, and could produce almost overnight twice the amount of gasoline of high octane number, having more power output and more miles per gallon than alcohol-gasoline blends.

We must pause to discover what the effect will be upon the oil industry and its investors, should they find it necessary to curtail their present gasoline production around 1,600,000,000 gallons a year. Are we to benefit one class of our society at the expense of another? Is this proper economics in this enlightened age?

Let us take the State of Iowa for example. The gasoline consumption for 1932 was approximately 350,000,000 gallons, of which it is estimated that one-half was consumed by the farming population. To promise enough alcohol in order to have a 10-percent alcohol-gasoline blend would require 14,000,000 bushels of corn, for which with 25-cent corn yielding 15 cents net a bushel, the farmers would have netted about $2,100,000. The increased motor fuel bill for the State of Iowa would have been almost $9,000,000, of which the farmers would have paid $4,500,000. The farmers would thus have lost about $2,400,000 unless the increased price of the balance of the corn products overbalance this loss.

On the other hand, since the amount of corn that would be consumed for the purpose of producing alcohol in Iowa would only represent 3 percent of the present production of the State, it would appear obvious that its consumption for alcohol manufacture would not affect materially corn prices. Of course, no single State can interfere with interstate commerce so that any tendency to change price levels in one State would be nullified by cheaper corn from adjacent States.

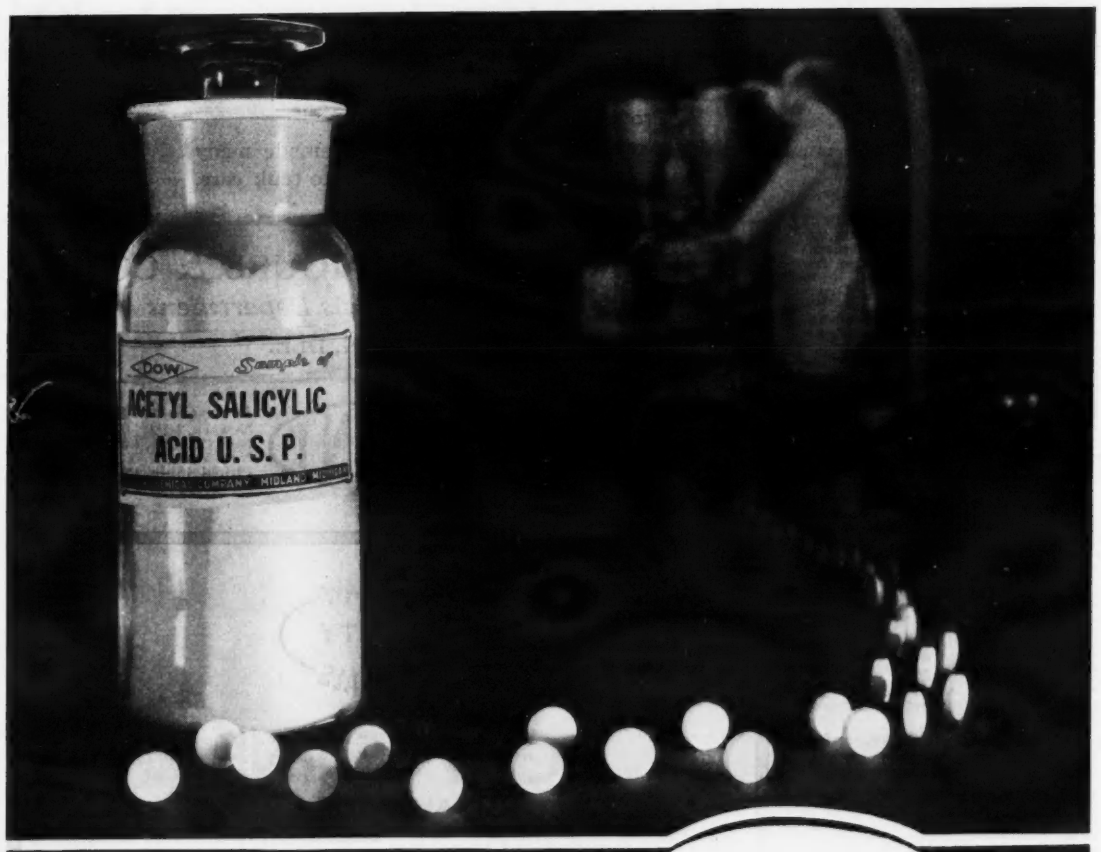
Practical Difficulties

There are a number of difficulties involved in the use of alcohol with gasoline, based on the strong tendency for the alcohol to separate out, so that it drops to the bottom of the gasoline tank with the gasoline floating on top. A 10-percent alcohol blend begins to separate when the temperature reached about 8 degrees Fahrenheit.

To stabilize an alcohol blend, blending agents must be used such as benzene, acetone, ether, or butyl alcohol. The practical blending agents, such as butyl alcohol, are expensive and in the quantities used add approximately 2 cents a gallon to the cost of the gasoline plus the extra cost of the alcohol, which would all be eliminated by using gasoline as produced.

The main operating disadvantage of low alcohol mixtures of the order of 10 percent is a fact that there is a decrease in miles per gallon of about 4 percent, when compared with using gasoline without alcohol. The average gasoline produced today has been so improved by the refining industry that it is a superior product and, as a matter of fact, too good for the average motor, in that the average car operates at too low a combustion pressure to utilize to the best advantage. The efficiency of gasoline is a function of how high a pressure the cylinders of the motor operate under. Only the late designs of motor cars utilize the gasoline being sold, in an efficient manner, so as to obtain the more miles per gallon that are present in gasoline.

Looking into the future somewhat, gasoline produced by the refiner will operate at higher and higher speeds in motors, doubling the speed of present cars, airplanes, and speedboats, which alcohol blends cannot do for the reason that alcohol is a chemical individual that cannot be changed in its properties, whereas the quality of gasoline can be controlled and produced commercially by the cracking process to satisfactorily operate any designed motor that may be produced next year, or twenty years hence.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices

Roman Chamomile, Clover Tops, and Digitalis Score Sharp Advances--Cassia Weak and Abruptly Lower in Most Grades--Ingredients for Bitters in Better Inquiry

Price features in the market for botanical drugs last week included sharp advances in quotations for Roman chamomile, clover tops and digitalis. Development of inquiries involving substantial quantities of angelica root, juniper berries, calamus root, lemon peel, orange peel, and numerous aromatic seeds led to some quarters naming lower and very attractive prices with a view to encouraging contract bookings. From the materials involved it was believed that productions of bitters for beverage purposes was contemplated.

Demand for medicinal botanicals pursued a quiet course throughout the period. In ordinary times, dealers should find a rising sales volume during the current month, just as they should have been able to report good business in March. However, it was evident that manufacturing consumers were adhering to a cautious course in purchasing. Furthermore, there was some question as to their actual requirements under present day conditions. The situation tended to keep spot dealers in constant and aggressive competition one with the other and rendered prices somewhat indeterminate save with a firm order in hand.

One development that pointed toward possible improvement in the matter of competition was a tendency of some sellers to reject orders unless some kind of a profit could be realized on the transactions. All dealers were anxious for increased volume but not all of them were seeking volume at the expense of reasonable, or even hairline profits. The courage to reject orders has been gaining headway for some time past and was an encouraging symptom last week.

Foreign market conditions were generally opposed to the sacrifice of merchandise. Shippers held price views that they adhered to with a degree of firmness that tended to steady the spot quotations for such materials. However, in view of the present volume of consumption in this country, the need to go abroad for replacement supplies has not been very urgent and hence the shippers were in a position of maintaining prices and awaiting further developments as concerned demand from the United States.

The domestic primary markets held uniformly small stocks of many articles and the instances in which the reserves were large were few and far between. Furthermore, conditions at this time suggest that the new collection this year will be conservative in size.

Entries at the Port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20 and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Entered.	Detained.
Anise	2,951	1,114
Caraway	31,816	17,966
Celery	3,125	488
Coriander	7,539	731
Cumin	1,731	932
Dill	1,078	240
Fennel	604	417
Mustard	26,538	3,701
Poppy	42,230	3,855
Psyllium	26,872	14
Sesame	.....	3,263
Totals	147,046	32,691

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chamomile flowers, Roman, 6c. per lb.
Clover tops, 2c. per lb.
Digitalis, 4c. per lb.
Laurel, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Angelica root, 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3, 1¾c. per lb.
buds, 1c. per lb.
China, selected rolls, 1¾c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Hops, 2c. per lb.
Lemon peel, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Batavia No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Banda, 1c. per lb.
Millet seed, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Chinese yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmegs, 110's, ½c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, ½c. per lb.
sweet, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ¼c. per lb.
Lampong, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
62.4	62.4	62.8	68.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—The market was somewhat firmer. Replacement buyers found sellers adamant in the matter of maintaining prices; bids were refused and a considerable amount of business was booked at sellers' views during the past week. Stocks were moderate. Shipment prices were firm.

Fir.—Business was not very active but the local market had a steady undertone for the reason that spot quotations and prices for further supplies from the replacement markets were free from weakness. Local holdings were of moderate size and were in firm hands.

Barks

Canella.—Inquiry was not very active, consisting mainly of a few consumers interested in jobbing quantities of merchandise. Spot prices remained steady at 25c. to 26c. per pound and supplies were not overly abundant, though they appeared to be ample.

Cinchona.—No change in prices for pharmaceutical bark has as yet been made in local circles but when replacements are purchased in Holland the lower cost there is likely to be reflected in spot quotations. Demand was routine but sufficient to give the market a steady tone.

Cramp.—Consumption has been well within normal volume during the year thus far and it is believed that because of the fairly substantial unsold stocks still available, collection may be somewhat smaller this year. Spot quotations were steady and demand was on jobbing account.

Dogwood.—A slight gain in sales of imported material was noted but the call for domestic bark remained light and for jobbing account only. Prices remained steady. Supplies were fairly ample in size and will protect requirements well into the future.

Lemon Peel.—When business was in sight, the tendency of sellers was to name prices more attractive to manufacturing consumers. Quotations were 8½c. to 9c. per pound. Some fair sized business was under negotiations during the period reviewed.

Orange Peel.—Quotations were a fraction lower at 7½c. to 8c. per pound for bitter and 6½c. to 7c. for sweet peel. These were competitive prices in force during negotiations that looked to supplying of fairly substantial quantities over an extended period of time.

Wahoo.—Undertones continued to show steadiness and the market was in fact substantially maintained as to price and subject to a somewhat better inquiry from manufacturing consumers.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Activity was nominal; practically no business was done, and hence confirmation of prices through actual transactions was lacking. Open quotations continued to be made at 75c. to 80c. per pound, and, because of poor distribution of the conservative spot supply, the market was said to be comparatively firm.

Vanilla.—Conditions in the local market continued to emphasize the conservative amount of trading during the week and the competitive situation as concerns the several suppliers of this article. About the only element of potential strength has been the virtual certainty of a much smaller crop of Mexican beans this year. The future of prices will be related directly to the actual consuming demand over the next six months or so. The season of larger consumption of extract is at hand, and some look for an improvement in the sales of vanilla beans during the weeks immediately ahead. Prices remained unchanged.

Berries

Juniper.—Prices were very steady. They were well maintained even when negotiations looking to the supply of fairly substantial quantities each month over the next twelvemonth period were under way. Sales during the period were not very large.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PROFESSIONALLY HOPKINS BRAND MILLED
ANALYZED - STANDARIZED
CRUDE DRUGS
Physiologically Tested
Aconite Root
Cannabis American
Digitalis Leaves
Ergot Spanish
Squill Root
Strophanthus Seed
CRUDE J. L. HOPKINS & CO. NEW YORK DRUGS

CRUDE DRUGS
WHOLE AND MILLED
PEEK & VELSOR, INC., NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1840 100 GOLD STREET

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
• STANDARDIZED • POWDERED
• HIGHEST TOXIC VALUE • GRANULATED
• CONSTANT UNIFORMITY • CONCENTRATED OIL EXTRACTS
Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for Almost a Half Century
McCORMICK & CO., INC.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION
261 Fifth Avenue New York City
IMPORTERS FROM U. S. S. R. (RUSSIA)
of Various Botanicals, Chemicals, Essential Oils
STOCKS AVAILABLE
Lycopodium Quince Seed Gum Tragacanth
Coriander Seed Isinglass Wormseed, Levant
Valerian Root Santonin Oil Sage, Clary
Oil of Coriander Nicotine Sulphate 40%
Anabasine Sulphate 40%
ORDERS TAKEN FOR FUTURE DELIVERIES
Juniper Berries Elecampane Root Poke Root
Soap Root

PENICK'S
DOUBLY TESTED
PYRETHRUM POWDER
A PYRETHRUM CONCENTRATE OF IDEAL STRENGTH
PYREFUME Super 30
Representing 30 Pounds of Assayed, Tested Pyrethrum Flowers to the gallon, with 3.375 gms. Pyrethtrins to each 100 ccs.
DERRIS ROOT IN FINE POWDER, ROTENONE
ROTENOYDS EXTRACTS, POWDERED AND LIQUID
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
132 Nassau Street - - - - New York, N. Y.

Saw Palmetto.—A fair amount of jobbing business has been done during the past several weeks, and prices have shown a deal of stability on the basis of 7c. to 8c. per pound. Stocks were not overly large, but they were entirely ample to cope with needs of buyers.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Roman flowers have been much reduced in spot supply, especially as concerned top quality merchandise. Prices have been advanced to the basis of 30c. to 35c. per pound, as to seller, quality and quantity. Hungarian flowers were about steady, but some reports of occasional shading have been noted.

Clover.—The spot market has been lifted to the basis of 12c. to 13c. per pound under the influence of a somewhat improved demand that found stocks less plentiful than some had expected. The undertone was firm at the higher levels reached.

Mullein.—Some gains in sales to meet the Spring requirements of a fair number of buyers in small lots have been recorded, and prices have become steadier to firmer, though they lacked quotable change during the period under review.

Poppy.—Red flowers were very firm as to price, even though the call from buyers was on a hand-to-mouth basis. The absence of a normal surplus of supplies has contributed to the market that strength that ordinarily results from more active demand for the article.

Saffron.—Though demand for Spanish flowers has shifted little from the call for quantities of one to three pounds, the market was firm as to price, thus reflecting the situation in the primary market. Spot quotations were $10 to $10.25 per pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Cannabis.—Stocks available on spot and in the primary market were reported to amply care for all demands reaching the sellers at the present time. Prices for spot goods were fairly steady on the basis of 14c. to 16c. per pound, depending on test and material.

Digitalis.—For many months buyers have been advised of the strength of this item because of the difficulties in replacing stocks in the primary market and the comparatively light holdings on spot. Further advance in spot quotations has sent values to the basis of 19c. to 20c. per pound with demand being reported improved and more active.

Laurel.—Slightly improved demand for spot deliveries brought out a fractional advance in local quotations. The market ended the week at 4¼c. to 4½c. per pound with demand still reported showing moderate improvement.

Lobelia.—While unchanged as to price, this item was one of the very firm ones in the crude drug market. The supplies unsold in the country were small and in strong hands. Little disposition to offer was noted. The tendency was toward further rise in prices.

Marjoram.—The stronger undertone that accompanied higher prices recently set for both varieties of this article continued effective in the maintenance of quotations at a firm position without regard to the not especially active demand for spot goods. Stocks were not generous in size and the replacement costs precluded competitive shading of values.

Passion Flower.—Some expect that higher prices will result unless the new crop shall be larger than that collected last year. Interest of manufacturing consumers has been irregular and that fact alone has been responsible for the continuation of values on the basis of 4½c. to 5c. per pound.

Senna.—No. 1 and No. 2 T. V. senna remained very firm, especially the former which was advanced during the previous trading period because of improved demand and a not too ample supply of the material being available. Other gradings have not shared in the betterment of business or values. Alexandrian senna was steady but the call was routine.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—The advance was not extended but there was no gainsaying the firmer tone that has been incident to the approach of the period during which replacement through purchase of good quality material will be difficult. Demand was quiet but fairly steady on spot last week.

Ergot.—A growth of the competitive instinct was said to have come to local circles, in company with reports of occasional shading of prices. However, not all holders were disposed to name more favorable prices when firm orders were in sight. Some sellers kept prices in line with replacement costs and refused to sell save as a legitimate profit should result from orders accepted.

Hops.—The more pressing demands of the brewers have been covered for the time being and prices for domestic hops have eased off slightly to the basis of 37c. to 40c. per pound for prime quality 1932 crop material. Imported goods were firm, unchanged, but still tended upward in price because of the absence of normal stocks abroad.

Irish Moss.—Some look for an improved consumption of this item owing to resumption of requirements in quarters that for a number of years had had but moderate needs to supply. The market was steadier on the basis of the decline noted in the previous period. When moss is bleached with sulphur dioxide and imported or sold for food purposes, the label on the package must bear the plain declaration, "Bleached with sulphur dioxide," as required by the Federal Food and Drug Act. Foreign shippers should note and act accordingly.

Lupulin.—Were it not for the fact that unsold stocks in the hands of prominent sellers of this article, prices would unquestionably have been forced higher ere this; the advances in raw material prices alone would constitute an element working in that direction. Demand was still moderate last week and prices according to quality ranged $1 to $5 per pound.

Roots

Angelica.—Should production of bitters show a gain in the future, sales of this item should improve. Inquiry for fairly substantial quantities for monthly delivery over the next year were noted last week but as yet no business has resulted. Prices were lower at 10c. to 12c. per pound.

Derris.—The future of this article promised to improve. The essential principal extracted from the root bids fair to find a constantly widening market and an enlarged consumption is expected. Root was very firm at 19c. to 20c. per pound last week.

Gentian.—Stocks remained very small; in fact, they were reduced by a fair jobbing demand throughout the past week. Prices were firm and close to being nominal because of the absence of normal stocks, the difficulty in securing goods in the primary market, and the uncertainty of supplying the future requirements of buyers.

Hellebore.—Sales of white root in powdered form have shown seasonable improvement, though conservatism in covering requirements governed the activities of leading buyers. The consuming season is close at hand. Prices were steady to firm at 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Licorice. — Consumption has decreased somewhat but during the past week some revival of interest on a somewhat larger and more active scale was noted in some quarters. Prices firmed up under the inquiry and closed steady to firm at the close of the period reviewed.

Senega.—A light demand was current during the period and was readily supplied out of spot stocks. Leading exporters of the material were watching the primary market closely with a view to estimating the probable course of events as the season advances. Under normal conditions, spot prices usually show a decline during the pre-crop season. No changes have come about as yet.

Squill.—The annual attack on rodents in the agricultural areas has begun. A drive was made in the Middlewest the first of this month and through the use of red squill excellent results were obtained, especially in Indiana. Spot prices for red squill were firm at 14c. to 15c. per pound and sales of excellent quantities have been reported.

Seeds

Anise.—Reports from Spain indicate that less old crop seed is available and higher prices have been established. Spot prices tended to become firmer with the strengthening of values at the source of supply. Also, difficulties in clearing the article through the local customs has tended to strengthen the views of those with released goods. Star seed was without development.

Canary. — Local quotations were about steady despite the fact that the call from buyers was along lines of jobbing requirements. However, the absence of weakness in the primary markets had a tonic effect on local values.

Caraway.—The spot market was a fraction lower at 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Holland offered somewhat more freely at slightly more favorable prices. Stocks unsold in this market were not very large.

Cardamom. — Bleached seed held the advance scored during the previous period and a considerable amount of business was done on the rise. Decorticated was steadier at 50½c. to 51c. per pound and no tendency toward further decline was reported. Green seed was in limited demand, but values reflected the firmness at the source of supply.

Celery.—Marseilles was still a very firm market so far as prices were concerned and sellers were not disposed to offer freely on a basis of goods being guaranteed to pass on arrival here. Spot quotations were held steadily to the basis of 35c. to 35½c. per pound with the movement said to be moderate. Stocks were in firm hands.

Cumin.—Production in Malta during 1932 fell from 1,218,560 pounds to 616,328 pounds. The reduced output was caused by the decrease in acreage cultivated. This in turn was the result of the low prices obtainable by the growers. Spot conditions were about steady with demand light and prices maintained at 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Millet.—Hulled material was quoted at 3½c. to 4c. per pound as to quantity, being fractionally lower. Unhulled goods were down to 3c. to 3½c. Demand has been moderate throughout the Spring thus far.

Mustard. — All prices held steady save that Chinese yellow was a shade lower at 5c. to 5½c. per pound. Demand locally was not very active. Stocks of good quality seed remaining in the hands of dealers were not overly large. Furthermore, prices in the several primary market have assumed a somewhat firmer position.

Poppy.—Some seed has been delivered from the interior to the shipment ports in Holland, relieving the market there and making further offerings possible. However, prices remained firm here and abroad and sellers here still believe that somewhat higher prices can readily develop between now and the shipment of new crop seed.

Spices

Cassia.—Prices have been reduced sharply through the release of some material bought some time back with a view to profiting by an expected rise in replacement costs. Batavia No. 1 was down to 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and No. 3 could be bought for 5¾c. to 6c. Buds were lower at 12c. to 12½c. China selected rolls were noted at a sharp drop to the basis of 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound.

Clove.—Although spot stocks were very small, inactivity on the part of consumers has induced a further shading of quotations. Values dropped to the basis of 9c. to 9½c. per pound for Zanzibar and 9c. to 9¾c. for the Madagascar variety.

Mace.—Banda was lower at 33c. to 34c. per pound. Batavia was revised downward to 21c. to 22c. Siauw was offered at 29c. to 30c. The call for all varieties was on a hand-to-mouth basis with consuming requirements running considerable below normal.

Pepper.—Black Alleppy was down a fraction to the basis of 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound and the Lampong was also reduced to 6½c. to 6¾c. Prices for other varieties of pepper lacked change. Prominent importers were somewhat slow in expressing views as to the probable future course of the primary market. However, they showed some reserve in accepting most bids made for later deliveries, prefering to stand aloof while awaiting further developments at the source of supply. Stocks of all grades were comparatively light on the spot.

Pimento.—A further fraction was clipped from the spot price for this article, bringing quotations to the basis of 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound. Sellers found a very narrow consuming outlet for the article regardless of what price it was offered at.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

American Spice Trade To Hold Annual Meeting

The American Spice Trade Association will hold its annual meeting May 9 and 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this city. The meeting this year will bring before the membership numerous special problems that have arisen since the meeting a year ago. The meeting of the spice grinders' section is expected to be especially lively. Details concerning the meeting presently will be made known.

Price Maintenance Is Debated by Drug Men

Approximately one hundred and tweuty-five representatives of retail, wholesale, and manufacturing interests in the drug and toilet goods fields attended the luncheon of the drug and toilet goods group of the Advertising Club, in New York last Wednesday, to hear Q. F. Walker, economist of R. H. Macy & Company, and Samuel Antonow, president of the Vadsco Sales Corporation, discuss price maintenance. Mr. Walker restricted himself to a discussion of price maintenance legislation, particularly the Capper-Kelly bill, now before Congress. Mr. Antonow did not confine his remarks to price maintenance legislation but discussed the principle in general. He cited examples of the merchandising methods of price-cutters which he considered unfair to manufacturers, retailers, and to the public.

Balm of gilead, or black poplar trees, which grow extensively in the province of Manitoba, Canada, are being considered as a source of gum supply as a basis for the manufacture of commercial mucilage. It is stated that Winnipeg interests are investigating the possibilities.

Campbell Outlines Views on Drug Control

(Continued from page 15)

tary products can be guarded against only by constant seizures when they enter interstate commerce.

Drug Standards and Tests

In the case of drugs, while the law sets up the standards of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, protection is far from complete, Mr. Campbell said, because official tests are lacking in many instances, by which full compliance with official standards may be convincingly determined. In his opinion, the government should have authority to modify U.S.P. and N.F. statements of standards in the intervals between the revisions of these books. It should also have the right to apply tests that are accepted and efficacious, but not recognized, to the determination of standards of drugs.

Mr. Campbell said that he was not primarily concerned with who made the standards, but that he did consider it necessary that some means be found for more adequate standardization and the better determination of quality in the examination of drugs.

With respect to the evaluation of drug products therapeutically, Mr. Campbell, while defending the present method of using modern medical opinion as the criterion, expressed the hope that a better method could be found. He said that he appreciated the impossibility of getting full agreement among members of the medical profession on the virtues of a drug, and his desire is to get all possible factual evidence in the judging of therapeutic claims. He reiterated his antagonism to the sale of medicines for which efficacy is claimed in the treatment of diseases that are not curable by medication.

Advertising Control Desired

Mr. Campbell was emphatic in his declaration that there is an imperative need for the extension of the regulatory provisions of the food and drugs act to claims made in the advertising of drugs. In his opinion, some sort of clearing house is needed in the Department of Agriculture, in which advertising claims should be investigated and the results made known to manufacturers, advertising agencies, publishers, and radio operators. His view was that some means should be set up to assure acceptance of this service and compliance with the findings.

Although he does not consider a gigantic bureau of registration necessary, Mr. Campbell did advocate a system of registration for food and drug manufacturers to the extent that would be necessary to protect the public in circumstances that are serious. He believes that only by means of a permit or licensing system, with inspection, somewhat of the nature of those under which meat packers and manufacturers of biological products operate, can adequate protection be obtained.

Mr. Campbell would have the penalties of the food and drugs act made more severe. He favors direct, criminal action over the roundabout method of seizure and condemnation which often has but a temporary effect and in a limited area. It is his practice, he said, to endeavor to build up a strong evidential case. When this can be done, he believes that the punishment should be adequate.

Drug Trade Bowlers to Hold Tourney in May

The annual bowling tournament of the American Drug Trade Bowling Association will again be held at Atlantic City this year, the dates being May 5, 6 and 7. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Madison on Illinois avenue, while the bowling contests will be rolled at the Morris Guards' Bowling Alleys in New York avenue.

This tournament is an annual event, the participants being from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, bowling in teams of five men each, all three teams bowling at one time, rolling three sets of five games each, with two points to the winner of each game and one point to the second place team, while an additional point is credited to the team having the highest total in each series of five games. Total points decides the winner, which team receives a cup emblematic of the championship. The cup is kept for the ensuing year to be contested for again the following year. Last year's winner was Philadelphia, but both New York and Baltimore promise a different story this year.

The annual banquet and business meeting will be held Saturday evening, May 6, when the prizes will be awarded to the winners. The officers of the association are:—President, H. C. Kline, Philadelphia; vice-president, Frank Zachman, New York; and secretary and treasurer, F. A. Leyrer, Philadelphia. The executive committee, who arranged for the tournament, consists of H. C. Dill of Baltimore, Geo. Bode, New York, and Dr. J. Frank Shields, Philadelphia.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Lemon Oil Citral Content Discussed in Washington--Orange Weaker and Lower in All Markets--Clove Down Once More--Peppermint and Spearmint Firm

A confirmation of downward trend in prices, as contrasted with the tendency to advance them sharply all along the line some weeks back, came in quotations for a number of oils during the past week. Essential oils as a whole came in for a conservative demand from manufacturing consumers and buyers found sellers disposed to be so competitive in their desire for volume that profits yielded by the business done during the week were not especially satisfactory.

Citrous oils were generally unsettled. Cables from abroad came in lower and still further declines were in evidence as the week drew toward a close. Orange was particularly unsettled and the tendency was all in favor of buyers for consumption. Interest in lemon oil centered mainly in the attempt of California producers to secure a downward revision in the official citral requirements of the government. A meeting held April 5 in Washington was attended by trade leaders. By making 2.5 percent the official citral figure, the position of domestic oil is expected to be improved. Bergamot was unsettled by the presence of a rather wide range in quality on spot. Artificial oil was lower.

Clove oil declined, eliminating finally all of the advance that took place about a month ago. Competition was heated between the producers of the article and the demand did little to check the trend of prices toward lower levels. Cardamom oil made from seed was sharply lower in one quarter, though those selling the high quality product of European manufacture continued to maintain a very strong position at a wide margin over the minimum spot quotations.

Cajeput of the U.S.P. X description was lower, thus putting that article more closely into alignment with the quotations for the U.S.P. IX material. Croton was almost totally out of request and at lower prices the market lacked most signs of even potential improvement.

Patchouli was a shade lower, though those with certain qualities of oil were not disposed to meet the minimum price by a very wide margin. Palmarosa was also lower, though the movement was at odds with the comparatively firm maintenance of primary market shipment quotations; it was purely a competitive development that was confined to local conditions.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Bergamot, artificial, 10c. per lb.
Cajeput, U.S.P. X, 10c. per lb.
Cardamom, seed oil, $2.50 per lb.
Clove, 5c. per lb.
Croton, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Turkish, 5c. per lb.
Heliotropine, 25c. per lb.
Methyl cinnamate, 15c. per lb.
Orange, Messina, 10c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, leaf oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
51.2	51.6	52.6	62.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Amyris.—Movement into consumption was in jobbing quantities but the market kept a steady undertone as competition had already put prices down so low as to curtail the opportunity for further shading of values.

Anise.—Business was somewhat quiet but had a steady quality that kept quotations to a firm position and made for a general stabilization of the market at current rates. Stocks of U.S.P. oil were in fair shape, being capable of caring for any reasonable expansion in consuming request.

Apricot Kernel.—Though business was not especially good, the market was firm to steady as to price and competition was negligible when minimum prices were concerned. Inquiry involved jobbing lots and buyers' restricted activities to a hand-to-mouth basis.

Bergamot.—Artificial goods were available as low as $1 to $1.10 per pound. Natural oil was competitive, especially as concerned goods, the quality of which was at least uncertain. Good quality merchandise was fairly firm locally at $1.20 to $2 per pound, according to brand. The movement was highly conservative.

Birch Tar.—The stabilized market was unchanged in any respect. Replacement prices were declared to make asking prices not more than in line with a reasonable profit to the seller. Demand was irregular throughout the period.

Cade.—Business was steady in limited amounts of this material and prices retained a firm undertone on the basis of 24c. to 28c. per pound last week. The supply on spot was not large but it was ample to meet current drafts by manufacturing consumers.

Cajeput.—Prices for U. S. P. X merchandise were lower at 65c. to 70c. per pound. This was in line with the weakening of quotations for U.S.P. IX some time back. Technical was unchanged. Demand was sporadic and irregular at all times last week.

Calamus.—Though the call was not very active, dealers took a fairly firm view of the market for this article. Competition was insufficient to affect open quotations, which remained steady at $2.75 to $3.25 per pound, according to seller.

Camphor.—The fundamental position failed to change. Prices held unaltered so far as open quotations were concerned. Beneath the surface of the market, however, some unsettlement was in keeping with the presence of a keen competitive tendency prevailing among the several first hands in the article. Consumption was along quiet lines.

Caraway.—Conditions do not suggest probable reductions in the import cost of this item. Crop outlook so far as raw material is concerned is not particularly encouraging, though no actual shortage has been forecast. Oil was steady as to price on spot, and the undertone was about firm in the support of fair consuming request.

Cardamom.—Oil from seed could be obtained from one producer for as low as $11 per pound. As to seller and article, the price range was to $24 per pound. This very high figure covered a special grade of oil produced by renowned distillers in Europe. Demand was occasional and generally below normal volume.

Cassia.—Some unsettlement in prices was reported in a few quarters, though none of the local trade were disposed openly to quote a lower level of values for USP goods. However, it was conceded that competition was fairly aggressive because of the reduced consumption of the material.

Cedarleaf.—Unblended material was quite firm as to price, but the sales outlet was comparatively narrow. Blended goods had a fair call at full prices.

Cedarwood.—Some gain in consumption has been expected parallel with the arrival of the more active consuming season. However, the improvement has been moderate where it has been present at all. The replacement market was fairly firm.

Celery.—The market was firm owing to the total absence of weakness in the raw material market. Demand for oil was somewhat less active. Buyers' reserves were said to be sufficient for all pressing needs, and hence sales volume was without improvement last week. Prices were steady.

Clove.—Prices worked lower again. All the recent strength that accompanied higher prices for the article appeared to have been dissipated by a return to highly competitive conditions. The market was 65c. to 70c. per pound, with demand giving but moderate support to sellers' views.

Croton.—Absence of almost all demand was evident and prices continued to display weakness in most quarters. As low at $2.10 per pound was quoted, though as high as $2.60 was named in some quarters.

Cubeb.—Hand-to-mouth business made the backbone of demand locally, and the result was a comparatively low total volume of sales. However, in

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

M M&R MAGNUS

INFUSED OILS

CORRECT processes of manufacture warrant your consideration of the complete list of MM&R Infused Oils.

High quality . . . selected . . . uniform . . . the crude drugs used in MM&R Infused Oils are preeminently qualified to maintain our standards as demanded by the most discriminating pharmaceutical trades. Soluble in 95% alcohol.

ABSINTHE	CHAMOMILE	LOBELIA	SPIKENARD
BELLADONNA	GARLIC	MULLEIN	STILLINGIA
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Producing Plant
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

keeping with the well-stabilized cost of raw material, quotations remained about steady.

Eucalyptus.—Day-to-day demand indicated the presence of a fair degree of activity on the part of buyers in moderate-sized quantities. Larger users were well protected by future delivery contracts. Prices were steady to firm.

Geranium.—The feature was the offering of Turkish oil as low as $1.65 per pound, being a concession of 5c. Algerian and Bourbon oil were steady as to price, consumption holding level at its recently moderate volume, but replacement costs acting as a support to current quotations on the spot.

Ginger.—Distilled oil was confirmed at recent prices. Raw material lacked further decline, but it was still weak, owing to the plentiful offerings and the inability of importers to move normal quantities. Oil had a quiet call for jobbing account.

Lemon.—Movement was conservative and prices were comparatively easy in undertone, though they were not openly changed on the spot. The hearing at Washington April 5, where California producers seek to have the description of citral content officially set down to 2.5 percent resulted in an attendance of numerous trade leaders interested in the proposal which would place domestic oil into a position whence greater competition might be offered the imported material.

Lemongrass.—The primary market held firmly following a slight decline, with sellers showing reserve and failing to make substantial offerings for the reason that stocks at the source of supply were said to be moderate in size. Spot business fully supported current quotations. Supplies were moderate.

Lime.—Holders of distilled oil had firm views as to prices and, with a fair demand current, the undertone of the market was well sustained. Expressed oil was also lacking in conditions likely to be productive of a more competitive spirit among dealers.

Orange.—The market was weak. Replacements were bought at lower prices, and even more favorable quotations followed the booking of such business. Spot quotations for Messina oil were lower at 90c. to $1.60 per pound, depending on brand. African oil offered all other varieties stiff competition, but the basic price for reliable merchandise lacked further decline. California oil continued to move at favorable prices and in very fair-sized volume. West Indian oil was perhaps the firmest article within the group.

Palmarosa.—Quotations were down slightly to the basis of $1.65 to $1.70 per pound, with demand spread thinly over a consuming channel of narrow proportions. The primary market was still firm.

Patchouli.—As low as $2.75 per pound was quoted for some qualities and as high as $3.50 was asked, according to holder and grade. The movement was conservative and gave little support to the market.

Peppermint.—Local dealers declared that primary market sellers showed reserve and were more or less firm in their price views. Local movement into consumption was moderate to fair in volume, and prices asked were firmly maintained at $1.70 to $1.85 per pound for natural and $1.95 to $2 per pound for redistilled—and not all dealers were meeting the minimum figure. These quotations compare with the price of $1.50 appearing in the market reports of a prominent news agency supplying service to daily papers and purporting to be the New York market. Such a figure cannot be obtained from local dealers.

Pimento.—Oil from berries was firm at $2 per pound and that made from leaf was lower at $1.05 per pound. Raw material was lower and materially easier last week. Consumption was routine and mainly for jobbing account.

Sandalwood.—The U.S.P. oil failed of further decline in price but the market was very competitive. Mysore label oil moved in fair quantities to discriminating consumers who paid $5.50 to $5.75 per pound for prompt deliveries. U.S.P. oil sold under other labels was available as low as $4.50 per pound.

Sassafras.—New business was not very active but the leading sellers of artificial material reported a fair shipment against existing contracts. Prices were fairly steady in keeping with the unchanged open market quotation for raw material.

Spearmint.—The primary market was reported to be showing increased firmness and spot dealers were clear of any inclination to shade prices. Holders here were reserved, being content to await better consuming demand and to maintain quotations in the meantime. Stocks here and at the source of supply were in firm hands.

Sweet Birch.—Some sellers have experienced a slightly more active inquiry for the more desirable qualities of this merchandise and in such quarters prices were somewhat firmer. Other quarters continued to report routine trading at quotations receiving but moderate support.

Wormseed.—The market has become steadier but more for the reason that spot prices have been driven close to replacement cost rather than because of any improvement in the call from manufacturing consumers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropine.—At last a change in price for this article; stability had been the rule for many months. Spot quotations for certain qualities were as low as $1.75 per pound under competition, though the range as to seller and quality was to $2.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Business was somewhat slack and under competition the market was down to the basis of $3 per pound as a minimum figure. The range as to seller was to $4. Stocks were ample in size.

Phenylacetic Aldehyde.—The range was very wide, covering $3.65 to $8.25 per pound, according to seller and article. The movement was restricted to small quantities so far as merchandise held at top figures was concerned.

Terpineol Acetate.—Minimum quotations were unchanged but the range was slightly wider to the basis of 75c. to $1 per pound. Some found sales at former figure unremunerative and tried to place their schedule on a basis productive of warranted returns. Demand was not very active.

A domestic toothpaste has been placed on the market in India by the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works. It is called Rodofen, and is priced at Rs. 0-8-0.

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The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World
WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Lemon Oil Standard Reduction Advocated

WASHINGTON, Apr. 5, 1933.

A proposal to change the definition of lemon oil by lowering the required content of citral was given a hearing today by the Food Standards Committee, composed of officials of the Department of Agriculture and food control chemists from several States.

C. P. Wilson, representing California producers of lemon oil, contended that the present definition of lemon oil is based on the characteristics of Sicilian lemon oil and contains a higher percentage of citral than occurs naturally in the oil of California lemons. He argued that, as the California product is produced from lemon peel, it is proper to call it lemon oil and that the definition should be changed accordingly. The proposal was taken under consideration for future ruling.

A. D. Armstrong, of Fritzsche Brothers, and Herman G. Weicker, of Dodge and Olcott, agents for the sale of lemon oil made by the California Fruit Exchange, attended the meeting.

Camphor Synthesis in Operation by Du Pont

(Continued from page 14)

Kindt introduced hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine and obtained a crystalline product that resembled natural camphor, but in reality was merely bornyl chloride. His discovery was important, however, because it pointed the way to further research.

The French chemist, Berthelot, is said to have been the first to produce a chemically made camphor, in 1858. Schering, Ulman, Meyer, Stephan, and others made contributions. Several processes were worked out. Commercial production of synthetic camphor, however, caused little uneasiness in Japan until late in the first decade of this century, when it appeared that the Oriental monopoly might have to face European competition, and German in particular.

World War prices encouraged more determined efforts to break the camphor monopoly. In fact, producers of the synthetic material, despite the efforts of the Japanese interests to throttle competition, succeeded in forcing prices down to more nearly reasonable levels.

To speak of chemically made camphor as "synthetic" needs a word of explanation. The trade knows it by that name, but it is a misnomer, for the product is not built up or synthesized from simple elements, but rather starts with a complex organic substance, the structure of which is rearranged and changed to form this camphor of commerce.

It is a strange coincidence, however, that natural camphor is obtained from one tree and that the basic raw material used in making the "synthetic" product comes from an entirely different one—the Southern pine. Both are stalwart forest specimens, and they have furnished the background for the gladiatorial combat between the Japanese and the German interests.

It should not be inferred that while Germany was developing its synthetic camphor industry, American chemical concerns were either disinterested or inactive. As early as 1900 one concern started production at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Three years later another company was organized and its plant reached an operating status, but after a time it dropped by the wayside. Doubtless other attempts were made by still other concerns of which we have no knowledge, but in 1918 the du Pont company built a plant at Deepwater Point, N. J., and produced considerable quantities of camphor from turpentine when it was advantageous to do so because of the existing shortage of natural camphor and its high price. This plant was shut down when prices came down to earth again, but the equipment was maintained for several years after the war. The Japanese might elect to raise prices again to the high altitudes. Meanwhile it was best not to be caught unawares.

In 1922 a mid-Western concern built a synthetic camphor plant, having contracted with a successful German manufacturer for the right to use his process. This venture, however, was abandoned for the reason that it did not provide sufficient returns. More recently another attempt was made by a New Jersey concern, apparently without success, according to our present knowledge. We shall not attempt here to catalog all the efforts which have been made to produce synthetic camphor in this country. Millions of dollars have been invested in research and in plants, yet in September last year a writer in Chemical Markets pithily presented the situation as follows:—

"Not one pound of synthetic (camphor) is produced in this country. Our present dependence upon foreign sources for both synthetic and natural is as great as our former dependence upon Germany for dyes and Chile for nitrate."

Du Pont Starts Production

That situation no longer prevails, for we have some good news to report. Synthetic camphor is being manufactured by a new du Pont process in a new plant built last year at Deepwater Point, N. J., and it has been in production for more than a month. The process is the outgrowth of a great deal of research and development work conducted in recent years by the du Pont company and the Newport Company, Carrollville, Wis. The plant is said to be large enough to take care af a considerable part of this country's normal requirements for synthetic camphor.

The American naval stores industry will be a beneficiary of this new development which opens up a home market for Southern turpentine, the basic raw material. Domestic producers of synthetic camphor will almost certainly use domestic turpentine exclusively, while European producers will probably use to a greater or less extent turpentine procured from Greece and France.

Du Pont manufacturing activities have opened up outlets for many products of the South. In a recent number of this publication, extended reference was made to the raw material, cotton, and its many uses in du Pont industries. Only a few rods distant from the new camphor plant at Deepwater Point is the company's alcohol plant where millions of gallons of blackstrap molasses are converted into industrial alcohol. And the great du Pont dye works is located in the immediate vicinity, producing colors that once were made exclusively in German chemical factories.

Perhaps it is not too much to hope that American-made synthetic camphor will find equal favor with the consuming industries; that this country will be freed from the domination of foreign monopolies with respect to that commodity.

Du Pont chemical research has been thorough and painstaking in the development of the process, from the laboratory to the commercial plant stage. In some respects it is an original process, developed with full knowledge that price competition may be expected from synthetic camphor manufacturers across the Atlantic as well as from the producers of natural camphor across the Pacific.

Engineering research has been equally thorough. Even before the new plant was built, a model of it was carefully made to scale and miniature pieces of equipment set up in position, so that chemical engineers and the operating staff might visualize their work and make any changes in design or construction before the building operations began.

While the new plant has not yet been in operation long enough to determine what the yield will be under full operating conditions—and the writer would be indiscreet to say much about that anyway—there is reason to believe that the camphor produced will be of a quality as good as, or better than that obtained abroad.

So far as we know this plant is the only one now operating in this country. Whether it is destined to play a major role in the drama that centers around the camphor trade, no one can say. It is manifestly a new adventure by a concern that has many times advanced boldly into new territory. One thing is certain: this new industry has been started under circumstances that will keep the company "on its toes," for the price of camphor, like that of almost all other commodities, is low. Moreover, the tariff law of 1930 gives synthetic camphor manufacturers a measure of protection which is conditional upon their success in earning it.

The duty on natural crude camphor is one cent a pound; on natural refined camphor, and synthetic camphor, 5 cents. But the maintenance of these rates depends wholly upon the domestic manufacturer who must produce in quantity 25 percent of the domestic consumption of synthetic camphor in 1933; 30 percent in 1934, and 50 percent in 1935—and if he does not meet the production schedule, the tariff on synthetic camphor shall be reduced to one cent a pound. Because this is a new tariff principle, its operation will be watched closely not only by those directly concerned but also by the public at large.

Meanwhile du Pont plant operators are working purposefully to the end that American-made camphor of high quality shall be produced in abundance to supply the domestic needs.

Another New Process

Another new process of the synthesis of camphor was described at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society by John J. Ritter, of New York University. Mr. Ritter's paper presented the following information:—

Camphor syntheses from alphapinene have been exhaustively studied in the past because of the economic significance of camphor. Only one practical method has survived, that is, the well-known synthesis through bornyl chloride, camphene, isobornyl ester, and isoborneol.

The synthesis described in this report passes successively through the following stages:—Bornyl chloride, isobornylanilin, and camphoranil. The latter is obtained by dehydrogenation of isobornylanilin, and is rapidly and completely hydrolysed yielding anilin and camphor of exceptional purity. The reactions involved are discussed, as well as the results of collateral investigations on the behavour of isobornylanilin toward metal catalysts and various oxidizing agents.

Synthetic Plastics Co. Licenses Bakelite Corp'n

The Synthetic Plastics Company, manufacturer of molding powders sold under the trade name "Beetle," has issued a statement to the effect that it has granted a license under its patent rights to the Bakelite Corporation for the field of urea resin molding compositions.

Included in the patents of the Synthetic Plastics Company are those covering the pioneer inventions of Dr. Fritz Pollak and Dr. Kurt Ripper, of Vienna, which were acquired from the Pollopas Company of England, and also those covering the technical developments of the British Cyanides Company, England, as well as the subsequent developments of the laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company of which company Synthetic Plastics Company is a subsidiary.

Benjamin Levitt, chief chemist for S. W. Young & Co., manufacturer of technical soap, Philadelphia, delivered a lecture on the "Manufacture of Soaps and Cosmetics" before the students of Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa. Mr. Levitt is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Easier Though Business Reported More Active -- Stearic Acid in Fair Demand With Quotations Maintained--Fish Products Steady

Business in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases last week was generally along the same narrow lines noted in recent preceding weeks. In a few instances a better inquiry was noted but as a rule purchasing was still confined to small lots to fill current requirements. Changes in quotations were unimportant as offerings of many products were light.

Chinawood oil was easy in domestic markets, further shading of quotations being noted here and on the coast, although changes for the week were not very important. In some quarters a better inquiry was noted with transactions showing an increase as compared with recent preceding weeks. Changes in quotations abroad were rather narrow. Perilla oil was quiet but offerings were light and prices were steady here and on the coast.

Coconut oil quotations were stationary in domestic markets during the week. There was apparently no broadening of trade though a rather better inquiry for small or moderate quantities was noted in some quarters. Olive oil was steady with purchasing limited to comparatively small quantities.

Cash lard quotations moved within rather narrow limits in the absence of wide fluctuations in the Western market for futures. There was a fair demand with the purchasing generally of a conservative character. The export movement was rather light. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were moderate. Tallow offerings were generally light and the market had a fairly steady tone although trade was rather quiet.

Grease and stearin were easy owing to a lack of improvement in trade. Animal oils were generally steady with trade of a routine character. Stearic acid met with a moderate demand and quotations were held at previous levels. Trade in fish oils was rather quiet as a rule, but there was no increase in offerings and prices ruled steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, spot, ½c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, ½c. per lb.
Grease, house, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, mills, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Stearin, oleo, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.8	64.9	69.2	73.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The markets here and on the Coast remained rather easy last week although variations in quotations were unimportant. There were reports of transactions at 4c. per pound in tankcars, prompt and nearby shipment from the Coast, which compared with a minimum quotation of 4⅛c. per pound in the previous week. Local quotations ranged from 4⅜c. to 4½c. per pound in tankcars. The tendency of quotations abroad was reported to be downward at times although changes were narrow. There were conflicting reports current as to the volume of business closed in domestic markets during the week. In some quarters a rather good inquiry was noted, buying interest having been stimulated by recent shading of quotations. On the other hand business in some other circles was reported as rather slow and confined to comparatively small lots to fill current needs.

Coconut.—A rather better inquiry was noted in some quarters but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. So far as actual business was concerned, transactions were apparently limited to unimportant quantities, few consumers being inclined to purchase in advance of immediate needs although stocks among buyers are believed to be extremely light as a rule after a prolonged period of hand-to-mouth buying. Offerings from refiners, importers and dealers were light throughout the week and the tone of the markets was steady here and on the Coast. In the latter center 2¾c. per pound was an inside quotation for prompt shipment in tankcars with a slightly higher figure named in some quarters. Offerings for future delivery were light and there was no increase in offerings from the Far East where the market for both copra and oil was reported as steadier than recently. Shipments of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands to the United States during January, according to official statistics, were 7,177,000 kilos; copra, 10,321,000 kilos.

Corn.—Quotations on crude underwent little change during the week. The tone appeared to be somewhat easier early in the period but the feeling was steadier later on, especially as grain continued to display firmness. The inquiry for oil was quiet, buyers being inclined to hold aloof for further developments in competing product. On the other hand offerings were reported as light, with sellers disinclined to push matters.

Mustard.—The market retained a steady tone, quotations being held at former levels. There was a fair inquiry.

Olive.—Business in foots was rather quiet much of the time. A fair inquiry was noted for spot material in some quarters but actual business was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities to fill immediate requirements, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead although they are believed to be carrying very light supplies. A fair inquiry in a jobbing way was noted for denatured oil. Offerings were generally light on spot and for arrival and the ruling tone was steady.

Palm.—Prices were about stationary during the week in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad, primary shippers being steady in their views as to values with offerings generally light. There was little to record in the way of new business last week. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters but actual transactions were limited to unimportant quantities.

Peanut.—Domestic crude was quiet and the tone of Southern markets was easy although there was little disposition on the part of sellers to offer very freely. Quotations in some sections, however, were reported nominally about ⅛c. per pound below recently prevailing levels.

Perilla.—The markets here and on the Coast had a fairly steady tone, quotations being held at about the levels prevailing in the previous week with the offerings light. Trade was quiet, buyers apparently being inclined to await fresh developments in other products.

Rapeseed.—Denatured oil was steady. The inquiry continued rather slow, but supplies on spot were reported as rather light and there was no increase in offerings for arrival.

Sesame.—Trade was quiet, but supplies on spot appeared to be small and in the absence of any increase in offerings, the ruling tone was steady.

Soybean.—No broadening of buying interest was noted, although occasional inquiries were reported. As a rule, however, buyers were inclined to hold off for fresh developments in competing product. The market was steady, quotations being held at previous levels.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	1,236,550	.....
Thursday	1,069,950	.....
Totals	2,036,500	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	53,515,200	.....
Last year	69,973,200	2,353,008

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

Slightly declining prices have been noted in vegetable oils recently, due mainly to a reluctance of buyers to come into the market for anything like important quantities of material. In the meanwhile, offerings considered at least as large as earlier, with the result a softened undertone. Coconut on the coast is a little softer. Corn is moving in limited style at fractionally lower quotations. Corn is dull and easy. Chinawood and soybean both are in easy tone. Peanut is in limited demand.

COCONUT.—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 2⅝c. to 2⅞c. per pound, nominal, prompt shipment, and 2¾c., nominal, deferred shipment. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3¼c., prompt. Refined edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 3⅛c. per pound, asked, outside; and the same price, Chicago, prompt. Refined edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6¼c. barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Chinawood oil is ruling around 4.6c. per pound, tankcar, Pacific Coast, partly nominal; and 5.6c., Chicago.

SOYBEAN.—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 3c. per pound, Refined, 4c.

PEANUT.—Basis prime crude, 5c. to 5½c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8½c. to 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9c. to 10c.

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 3, 1933.

Prices were still settling downwards last week in the vegetable oil market, and the structure and tone of the situation generally gave indications of the possibilities of shading all quoted prices on bids. Business was of a rather halting manner, and owing to the fact that buyers immediately after the banking holiday took care of a good bit of their requirements for the present time, coupled with the current weakness of the market, there is not a great deal of incentive to engage in much trade. Inquiries in almost all divisions, however, have brought out prices from importers and sellers, which in most cases are at slightly lower levels.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT.—Futures to December, 2¾c. per pound in tankcars, with spot and nearby available at the same figure, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast. In some instances further shading declared possible. Refined edible oil quoted at 6c. per pound in drums, ex-warehouse.

CHINAWOOD.—Weaker at 4⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast ports. Prompt and deferred shipments are available.

SOYBEAN.—Crude imported, quoted at 4¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; refined Manchurian oil quoted at 5c. per pound in drums for small lots, with crude bulk, f.a.q. at 2½c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bond for prompt shipment. Domestic crude oil in tankcars quoted at 4⅛c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast points for shipment from middle western mills. Small lots quoted at 5¼c. per pound in drums, ex-warehouse.

PEANUT.—Basis Oriental crude, is quoted at 3¼c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bulk steamers' tanks for prompt shipment.

PERILLA.—Is quoted at 4c. to 4⅛c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt and deferred shipment.

HEMPSEED.—Imported oil is quoted nominally at 4½c. per pound in drums, duty paid, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; small spot lots quoted at 5¾c. per pound in drums. Domestically crushed oil in tankcars quoted at 4½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast.

RAPESEED.—Denatured refined rapeseed oil is quoted at 4c. per pound in tankcars, in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Blown rapeseed oil is quoted at 52c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED.—Quoted at 5½c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

Copra

A steady tone continued to prevail in domestic markets last week, prices generally being maintained at the levels ruling in the previous week. There was apparently no broadening of trade, although reports were current of a fair inquiry for moderate lots. Offerings were reported as light. Shipments from the Philippine Islands to the United States during January were 10,321,000 kilos.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1933.

Copra market steady. Arrivals in thousand sacks:—Manila, 52.6; Cebu, 61.3. Copra cake very quiet, due to unsettled conditions in Germany; no buyers but sellers at 20 ($10). Three mills operating. Saturday closing prices as follows:—

	1933		1932	
	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila	5.4@5.5	1.23@1.25	8.2	1.86
Cebu	5.4@5.5	1.23@1.25	8.0	1.82
Hondagua	5.4@5.5	1.23@1.25	8.1	1.83
Legaspi	5.5@5.6	1.25@1.27	8.3	1.88

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, April 1, 1933, from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila, P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 3, 1933.

Copra here touched the record low of 1.4c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports early last week, with the quotation later coming back to 1.45c. Buyers were hesitant. The weakness was said to have been influenced by the German situation regarding margarin. Meals are quoted nominally unchanged, with domestic at $18 per ton, ex-mill; Japanese, April shipment, duty paid, $18.50 and Manila, prompt, $19.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed IVORY BRAND
RED OIL (OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (distilled)
STAR BRAND (saponified)
CANARY BRAND (very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
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MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
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We Specialize in WHITE OLEINE
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THE M. WERK CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A., Established 1832
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Animal Oils

Degras.—No broadening of trade was noticeable, although reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry from consumers who were in need of fresh supplies. As a rule, however, purchasing was limited to comparatively small lots. The market was steady.

Lard.—Quotations were generally stationary during the week, with the tone of the market steady. There was a fair inquiry for all grades, but as a rule consumers were interested merely in small quantities for prompt shipment.

Neatsfoot.—The market was rather quiet, consumers being inclined to hold aloof or limit their takings to unimportant quantities to fill immediate needs. The ruling tone was steady.

Oleo.—Business lacked snap, but in some quarters a fair inquiry was noted from local and outside buyers. The market retained a steady tone.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	130	...
Saturday	240	60
Monday	490	250
Tuesday	125	150
Wednesday	...	...
Thursday	90	...
Totals	1.075	460
Since January 1:—		
This year	17.420	11.799
Last year	32.120	15.237

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

It is proving difficult to make much headway toward firmer prices in this market, with buying at the currently low ebb and with offerings still running fairly heavy in relation to demand. The inquiry is somewhat less in some quarters, with indications that the buyers are not anxious to take on new commitments of extensive volume, while raw materials are in a somewhat uncertain status.

Ruling prices are:

DEGRAS.—Common, domestic, 2¾c. to 3c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7¼c. to 7½c..

LARD.—No. 1, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 5¾c.; extra, 6¾c. to 7c.

OLEO.—No. 1, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; No. 2, 5¼c. to 5½c.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 5½c. to 5¾c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—The local market had a steady tone but aside from this the situation here lacked new features of interest. Conditions prevailing in primary markets were about as outlined in the previous week, prices abroad apparently being well held at recently prevailing levels with offerings generally light. The market here was quiet, buyers being inclined to curtail purchases or hold aloof pending further developments in general business and financial conditions.

Menhaden.—No broadening of business was noticeable. Consumption of refined in some lines is said to have increased recently at the expense of various higher priced materials, but the volume of inquiries received last week was limited, buyers being inclined to hold off for new developments. Quotations were generally held at previous levels, the tone of the market being steady. Crude was quiet with offerings light and prices nominal.

Sperm. — The market was quiet but the tone was steady, previous prices being repeated.

Whale. — There was an absence of new developments in the way of price changes, the market being steady at former levels. There was little change in the character of business. Occasional inquiries were noted but consumers were interested merely in small lots to fill current needs. Crude was quiet and nominal.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, April 5, 1933.

The talk among the menhaden fish oil producers down the Chesapeake Bay is still around 10 cents per gallon, but no sales were made during the last week as far as can be ascertained. Moreover, it appears that one bid out at 10 cents per gallon which for a time apparently went begging has been withdrawn and no others have come out. It is still a case of no prices being mentioned by the factories or by potential buyers, the latter being to all intents and purposes indifferent. At any rate, it looks as if the big soapers and other large consumers have for the present vacated the market. There is no positive information available as to the quantity of oil still in the hands of the producers, the factories being reluctant to give out figures. Some herring oil is being turned out, but no trading has so far developed.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

Movement of oil into trade channels has not been along very impressive lines lately, with inquiries slow and with most buyers willing to remain conservative operators for the present. West Coast material is coming into a little more favor here and there, although prices are not being improved to any very noticeable extent. Elsewhere the market is extremely slow.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 21c. to 22c. per gallon; domestic, 21c. to 22c.

MENHADEN — Light pressed, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 12c. to 13c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 12c. to 14c. per gallon.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 3, 1933.

While the tone in fish oils continues to be strong, and sellers and holders of stocks are adamant in the ideas of the market and the position of fish oils generally, nevertheless, this market certainly cannot be said to be active, nor is much activity in immediate prospect. Inquiry these days is strictly limited, and appears to be seldom acted upon by the inquirer, once the price for oil is ascertained. Sellers continue to quote the figure of 15 cents or close to, for California sardine oil, while the price of the oil in storage in the northwest can only be said to be near the California product on a nominal basis. There are few figures to show the amount of oil possibly held in waiting here, but it is known to be small, and it is with this fact that holders hope to win out by not being in too much of a hurry to liquidate.

Ruling prices are:—

SARDINE. — California sardine oil quoted nominally at 15c. per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. Monterey for immediate shipment; biologically tested oil for poultry feeding is quoted at 45c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Francisco in drums.

SALMON. — Northern salmon oil quoted nominally at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

PILCHARD (Canadian). — Quoted nominally at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond.

HERRING. — Quoted nominally at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Trade was quiet and the market had a rather easy tone, with quotations on house shaded about ⅛c. per pound. Purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small quantities.

Lard.—A fairly active demand was reported, though there was apparently not much snap to business, consumers being disinclined to anticipate to any extent. The export movement was rather light. Changes in quotations were comparatively small.

Stearin.—Demand was rather slow and the market had an easy tone, quotations being shaded about ⅛c. per pound, with few transactions reported.

Tallow.—The prevailing tone was steady in the absence of any increase in offerings. There was apparently no broadening of trade. Occasional inquiries were received, but actual business was generally limited to comparatively small quantities, the aggregate movement of such lots being unimportant. Previous quotations remained in effect.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	.....	....	....
Monday	420	....	....
Tuesday	550	....	....
Wednesday	4.625	....	....
Thursday	3.823	....	....
Friday	3.335	....	....
Totals	12.753	....	....
Since Jan. 1:—			
This year	583.490	....	....
Last year	613.472	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	181.325	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	949.730	8.400	.....	.....
Monday	729.525	6.000	.....	.....
Tuesday	727,160	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	17.200	36.400	.....
Thursday	211,100	10.000	68.000	.....
Totals	2.798.840	41.600	104.400	.....
Prev. wk.	2.756.915	148.800	541.200	.....
Last y'r.	3.149.865	8.800	.....	80.000
Since January 1:—				
This y'r.	74.572.853	1.583.200	1.700.900	286.000
Last y'r.	83,127,545	618.200	.....	884.000

Chicago Lard and Tallows

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

Cash lard here has been mostly on quiet on limited volume of business, with movement restricted in conformity with the dullness prevailing in lard futures. Buyers are mostly interested in limited amounts of material and are not taking much else currently. Export business is quiet. Tallows are in moderate call, with the price structure easy. The demand for greases is slow. Stearins are bought in sluggish fashion in this market.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, April 1, to the close Friday, April 7, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$4.15	$4.25	$4.15	$4.17	$4.15
May	4.27	4.40	4.25	4.27	4.25
July	4.40	4.52	4.32	4.40	4.35

TALLOWS (tierces) — Edible, 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound; fancy, 2¾c. to 3c.; prime packers', 2¾c. to 3c.; No. 1 packers', 2½c. to 2⅝c.; prime renderers', 2¼c. to 2½c.; No. 1 country, 2c. to 2½c.; B country, 1⅞c. to 2c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3¼c. to 2½c. per pound; choice white, 2⅝c. to 2½c.; choice white, export, 3c. to 3¼c.; A white, 2½c. to 2¾c.; B white, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; crackling, 1¾c. to 2c.; garbage, 1½c. to 1¾c.; bone naphtha, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound; lard, 3¾c. to 4c., largely nominal; A white grease, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c.; A white grease, export, 4c. to 4⅛c.; yellow grease, 3c. to 3¼c.; extra oleo stocks, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 2 stocks, 3¼c. to 3½c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	May.	July.	Sept.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	38 9	35 3	36 3	37 3
Monday	38 6	35 3	36 3	37 3
Tuesday	38 6	35 3	36 6	37 6
Wednesday	38 6	35 3	36 3	37 3
Thursday	38 6	35 0	36 0	37 0
Friday	38 9	35 6	36 3	37 3

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	20 9	18 6
Monday	20 9	18 6
Tuesday	20 3	18 6
Wednesday	19 9	18 3
Thursday	19 9	18 3
Friday	19 9	18 3

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market retained a steady tone, quotations being held at previous levels by producers in the absence of any change in raw material. There was a fair demand from local and outside buyers.

Stearic Acid.—No broadening of trade was noticeable, few consumers being inclined to purchase ahead to any extent in the absence of any material change in the general business and financial situation. A fairly active demand was reported, however, for small or moderate quantities. Quotations were unchanged, with the tone of the market steady.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

Fatty acids are quiet and reasonably firm in this market at present. Buying has not picked up in any appreciable volume, but a certain amount of moderate-lot buying continues to make itself felt in the more commonly wanted materials. Raw materials are being watched to some extent for a cue to this market. Special cottonseed products are perhaps a shade easier, while stearic acids and red oils are devoid of features at this juncture. The market lacks snap.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, doubled distilled, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 4¾c. to 5c., barrels, car lots; 5c. to 5¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1⅜c. to 1½c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 1¾c. to 2c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ¾c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 7½c. per pound; double press, 8c. to 8½c.; triple press, bags, 10¾c. to 11¼c.

RED OILS — Distilled or saponified, 5⅞c. per pound, drum lots; 6⅜c. to 6⅞c., barrels.

Margarin and Materials Controlled by Germany

Sweeping changes in the German trade control and taxes on edible oils and fats are made by three decrees just issued, according to a cablegram to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache H. Lawrence Groves, Berlin.

The following products, both domestic and imported, are made subject to a Government sales monopoly:—(Item ex 126) oleomargarin; (ex 128) premier jus; (131) fish fats, whale fats, etc.; (166, 167, 168 and 171) vegetable oils and fats (except nutmeg butter, laurel oil and cotton stearin oil); and (207 A and B) hardened fatty oils, fish oils and artificial edible fats (not including lard or margarin).

Effective March 29, import duties were increased to 75 reichsmarks per 100 kilos on (items 205 and 206) margarin and margarin cheese (formerly 30 reichsmarks), and (item 207 B) artificial edible fats (formerly 60 reichsmarks).

The Minister of Finance is authorized to impose a special equalization tax on both imported and domestic margarin and substitute fats, not including lard. The amount of this tax is fixed at 0.50 reichsmark per kilo, according to a semiofficial statement, and is intended to encourage the use of butter by raising margarin prices and to provide funds for the sale of fats at reduced prices to the needy population.

Oilseeds (items 13 to 17) and oilseed cakes (items 193 to 194) are to be subjected to the provisions of the corn monopoly of 1930, with the effective date as yet undetermined.

The margarin industry is ordered to reduce its output immediately by one-half up to June 30, 1933, on the basis of production during October to December, 1932, no compensation being granted.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in February

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, by margarin manufacturers, the production in February, 1933, compared with that of February, 1932, as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Feb., 1933.	Feb., 1932.
Production of uncolored margarin	*17,071,152	†16,852,520
Production of colored margarin	‡174,943	¶379,416
Total production	17,246,096	17,231,936
Increase, 0.08 percent.		
Uncolored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	17,161,852	17,319,602
Colored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	36,673	139,318
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored.	19,039,163	19,599,716

* Of the amount produced 5,932 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced 10,252 pounds were reworked.
‡ No pounds were reworked.
¶ 1,013 pounds were reworked.

Materials used in the manufacture of margarin in February, 1933, compared with February, 1932, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—February.	
	1933.	1932.
Butter	190	2,512
Coconut oil	10,639,930	10,243,566
Corn oil	2,499	1,289
Cottonseed oil	1,249,446	1,245,039
Glycerin derivative	28,728	24,593
Lecithin	36	741
Milk	3,933,193	4,154,372
Neutral lard	687,529	765,189
Oleo oil	911,164	961,552
Oleostearin	228,169	310,679
Oleo stock	17,730	19,744
Palm oil	11,025	8,925
Peanut oil	140,991	250,736
Salt	965,316	1,129,437
Soda benzoate	5,831	5,420
Soybean oil	.....	626
Totals	18,821,777	19,124,420

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds—February.	
	1933.	1932.
Butter	.....	60
Coconut oil	66,309	117,231
Color	187	307
Cottonseed oil	24,148	52,337
Glycerin derivative	16	11
Lecithin	.....	3
Milk	55,209	111,075
Mustard oil	.....	195
Neutral lard	15,980	34,544
Oleo oil	27,999	86,593
Oleostearin	2,595	5,065
Oleo stock	275	7,223
Palm oil	7,300	25,235
Peanut oil	2,220	3,793
Salt	15,138	31,318
Soda benzoate	10	14
Whale oil	.....	292
Totals	217,386	475,296

Cleveland Paint Golfers To Start Play April 28

CLEVELAND, April 3, 1933.

The Cleveland Paint Golfers' Club will hold its first play of the season on the last Friday of April at the Shaker Heights Country Club. An invitation has been extended by the golfers to the members of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club to join in playing during the season, which it is expected will have at least five tournaments. The golfers, at a luncheon meeting March 31 in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, decided to follow the plans which were carried out last year, when eight prizes were awarded at each meeting, the club then having 32 members. It is planned to make a drive for new members to bring the total to at least forty. Cecil Smith has been again placed at the head of the committee on golf arrangements.

Asbestos Not Being Dumped Here

WASHINGTON, Apr. 6, 1933.

The President has approved the finding of the Tariff Commission that Russian asbestos has not been imported or sold in the United States in violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by means of unfair methods of competition or unfair acts. This effects the removal of the temporary restriction against importation and sale of such asbestos which was imposed pending completion of the investigation instituted by the Tariff Commission under that section. The commission's investigation was made upon complaint of American producers of asbestos. Political and economic conditions in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were at first set up in the complaint, but specifications of unfair practices by the Amtorg Trading Corporation and Asbestos Limited, Inc., of New York, were later substituted in an amended complaint.

The Bradford District Producers Association has elected the following directors:—F. D. Dorn, E. C. Emery, D. T. Andrus, H. J. Walter, H. G. Barcraft, T. P. Thompson, Jr.; A. E. Booth, Tom Mallory, George Boviard, Jr.; Cornell Pfohl, Jr.; Lynn Smith, C. E. Streeter, G. B. Wood, R. M. Haskell, L. G. Dana, Hugh Grant, C. F. Stevenson, D. W. Daly, G. A. Simpson, Adolph Schorman, C. L. Wann, R. C. Lloyd, D. B. Tanner, W. B. Miller, W. F. Grow, Frank Lawrence, Robert Digel, Blaine Walker, E. H. Bryner, John Messer, Roy Oakes, W. N. Davis, W. J. Sloan, Wilson Page, Parker Melvin and George Rhoades. The last four named are new directors, all the others being re-elected.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Firmer with Outside Markets--Local and Southern Offerings Light -- Crude and Other Products Firm -- Planting More Active

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market continued quiet last week and there was apparently no change in the character of business in Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products, buyers and sellers in many cases apparently being inclined to hold off for new developments in the situation. Here sentiment was somewhat more bullish for the time being at least and a firm tone prevailed in most parts of the South.

Changes in local quotations were within comparatively narrow limits, but the market displayed a rather firm tone on the whole, with the trend upward at times, the principal influence being the strength of outside markets, bearish developments being more than offset by an upward drift in the markets for grain and cotton. Lard as well as securities showed irregularity, the tone being easier early in the week and firmer later on.

Weather and crop news cut both ways, but favorable reports were apparently more numerous than those of an opposite character, with planting active under improved weather conditions. Reports in regard to the probable size of the acreage were still conflicting.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Southern spot markets were steady or firm as a rule, quotations generally being maintained, although there was little doing in seed, as usual at this period of the year, while trade in meal was also quiet, the attitude of buyers and sellers in many cases still being a waiting one. Speculative operations in the Memphis market for futures were on a curtailed scale, developments in outside markets as well as in the general business, financial and political situation being of a kind to make traders inclined to follow a rather cautious policy for a time.

Offerings of seed and products were light, and, according to some, there is little likelihood of any change in the situation in this respect until it is possible to get a clearer view as to the probable acreage, rather widely divergent views prevailing at the present time, partly as a result of uncertainty concerning government farm relief measures.

Quotations on meal in the Southeast ranged from $15 to $16 per ton, with the figures apparently more or less nominal. In the Valley 41 percent meal was quoted at $14 to $14.50 per ton. Official quotations on linters were ½c. to 2¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Southeastern mill points, according to grade.

Cottonseed Oil

There was no broadening of speculative operations in the market here for refined cottonseed oil futures last week, although the trend of prices was upward at times, with sentiment apparently rather more cheerful for the time being at least, as developments in outside markets were in some respects of a more encouraging nature. The market for securities had an easier tone early in the week, but the situation was firmer later on, this apparently being the result mainly of strength in the markets for grain. Also the trend of cotton was upward, although the market did not display pronounced strength.

As to the speculation in cottonseed oil, offerings of contracts were noticeably light much of the time, and the market was easily influenced by even a very limited display of buying interest by those who were inclined for one reason or another to take a rather more bullish view of the situation. On the other hand some of the developments of the week in the general business, financial and political situation were of a kind to discourage anything like aggressive operations on the long side of the market.

Crude oil appeared to be steady in most parts of the South, although the inquiry was reported as light. Offerings failed to show any increase, however, sellers apparently being inclined to hold off for further developments. In some cases bids were advanced slightly late in the week. Tallow was steady and other products which compete with cottonseed oil were generally rather well maintained despite the quietness of trade. Variations in lard quotations were confined within comparatively narrow limits and changes in live hog prices were also unimportant. The export movement of lard from this port to foreign destinations during the week was rather light, but the clearances from all ports thus far this year show an increase over the same time last year.

The drift of lard quotations in the Liverpool market was downward at times, but changes were narrower than in recent preceding weeks. Stocks of refined lard in Liverpool on April 1 were 1,550 tons as compared with 1,198 tons a month earlier, and 3,056 tons a year ago. Stocks of lard in Chicago showed an increase of about 6,500,000 pounds during the second half of March against an increase in the same time last year of 3,500,000 pounds. Supplies in that market on April 1 were 23,436,526 pounds against 16,999,850 pounds March 15, 20,133,827 pounds March 1 and 43,883,876 pounds on April 1 last year.

The Chicago market for live hogs was 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower at one time early in the week, but the tone was steadier later on. Arrivals there on Monday were 32,000 head; Tuesday, 25,000; Wednesday, 18,000; Thursday, 19,000 head. Receipts in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 104,500 head, against 106,600 head on the same day last year; Tuesday, 90,100 head, against 88,700 head; Wednesday, 71,500 head, against 58,300 head; Thursday, 71,500 head, against 59,000 head last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended April 1 was 249 pounds against 248 pounds in the previous week and 238 pounds in the same week last year.

Unfavorable reports were received from some parts of the South concerning the progress of new crop preparations and planting, but more cheerful accounts came from other sections where weather conditions have latterly been of the kind desired to enable farmers to go ahead with field work. Precipitation was generally light. The weekly government weather and crop report stated that the soil in the central cotton belt was still mostly too wet, and field work was retarded. On the other hand, in the western belt, including most of Louisiana, Western Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, progress was very good. Cotton planting was active in Southern Georgia, while in Alabama seeding was begun locally as far north as Montgomery at the average date for beginning this work. In Southern Texas planting made good progress.

There was further switching of cottonseed oil contracts from near to distant months, May was switched to October at 35 points difference. The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau is expected this week. Some in the trade are looking for an indicated consumption during March of 200,000 barrels or more. In February the consumption was 177,808 barrels, while in March last year it was 217,339 barrels.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, April 1, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.85@ ...	...
May	4.00	4.00	4.00@ ...	1
June	...	...	4.02@4.12	...
July	4.15	4.15	4.13@4.16	1
August	...	...	4.15@4.25	...
September	4.28	4.28	4.28@4.30	1
October	...	...	4.26@4.30	...
November	...	...	4.26@4.36	...
Total sales				3

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.

Monday, April 3, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.85@3.97	...
May	4.00	3.98	3.95@4.02	6
June	...	...	4.03@4.13	...
July	4.13	4.13	4.13@ ...	1
August	...	...	4.15@4.25	...
September	4.30	4.30	4.27@4.31	2
October	4.35	4.33	4.30@4.35	4
November	...	...	4.30@4.37	...
Total sales				*19

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
* Includes 6 switches.

Tuesday, April 4, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@ ...	...
May	...	...	3.91@3.98	...
June	...	...	3.95@4.05	...
July	4.05	4.05	4.06@4.10	1
August	...	...	4.10@4.20	...
September	...	...	4.19@4.23	...
October	...	...	4.20@4.29	...
November	...	...	4.19@4.29	...
Total sales				*11

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
* Includes 10 switches.

Wednesday, April 5, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.85@ ...	...
May	...	...	3.95@4.04	...
June	...	...	4.00@4.12	...
July	...	...	4.10@4.18	...
August	...	...	4.13@4.22	...
September	4.32	4.32	4.25@4.30	1
October	...	...	4.26@4.34	...
November	...	...	4.25@4.36	...
Total sales				1

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.

Thursday, April 6, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.85@—	..
May	4.05	3.99	3.95@4.00	6
June	4.09	4.09	4.04@4.09	5
July	4.14	4.11	4.10@4.14	11
August	...	...	4.14@4.22	..
September	4.35	4.34	4.25@4.30	5
October	4.36	4.34	4.26@4.33	3
November	...	...	4.26@4.36	..
Total sales				30

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.

Friday, April 7, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@—	..
May	3.95	3.95	3.92@3.97	5
June	...	...	3.95@4.10	..
July	...	...	4.08@4.12	..
August	...	...	4.12@4.26	..
September	...	...	4.25@4.32	..
October	...	...	4.25@4.35	..
November	4.40	4.40	4.28@4.38	5
Total sales				*108

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.

* Includes 98 switches.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, April 5, 1933.

The market for cottonseed products is steady and without feature. Interest is turning to the future market and probable cotton acreage.

Planting cotton is progressing rapidly in the coastal plain section of the South. No indication of acreage reduction is revealed. Federal loans for purchase of seeds and fertilizers are reported materializing, with probable increase of 15 to 20 percent in Georgia.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 2.75c. per pound.
MEAL—7 percent grade, $15 to $16 per ton, interior mill points.
HULLS—$7.75 to $8.25 per ton, loose.
LINTERS—First cut, 2c. to 2½c. per pound; clean mill run, 1c. to 1¾c.; second cut, ¼c. to 1c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, April 7, 1933.

Crude cottonseed oil generally 2¾c. per pound bid, Valley basis, with some small buyers bidding 2⅞c. at favorable points. Some small lots available at 3c., Valley basis. Mills looking for better markets after the passage of the farm bill. Cottonseed meal advanced about $1 per ton during the week, owing mainly to sympathy with grains, but demand continues dull. Crop preparations getting under way. Present intentions of farmers with respect to acreage this season show very little decrease from last year in this section.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening, April 1.	Closing, April 7.
April	$10.00@11.50	$12.75@—
May	10.50@12.50	13.25@15.00
June	11.00@12.50	13.75@15.50
July	11.50@13.00	14.25@16.00
August	12.00@13.50	14.75@16.50
September	12.50@14.00	15.00@17.00
October	12.50@14.00	15.00@17.00
November	12.50@14.00	15.00@17.00

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening, April 1.	Closing, April 7.
April	$13.50@14.00	$14.50@15.25
May	13.90@14.25	14.75@—
June	14.00@14.40	15.00@15.50
July	14.25@14.50	15.75@—
August	14.35@14.75	15.75@16.10
September	14.50@15.00	16.00@16.40
October	14.65@15.25	16.25@16.75
November	14.75@15.50	16.25@17.25

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1933.

The market for cottonseed products had a steady tone, although there was not much to record in the way of business, the inquiry for crude oil and other products continuing light. Prime crude oil, 2⅞c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime Summer yellow, 3⅝c. to 3¾c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent loose, ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, April 7, 1933.

Cottonseed oil is firm. It appears to be making relatively a better showing than other products of the same class, and prices are being fairly well maintained, with buying still mostly moderate and in some cases quotations nominal. The buyers are keeping in close touch with market conditions. Prime crude oil is quoted at 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per pound in the Valley and Southeast; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 2⅝c. Good, off-Summer yellow fig oil is quoted at 3¾c., delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	20	6	18	0
Monday	20	0	17	6
Tuesday	20	0	17	6
Wednesday	20	0	17	6
Thursday	20	0	17	6
Friday	20	0	17	6

S. O. of Indiana Makes Preliminary 1932 Report

Net profits of Standard Oil Company of Indiana on its 1932 business was approximately $16,500,000, or about $1.03 a share on 15,941,894 shares outstanding as of December 31 last, according to a preliminary calculation issued by Edward G. Seubert, president of the company. Exact and final figures on earnings and other details regarding the company's operations and its financial status at the close of the year will be reported at the annual meeting of stockholders on May 4.

This does not include the $12,000,000 which the company has received from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as an annual instalment on a total cash payment of $48,000,000 for the properties of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, which properties were sold to the Pan American Foreign Corporation, controlled by the Standard of New Jersey. In view of this fact, financial and oil company observers regard the showing of the Indiana company during 1932 as a notable achievement.

The profit estimated for 1932 is after consolidation of Standard of Indiana's share of the earnings of subsidiary and associated companies with those of the parent company. The principal subsidiaries are Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, Stanolind Pipe Line Company and Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company. Status of Pan American was materially changed in May, 1932, through sale of its foreign properties. Midwest Refining Company, former important subsidiary, was practically consolidated through sale of its assets to the parent company and other subsidiaries. The profit figures for 1932 are also after depreciation, depletion, amortization, inventory adjustment, Federal income and foreign taxes.

Net profit for 1931 totaled $17,596,396.25, or $1.04 on 16,908,543 shares outstanding at December 31, 1931. A considerable number of shares of the company's capital stock was retired in 1932.

Commenting on the estimate, Mr. Seubert said that 1932 earnings were achieved largely from basic operations and investments and through economy. Conditions in the gasoline marketing field were generally adverse.

The Swayer Refining Company, which was recently organized, will presently begin construction of a 500-barrel petroleum refinery at Wellsville, N. Y., to manufacture refined petroleum products made from locally produced crude. Wallace E. Swayer, Bolivar, N. Y., has been elected president of the company and John E. Cather, Smethport, Pa., general manager of the refinery, construction of which he will supervise.

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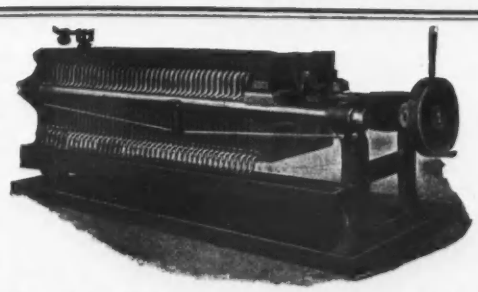

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Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Sumac Extract Higher--Sicilian Ground Sumac Steady --Divi-Divi Higher--Sharp Decline in Myrobalans-- Egg Products Slow -- Corn Derivatives Remain Firm

Business in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs noted a slight betterment early in the week, but the major part of the improvement had petered out before the termination of the period under review. This trend of demand could be explained by the replacement of depleted supplies at the month end. At the same time it was clearly evident that consumers in all directions were planning to continue purchasing on a restricted basis. Another factor slowing down in the call late in the week was the lowering of seasonal operating schedules in certain divisions of the textile and tanning industries. Changes included a fractional advance in sumac extract and divi-divi and a lowering of the prices for myrobalans.

Advance in the price for sumac extracts could be explained by the recent high quotations for the basic product. It will be recollected that prices for the basic product moved up sharply some few weeks ago because of the development of short supply here. However Sicilian sumac last week was in good supply, and prices were without change. Higher prices for divi-divi could be explained by the limited amount of material in sellers' hands here rather than to an improvement in the buying. Dull demand brought about a reduction in the prices for myrobalans. Tanners continued to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, with the reduced demand in the latter part of the week, due to the slight seasonal curtailment taking place in production schedules.

The market for the dyestuffs reflected the mixed trend of operations in the textile trade, with the rayon trade and silk mills at low levels. It was also reported that sales of cotton cloth were running behind production, indicating that a tapering off in the schedules were in the offing there. Raw silk imports during March were 42.7 percent lower than March, 1932. The Silk Association of America also reported that deliveries of raw silk to mills showed an increase of 16.7 percent, as compared with the same month of last year. Raw silk stocks at warehouses on March 31 were 43,814 bales, as compared with 62,675 bales on March 31, 1932. Cochineal was slow, but prices held steady. An irregular demand was noted for fustic, but prices held steady. Corn derivatives were steady at the recently established higher levels. A representative amount of business was transacted in the bichromates, and the egg products continued dull. Alumina chloride was steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Divi-divi, 50c. per ton.
Sumac extract, 42 deg., ¼c. per lb.
51 degree, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Myrobalans, J2, $1.50 per ton.
R2, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	141.4	141.4	143.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Usual buyers of the anhydrous material were showing interest in commitments for immediate wants only, but prices were well maintained. Textile industry continued to furnish a fair demand for the solution, with a steady price tone in evidence.

Potash Bichromate.—Beginning of the new quarter acted as a factor in bringing about a slight betterment in demand, and producers reported that March shipments reflected the banking holiday. Prices were firmly held.

Potash Prussiate.—Some pickup was reported in the buying side of the market for the red article, and a good demand was recorded for the yellow material. Sellers continued to quote the market at the price levels of the preceding period.

Soda Bichromate.—Replacement at the start of the second quarter gave this market a more active appearance during the week just closed, but it was quite apparent that consnmers were not planning to build up substantial inventories, and prices held unchanged.

Zinc Dust. — Development of a steadier tone in the basic metal was reflected in the market for the dust commodity, and prominent sellers were quoting the market at about the same levels in effect previously.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Jobbing quantities made up the call here again last week, with the prices for both the paste and seed materials described as steady at unchanged levels.

Archil.—No improvement was shown on the demand side of this market during the week just closed, with the sellers quoting previous values on both the concentrated and double grades.

Cochineal.—Demand here for the Teneriffe silver and gray materials continued to drag, with the major consumers apparently having sufficient supplies on hand to care for small nearby needs. The price tone was steady.

Fustic.—Sharp contraction in the operations of some sections of the textile industry resulted in a reduced demand in this market during the period under survey, but sellers of the sticks as well as the crystals reported the market maintained a steady undercurrent and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Indigo.—Pharmaceutical manufacturers continued to supply what little business was noted in the market for the natural material last week, but a firm tone governed the dealings. Demand for the synthetic material indicated that the textile industry was purchasing on a restricted basis, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Osage Orange.—A slackened demand was registered in this market last week, with buyers showing a more cautious attitude toward shipments, but prices were well maintained at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Red Saunder's Wood.—Pharmaceutical trade continued to show little interest in this material beyond covering for actual wants, but prices appeared fairly steady at previous levels.

Turkey Red Oil.—Mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries led to an irregular demand here, but a steady tone was a prominent feature in the transactions, and no change occurred in the quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Business in the market for the egg material failed to show any improvement during the week, with buyers on all sides adhering to purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis, but prices held fairly steady at 74c. to 76c. per pound, according to quantity. An irregular demand was noted in the blood product, but prices were without change.

Dextrin.—Orders here were primarily for small lots, but the total movement for the week aggregated an encouraging amount, and sellers reported that the prices for the corn derivatives held steady at the higher quotations established in the preceding week.

Egg Yolk.—The market for the granular as well as the spray article continued to drag, but sellers reported that in spite of the extremely dull demand, the price position remained unchanged, with the spray material listed at 42c. to 43c. per pound.

Sago Flour.—Dull and featureless was the market in this direction, and sellers were asking 2½c. to 3½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch.—The market for the various sorts of corn starch appeared steady at the higher levels established in the preceding week, reflecting the further advance in the basic grain market. Demand was termed fair. Business in the wheat, rice and potato starches was slow, but no change developed in the quotations.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine. — There was a fairly good demand noted here last week, and leading sellers termed the market steady with regards to price, with 2½c. per pound prevailing for carlot shipments.

Divi-Divi. — An advance of 50c. per ton was made in this commodity, with sellers asking $26 to $27 per ton, according to quantity. Advance could be attributed to small amount of material on hand here rather than a decided betterment in the call.

Gambier. — The market for common material recorded a fair demand last week and prices appeared steady at the levels established in the previous week. The market for the Singapore cube and plantation article was quiet, but prices held firm at 5½c. to 6½c. per pound for Singapore cube and 7⅝c. to 8c. per pound for the plantation material.

Mangrove Bark. — Although no broadening was shown in the buying here last week, sellers reported the market displayed a firm tone as a result of the limited amount of supplies in hands of local sellers.

Myrobalans. — The market for the J2 shipment was $1.25 per ton lower at $14.75 per ton and the R2 shipment revealed a similar decline, being listed at $14.25 per ton. Lower prices could be traced to the comparatively slow call.

Quebracho. — The market for the liquid and solid material experienced a fair call last week, but buyers were purchasing on a more restricted plan because of the near approach of the termination of the seasonal operating schedules in the tanning trade, but prices were fairly well held.

Sumac. — The market for the 42 degree and 51 degree extract noted a fractional advance, with the 42 degree material listed at 5c. to 5¼c. per pound, and the 51 degree merchandise was quoted at 6c. to 6¼c. per pound. The market for the ground Sicilian material was quiet last week, and prices remained about the same as the preceding week.

Wattle Bark. — This market moved through a slow week, but prices held firmly at $24 to $26 per ton, with the firm undertone again explained by the limited amount on hand here.

Current prices on dyestuffs, and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Dye Exports Dropped in 1932

Fewer Countries Bought and Volume Was 20.8 Percent Below That of 1931 Shipments

Exports of coaltar dyes, stains, and color lakes from the United States dropped sharply in 1932 in comparison with the preceding year. Shipments went to sixty-three countries in 1932, compared with eighty-two in 1931. Canada and Spain were the only markets of importance to show increases. United States exports were considerably affected by currency depreciation in both consuming and producing countries, exchange restrictions and other current adverse economic factors.

Total 1932 shipments of 16,096,824 pounds, valued at $4,071,438, compared with a total of 20,312,768 pounds, valued at $4,738,737, in 1931. Shipments to various countries in the two years compared as follows:—

	1932		1931	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Belgium	285,268	$93,220	471,168	$125,115
British India	931,188	288,814	1,069,465	450,769
Canada	2,129,270	893,774	1,745,114	806,984
China	9,923,517	1,423,097	13,145,366	1,769,355
Germany	246,786	59,942	588,037	122,371
Japan	673,321	528,493	1,367,829	796,938
Spain	85,840	107,259	30,978	30,764
Others	1,821,634	676,839	1,894,811	636,441
Totals	16,096,824	$4,071,438	20,312,768	$4,738,737

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Fertilizer Materials

European Nitrogen Cartel Renewed -- Believe Pact Extended for Another Year -- Shipments Continue Seasonally Active -- Domestic Sulphate Prices Up

News of the continuation of the European nitrogen cartel was the salient event in the fertilizer market last week. Mid-week cables from abroad stated that the agreement signed at Basle last year was renewed. The original agreement was believed to have been for a two-year period with a provision that it could be dissolved at the end of a year if certain signatories were dissatisfied. Apparently the workings of the cartel have been harmonious and the pact will be prolonged for at least another year. Since the Basle agreement last July, foreign sulphate of ammonia prices in this country have advanced by almost 25 percent.

Shipments of fertilizer materials to manufacturers and mixers continued at a seasonally active rate last week although some signs of a letdown were observed during the final half of the week. The distribution of farm loan checks continued and has accelerated the demand for mixed goods to a point considerably better than had been expected. On the other hand, the continued immobility of bank deposits in many of the smaller towns and cities throughout the country has been a heavy check on trade in fertilizers. Sulphate of ammonia moved in good fashion and was in short supply at some ports. Calls for sulphate in bags from the far South indicated that the top-dressing season was opening up although sellers of nitrate of soda have not yet received any of this business yet. Domestic sulphate sold at an advance at some Atlantic ports last week because of the shortage of spot foreign goods.

Nitrate of soda's price future remained in doubt. The response of the Chilean government to the pleas of foreign envoys at Santiago, including Ambassador Culbertson, that the production tax of 60 pesos per ton which was to be applied to the servicing of the Chilean combine's bonds, was negative. Bondholders were told they could resort to the Chilean courts for redress but this was interpreted here as an empty gesture. The tax increase from 60 pesos to 100 pesos per ton will naturally add to cost, but when this will reflect in the price of nitrate, if ever, was not known. For the present there is plenty of nitrate in warehouse here.

The potash situation was quiet and unchanged. Interest was centered upon the possible position of prices for next season. As current prices and discounts expire with the end of the month there is considerable gossip concerning lower prices for the 1933-1934 season.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bone, raw, 4½ & 50, Chicago, $1 per ton.
steamed, 1¼ & 60, Chicago, $1 per ton.
Fish scrap, ground, Baltimore, $2 per ton.
Hoof meal, Chicago, 5c. per unit.
Sulphate of ammonia, domestic, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Blood, dried, New York, 10c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

week.	week.	month.	year.
week.	week.	month.	year.
68.7	**68.7**	**68.7**	**74.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Demand held its own last week. Sellers believed that considerably more business could have been done but because of the continued immobility of bank deposits in many small towns and cities in the South, trade with several manufacturers has been held up. As yet the call for top-dressing has not extended beyond scattered amounts. The price situation here continued unchanged at the following schedule:—To fertilizer manufacturers, $23.90 per ton, in bulk; $25.20 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $25.90 per ton in 100-pound bags. To fertilizer dealers, $25.80 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $26.50 per ton in 100-pound bags. These quotations were basis ex-vessel at the ports and subject to change without notice. The Chilean government's response to the "friendly representations" filed in protest to their recent action in revoking the production tax on nitrate, which was to be used for servicing the bonds of the Chilean combine, was negative, and bondholders were invited to resort to legal action in the Chilean courts, which, in the opinion of observers here, was not very encouraging. Envoys from Unted States, Great Britain, Holland and Germany conferred in Santiago last week for joint study of the situation. Of the 2,872 tons of Chilean nitrate imported here during January and February, 1,736 tons came into Los Angeles, and 1,136 tons were imported at San Francisco. Unofficial reports from Hopewell last week indicated that operations were resumed last week in the huge nitrate plant after a shutdown for machinery repairs. Exports of "other nitrogenous chemical materials" which are interpreted as consisting chiefly of domestic nitrate of soda, totaled 14,956 tons during January and February. According to the Department of Commerce, France took 4,921 tons; Japan, 4,500 tons; Italy, 4,204 tons; Netherlands, 591 tons; Germany, 394 tons; and the remainder to several countries in scattering amounts from 1 to 45 tons.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Cables received here in midweek stated that the European nitrogen cartel will be continued. The original agreement signed at Basle last year was for a two-year period with a provision that the agreement could be dissolved in a year if certain of the signatories were dissatisfied. Apparently harmony prevails and the agreement will continue for another year, at least. Sulphate continued to show firmness here. Demand was good and there was a fair call for top-dressing sulphate in bags from the far South. Because of a lack of spot foreign supplies at several ports including Baltimore and Norfolk, domestic material sold at an advance of 50c. per ton with $21.50, ex-vessel in bulk as the generally quoted market price. Here and there $21 per ton was reported as being available but the "market" was 50c. higher. Foreign remained at $21 to $22 per ton, in bulk, basis c.i.f. for spot or nearby while material for shipment continued at $20 to $20.50 per ton, also c.i.f. Sulphate imports in January and February totaled 81,268 tons, according to the Department of Commerce. Netherlands was the leading supplier with 56,604 tons; Kwantung second with 8,287 tons, and Belgium third with 6,241 tons. The record of entries by customs districts for January and February shows Virginia as the leading import point with 14,343 tons; Georgia, 12,830 tons; North Carolina, 12,694 tons; and Florida, 9,256 tons.

Cyanamide. — A somewhat faster movement of materials toward consuming centers was noted last week while the price situation continued firm and unchanged at the basis of 97½c. per unit for car lot quantities of the pulverized material, delivered to buyers' plants.

Castor Pomace. — Domestic sellers continued to offer for prompt delivery at $14 per ton in car lot quantities, f.o.b. producing points. Importers also quoted the market without change at $16 per ton, for April-May shipments from abroad, c.i.f. Southern ports. Interest was fair.

Dried Blood.—Further retrogression occurred in the New York market last week when spot holders quoted $1.80 per unit, a decline of 10c. from a week ago and 20c. from the recent high-water mark of $2 per unit. Interest lagged on the sagging market. Chicago held firm with $1.80 to $2 per unit asked and with $1.70 quoted at some river points. Chicago supplies were limited. South American held steady at $1.85 per unit for April shipment.

Fish Scrap.—According to informants here 200 tons of herring scrap have been sold in the Chesapeake area and another 200 tons is available at around $2 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis factory. There were no menhaden supplies available. Fish meal advanced in Baltimore to the basis of $31 per ton, a rise of $2 per ton. The $29 quotations for ground were established when unground scrap was priced at around $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Hoof Meal.—Domestic continued to strengthen in Chicago and quotations last week at 90c. to $1 per unit were 5c. higher than a week ago. The foreign product continued quite strong at $1.40 to $1.50 per unit and since the advances in both foreign and domestic a week ago, interest has been more active than for some time.

Nitrogenous Material. — Holders of domestic in Norfolk quoted $1.75 per unit, basis works, compared with $1.50 per unit at other points where material was to be had. The foreign product continued at $1.50 to $1.60 per unit, basis c.i.f. Atlantic ports and while firm there were no reports of sales above $1.50 per unit. Buyers' interests continued active.

Tankage.—The market held even in New York with $1.65 and 10c. per unit-ton asked for unground and $1.75 and 10c. per unit representing the most recent price heard for ground. Supplies were small. High-grade feeding stocks in Chicago continued firm at $2 and 10c. per unit-ton. Fertilizer material in Chicago was quoted at $1.10 and 10c. per unit although some grades could have been bought at $1 and even 90c. South American was held at $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Potashes

Buyers showed very little interest in potashes last week. Resale offerings in certain sections of the South were also without attention. The price situation has been unchanged since the recent increase in the discounts allowed on muriate from California. Spot discounts continue at 4½ percent on California muriate and 5½ percent on muriate and manure salt from New Mexico. There is no present spot discount on European salts at first hands. Present base prices and discounts on all potashes expire at the end of this month, and interest is centered upon what the new schedules will be. Like the situation a year ago, there is considerable gossip around the market on the probability of lower prices. What with increasing competition from domestic sources and recently added foreign sources of supply, already semi-official indications have been made to the effect that the situation for the 1933-1934 will he interesting. Ae reported previously, representatives of the European suppliers are now in this country to study conditions, apparently with a view toward "feeling out" the market.

Phosphates

Bone phosphates continued to tend upward in the West last week. Raw and staemed bone advanced, while steamed meal looked stronger at the rise that took place in that article a week ago. Foreign bones did not immediately react to the movements in the domestic products but were quite firm. Buying interest was active. Superphosphate continued soft and in rather spotty demand.

Superphosphate.—The market continued rather soft, although quotations were unchanged at $6 to $6.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $6.50 to $7 per ton for screened and milled stocks, both in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore. Demand was rather spotty.

Bone Materials.—Raw 4½ and 50 bone in Chicago advanced $1 per ton last week to the basis of $20 to $21 per ton. This represented the second upward movement within the past three weeks. Steamed 1¼ and 60 bone was also quoted higher in Chicago, with $17 to $19 per ton asked. Domestic 3 and 50 steamed meal did not advance basically, but quotations of $17 to $19 per ton were on a broader range than the $17 to $18 basis of a week ago. Interest was active on the rising market. None of the foreign bone products changed last week.

Phosphate Rock.—Current shipments were light. Prices for both land pebble and high-grade rock were unchanged. Out of the 47,419 tons of land pebble rock exported in February, Japan took 23,450 tons, according to the Department of Commerce, with Germany second with 10,299 tons and Spain third with 4,695 tons.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The movement of crude sulphur from producing points failed to register a general increase last week, but producers did report small increases in buyers' prompt needs here and there. Acid manufacturers and chemical processors were spotty buyers at best. Compared with January foreign shipments of 22,196 tons, February exports fell off to 9,556 tons, according to the Department of Commerce. Totals for the two months showed France as the leading buyer with 19,600 tons and Netherlands second with 2,767 tons. There has been no change in sulphur prices, with $18 per long ton named, f.o.b. mines.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Apr. 5, 1933.

Fertilizer material brokers report active trading. The market is expected to continue active here for two or three weeks longer; the lower South has practically concluded buying. The chief material handled during the week is sulphate of ammonia. Growing scarcity of this material at Atlantic ports is firming prices at $21.50 per ton. Some potash is reported handled at re-sales, but at importers' schedules. Nitrogenous materials are quoted at higher figures ranging at $1.70 coast points to $1.85 interior points. Superphosphate is reported selling at irregular prices in the southeast, said to be on a "shopping" basis in connection with other materials.

The movement of mixed fertilizer is reported ahead of last year and the impression is that more fertilizers are to be consumed. Federal aid is helping to this end.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.10 per ton interior producing points.
NITRATE OF SODA.—$23.90 per ton, ports, to manufacturers.
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$21 to $21.50 per ton, port basis.
NITROGENOUS.—$1.70 per unit, port basis.
TANKAGE.—$1 and 10c. unit ton, Chicago.
CYANIMIDE.—97½c. per unit, delivered to manufacturers.
COTTONSEED MEAL. — 7 percent grade, $15 to $16 per ton.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Apr. 5, 1933.

An increase in the buying of fertilizer mixtures has been noted during the last week. Inquiries for crudes have increased in number, though business is still hampered by the fact that two of the largest banks in this city are under limited deposit withdrawal rules and that big amounts of money are tied up, leaving many potential buyers of fertilizers without funds. The tendency in the crude market appears to be upward, with some items on the list already marked up and with others firmer in tone. The prevailing quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Sales of herring scrap have been made here during the last week at $2 and 10c.

TANKAGE.—Indications of a scarcity in this ammoniate are seen with recent sales as $2.25 and 10c. per unit-ton for ground, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

BLOOD.—Sellers asked $2 or more per unit-ton for ground supplies, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—The market is nominal at $2, 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton, though a Rochester concern is reported to have offered 250 tons in monthly shipments from June to December at $1.80 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Resale lots of this material brought $21.50 per ton during the last week.

BONE.—Supplies for May and June shipment from abroad are being held at $17.50 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed, but spot 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies are bringing $21.50 or more, with the market as a whole steady or tending upward. Quotations on spot in fact runs as high as $22 to $23 for raw.

(Continued on page 53)

Harold S. McCormick, of H. J. Baker & Bro., dealers in fertilizer materials, this city, returned April 7 from a month's business tour of the South.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

K2O

United States Distributors of European Potash Salts

Muriate of Potash
80-85% KC

Sulphate of Potash
90-95% K_2SO_4

Sulphate of Potash-Magnesia
48-53% K_2SO_4

Manure Salts
30% K_2O

High Grade Kainit
20% K_2O

Kainit
14% K_2O

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New York Offices: 19 West 44th Street

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Pacific Coast Reps.: Wilson and George Meyer & Co., San Francisco, California

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

East Texas Wells Closed for Five Days to Check Stolen Oil--Oklahoma City Field Closed--Gasoline Continues to Be Unsettled--Solvents Buying Light

In company with most refined petroleum oils the group of petroleum solvents and naphthas used as industrial raw materials were virtually stationary under the uncertaintiees in the crude situation at East Texas. The vast quantities of "hot" or stolen oil coming out of East Texas over the past few weeks have seriously undermined the crude oil price structure and market factors held considerable fear for the safety of current posted prices. In effort to check the rapidly disintegrating market position, the Texas Railroad Commission shut-down the entire East Texas field for five days commencing Thursday, April 6. This movement was prefaced by a complete shutdown of the Oklahoma City field for an indefinite period commencing Wednesday, April 5. One pipeline company posted a price of twenty cents per barrel for East Texas crude last week, against generally posted quotations of fifty cents per barrel. In the meanwhile Texas and Oklahoma state legislatures have been drafting bills for more rational regulation of crude oil production and President Roosevelt's plan to recommend the adoption of Federal laws to prevent the transportation of any oil produced in violation of State laws, has been receiving wide favor among oil men.

A counter movement to the general trend last week was an advance in tankwagon and retail gasoline prices throughout New York and New England. This movement, however, failed to reflect very promisingly in the East Coast bulk market as it was neutralized by the continued cutting of prices throughout New Jersey. The Midcontinent gasoline market was unsettled as a result of the crude situation.

Petroleum solvents and diluents were accompanied by quiet and unsettlement in other industrial oils. The group of liquefied petroleum gases held aloof from the disturbance in other petroleum products but buying was light. White mineral oils and petroleums were very quiet. Waxes showed firmness, although the demand was small. The Bureau of Mines report for February indicated another large drop in the amount of wax on hand. Of interest to consumers of industrial petroleum derivatives last week was the importation of some 33,000 pounds of naphthenic acid which is used principally in the manufacture of boring and cutting oils. Aside from petroleum acid sludge which is imported from Germany, it is understood there are no commercial sources of naphthenic acid in this country, although one large petroleum refiner is said to be planning its production on the Pacific Coast.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended April 1 was 2,239,750 barrels, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. This compared with 2,249,650 barrels in the preceding week and 2,154,000 barrels for the corresponding week last year. The average for four weeks ended April 1 was 2,182,950 barrels. Runs of foreign and domestic crude oil to stills during the week ended April 1 averaged 2,121,000 barrels for 60 percent of refinery operation, compared with an average of 2,085,000 barrels for 59 percent of operation during the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 91.6 percent of the nation's output.

Solvents and Diluents

The movement of tankcar quantities of petroleum solvents and naphthas out of the local refineries was described as fair last week, having shown scattered improvements over the preceding week. Open market buying in the group 3 area was light and most of the material moved out of refineries was charged against contracts. Prices for tankcar lots at group 3 and at the local refineries were entirely without a change last week. There were also no changes reported in tankwagon prices here or in the Middle West.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—As in the past several weeks open market trading at the Midcontinent refineries was small and most of the current movements of tankcars were against contracts. Quotations continued in an even position at 5¼c. to 6¼c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications, f.o.b. group 3.

Lacquer Diluents.—Contract withdrawals continued to furnish most of the current movement of material out of the group 3 refineries. There was very little open market trading reported. The Midcontinent bulk price situation has been unchanged since February, and refiners quoted 6½c. to 7½c. per gallon for tankcars, f.o.b. group 3, according to specifications desired.

Petroleum Thinners.—Local refiners continued to offer tankcar lots at 8½c. per gallon, basis refinery, and the attention of the regular consuming trade was not better than fair. The group 3 market was also held under light buying last week with tankcar quotations unchanged at the basis of 4c. to 5¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. refineries, according to specifications.

Rubber Solvents.—Refiners in the Midcontinent did not report any visible change last week in the rate of demand. Like other solvents, most of the current takings were against contracts. Prices for both the light and heavy grades of solvent held firmly at the basis of 5¼c. per gallon for tankcars, f.o.b. refineries.

Stoddard Solvent.—There was a fair call for replacements of this solvent at the local refining points. Quotations for tankcars here remained at 8½c. per gallon, basis refinery. The group 3 market was also unchanged over the week with 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon quoted for tankcars at the refineries.

V.M.&P. Naohthas.—The local market continued under rather spotty buying, but refiners described the movement as having been fair considering general conditions. Tankcar quotations here continued at 8½c. per gallon, at refineries. The group 3 situation was also without shift last week and sellers named 5c. to 7c. per gallon for tankcars, depending upon specifications desired.

Hydrocarbon Gases

Liquefied petroleum gases were in very mild request by the regular industrial using outlets last week. Petroleum ethers were bought by animal fat extractors and other users close to their prompt requirements, while butanes, hexane and related commodities in this group were in a similar position. The Group 3 market displayed its usual price evenness and there were no changes reported in the schedules that have been in force for some time.

Butanes.—Spotty buying, which did not aggregate to very encouraging proportions, was all that the producers were able to report last week on the demands of the industrial buying trades. The price situation, however, was a steady one, with 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon quoted for tankcar lots of the 16-34 degree product, f.o.b. Group 3.

Heptanes.—Quotations at the Group 3 refineries continued at the regular schedule which was based at 10c. per gallon for the normal industrial grade and 11c. per gallon for mixed, both in tankcars. While the movement was sufficient to hold the prices, there was not very much activity shown.

Hexane.—Quotations for tankcar lots of the normal industrial grade continued at the established schedule and were based at 11c. per gallon for tankcars, with usual differentials for drum cars and smaller quantities. The rate of industrial demand has not improved over recent weeks.

Octanes.—The position of this mixture did not differ from other liquefied petroleum gases. The prices were held steady at the established schedule of 11c. per gallon for tankcars and 13c. per gallon for drum cars, f.o.b. Group 3. The demand was routine.

Pentanes.—Group 3 producers were unable to point to anything of newness or importance in the market last week. The demand was quite routine and not very large in aggregate, while the prices remained firmly at the schedule which was based at 7c. per gallon for tankcars of the normal grade.

Petroleum Ethers.—The established price schedule was free from influences of disturbance last week and the Group 3 makers quoted the 30-60 degree ether in tankcars at 10c. per gallon, while the 40-75 degree article remained at 11c. per gallon, also in tankcars. Animal fat extractors and other regular users limited their demands to their immediate requirements, which were indeed light.

Propane.—Industrial users were not very active buyers over the past week, but the market at Group 3 remained steady and unchanged. Sellers offered tankcars at the basis of 7c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—After showing small improvements a week ago, the market returned to a state of quiet last week and movements of oil were generally limited to one or two drums at a time. The lack of activity, however, has not weakened the price situation, and quotations for both Russian and domestic oils were held at schedule.

Paraffin Waxes.—The market turned to quiet last week and very few inquiries for carlot quantities were received. Both export and domestic buyers were allied in the market's quiet. Scale wax continued unchanged, with white grades offered at 1.95c. to 2c. per pound and yellow at 1.90c. to 1.95c. per pound. The 128-130 A.m.p. grade was the only wax in the fully refined group which showed a change last week. Sellers quoted domestic buyers at 3.40c. to 3.55c. per pound, an advance of 5 points. Otherwise there were no changes reported in the refined waxes. Wax stock showed another large decrease at the end of February, having totaled 147,849,000 pounds, against 160,240,000 pounds at the end of January. February production was off to 28,000,000, against 36,630,000 pounds in January, while domestic consumption increased from 22,157,000 pounds in January to 24,438,000 pounds in February.

Petrolatum.—The market continued with very little activity emanating from the regular outlets of consumption, and most of last week's deliveries were limited to a few barrels at a time. There have been no open changes in

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933	1932
	Jan. 1-Apr. 8	Jan. 1-Apr. 8
Commercial crude oil production	203,259,000	212,903,300
	Week ended Apr. 8, 1933	Week ended Apr. 9, 1932
Daily average production	1,553,100	2,148,700
	Week ended Apr. 1, 1933	Week ended Mar. 25, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	59,104,000	58,747,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	40,668,000	40,719,000

The State of the Petroleum Market

A pipeline company posted East Texas crude oil at 20c. per barrel, compared with 50c. per barrel posted by other companies. U. S. motor gasoline was unchanged at leading refinery centers. Tankwagon and retail gasoline prices were advanced 1c. per gallon throughout New York and New England.

	April 7	March 31	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$0.638	$0.638	$0.926
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.0334375	.0334375	.0471875
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon	.1649	.1639	.1629

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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*Bombay
*Bordeaux
*Brisbane
*Buenos Aires
*Calcutta
*Capetown
*Cebu
Cochin
*Colombo
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*Constanza
*Copenhagen
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*Curacao
*Dakar
*Dover
*Durban
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*Glasgow
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*Havre
*Hongkong
*Honolulu
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*Jarrow-on-Tyne
*Karachi
Kingston
*Kobe
Kyle of Lochalsh
*Las Palmas
*Leghorn
*Lisbon
*Liverpool
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*Madras
*Malta
*Manila
*Marseilles
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*Montreal
Nagasaki
*Naples
*New Orleans
*New York
Nomal
*Oslo
*Palermo
Panama Canal (Colon, Balboa)
Pangkalan Berandan
*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
*Piraeus
Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
Port Sudan
Quebec
*Rio de Janeiro
*Rotterdam
*Rouen
Sabang
*Saigon
*St. Nazaire
St. Vincent
Saltozaki
*San Francisco
*San Juan (Porto Rico)
*San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbour)
Santos
Savannah
*Seattle (Washington)
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Shimonoseki (Hikoshima)
*Singapore (Pulc Bukem)
*Singapore (Palce Samboe)
*Singapore (Tanjong Pagar)
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*Sourabaya
*Southampton
*Stanlow
*Stockholm
*Suez
*Sydney
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St. Helen's Court, Gt. St. Helen's, London, England

the prices, but, as stated in the past several weeks, the white grades were subject to shading under competition.

Fuels and Lubricants

The gasoline situation at local refineries was unimproved over a week ago. Buying was very light, as jobbers and large consumers held off because of the weather and in view of the upset conditions in East Texas. Tankwagon and retail gasoline prices were advanced a cent throughout New York and New England, giving some measure of brightness to the market, but that movement was neutralized by the continued price-cutting and tangled marketing conditions throughout New Jersey. Until the New Jersey retail situation has been straightened out it is unlikely that improvements will occur in the bulk market, according to the opinion of local observers. Kerosene was rather sluggish again last week, but prices held evenly, and a similar condition was noted among the marine oils. Pennsylvania lubes were very dull.

Tankwagon Price Changes

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.—Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices were advanced 1c. per gallon throughout New York and New England, April 5, by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The Richfield Oil Company and the Shell Eastern Petroleum Company followed the advance. The tankwagon and retail price in New York City is now 14.5c. per gallon including Federal tax.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local bulk market situation was unchanged over the past week. As a result of poor weather throughout the Eastern seaboard territory and the shaky situation in East Texas, jobbers and consumers were reticent to buy in more than promptly needed quantities. Prices continued at the low levels of 4¾c. per gallon for U. S. motor, below 65 octane, in tankcars, basis refineries, and 5c. per gallon for trade-marked gasoline, also in tankcars at the refineries. The advance in tankwagon and retail prices throughout New York and New England had a brightening effect on the market but the badly shattered structure of prices throughout New Jersey weighed heavily against the possibility of an early improvement in the local bulk market. The price of 52-54 naphtha at Pennsylvania refineries was cut last week to the basis of 4⅛c. to 4⅜c. per gallon, a decline of ¼c., but U. S. motor and other gasolines were unchanged in Pennsylvania last week. The export market at the U. S. Gulf was unchanged with U. S. motor quoted at 3½c. per gallon; 60-62,400 e.p., 3⅝c.; 60-62,390 e.p., 3¾c.; and 64-66, 375 e.p., 3⅞c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The demand just about held its own with the preceding week. The price situation was unchanged with 5¼c. per gallon named for the 41-43 water white article in tankcars, basis refineries. Pennsylvania refiners continued to quote 4½c. to 4⅝c. per gallon for either the 45 or 46 water white. The export market at the U. S. Gulf was also unchanged last week with 4c. per gallon asked for prime white and 4⅛c. per gallon quoted for water white.

Fuel & Gas Oils.—Bunker oil remained quiet and without change over the past week. The demands for C grade oil from the marine trade were quite routine and the price was held at 75c. per barrel, at the terminals. The position of Diesel oil differed little from a week ago and the refiners named $1.65 per barrel, basis terminals.

Lubricating Oils.—Another period of distinct quiet prevailed in the Pennsylvania oil market last week. Even the seasonal buying of neutrals has not shown itself and inquiries for bright stocks and cylinder oils have been very light both from foreign and domestic sources. The prices were all more or less nominal on the absence of business and no changes were reported last week. Western bright stocks continued unchanged also with the market around 11c. per gallon, exclusive of tax. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	47,600
Saturday	26,500
Monday	72,900
Tuesday	30,800
Wednesday	49,500
Thursday	220,150
Total	447,450

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Apr. 6, 1933.

Continued uncertainty over the crude oil situation kept the Midcontinent refinery market unsettled this week with prices generally fluctuating within rather narrow limits.

Buyers and sellers watched Washington with considerable concern. If President Roosevelt actually took a hand in the issue as drastically as it was felt in some quarters that he might, the market was expected to respond with an advance in quotations even though buyers did not rush in the market. On the other hand it was known that crude was being produced considerably in excess of allowables in Oklahoma and Texas and that meant more refined products to be disposed of earlier than usual in the season of heavier demand.

The shutdown order in Oklahoma City field was expected to bring some support to the refined oils market, but it was not only Oklahoma City that was causing the disturbance at present. The East Texas refiners continued to operate at comparatively high levels and despite the fact that they were getting a fair volume of gasoline movement for coastwise delivery they nevertheless were placing a portion of their output into middle western jobbers' tanks and much of the open market trading was finding its way to the East Texas plants.

Refiners in the other areas of the Midcontinent, generally speaking, were obtaining a fair volume of gasoline business from their contract accounts and gasoline shipment were about on a par with production at the present time. In a few instances refiners said they were having to draw from storage.

Kerosene continued to get a good play, particularly the better grade of oil. The buying was mostly from jobbers although the previous week several refiners had been in the market. The buying had not gained sufficient volume in view of current production levels to cause any price advances.

Distillates received a little flurry of activity after new freight rates went into effect but the buying was not sufficient to influence the price structure in any way. Several refiners already have ceased making distillates for the season.

Gas oil was sluggish in all districts with prices showing little change, primarily because refiners were of the opinion lower prices would attract no more business than they are getting at present.

The fuel oils also were dull. Buying was light from industrial concerns and the refiners were having to look to their railroad contracts for most of the relief.

Bright stock prices were unchanged as to range but no business of consequence was reported coming in. Export demand also was light at Gulf ports.

Natural gasolines were quiet. New buying was spotty and some lower priced offering were reported in a spot or two. The low vapor pressure grades were in fair demand from jobbers.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basis group 3 Oklahoma excluding the 1c. Federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—Low octane, 3rd grade, U. S. Motor gasoline, 2c. to 2¼c. a gallon; middle octane, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; high octane, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 60-62, 400 e. p., 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390 e. p., 2¼c. to 2½c.; 64-66, 375 e. p., 2½c. to 2¾c.; 68-70, 350 e. p., 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—Low gravity, 11-12 pound vapor pressure, 3¼c. to 3⅜c. a gallon; 14-15 pound vapor, 2¾c. to 3c.; 16-18 pound vapor, 2⅛c. to 2½c.; 22-24 pound vapor, 2c. to 2¼c.; 26-27 grade, 1¼c. to 1⅜c.

KEROSENES.—The 41-43 gravity, water white, 2¼c. to 2⅜c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; 44-46 gravity, 2⅞c. to 3c.

DISTILLATES.—Prime white color, 38-40 gravity, zero, good odor, with 175 flash, 600 e. p., 1¾c. to 2c. a gallon; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero, good odor with 175 flash, 600 e. p., 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 36-38 gravity light straw, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

GAS OILS.—Light straw, 34-36 gravity, zero, good odor, flash under 190, 1¾c. to 2c. a gallon; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 40-50 cold test, 1c. to 1¼c.; 32-36 gravity, dark, high cold test ugi, ⅞c. to 1⅛c.

FUEL OILS.—High cold test, 18-22 gravity, industrial fuel, no other specifications guaranteed, 22½c. to 27½c. a barrel; 18-22 gravity, zero to 10 cold test, 40c. to 45c.; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 40c. to 45c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 45c. to 50c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 100 at 100 viscosity, 65c. to 70c.; 28-30 gravity, 165 at 100 crude fuel, 60c. to 65c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Apr. 6, 1933.

The better feeling in various oil market circles has been a feature of the oil market situation in the last few days, growing out of belief that a real plan for improving the industry's situation was about to be instituted. Actually it has been rather slow in being translated into action. Prices are still quite low and the buying on the part of the jobbers is still hesitant.

Gasoline consumption appears to be comparatively good at present, with tankwagon and service station prices still inclined to spottiness and irregularity. Refiners are not pressing for large takings except in the case of some who are operating on low priced crude and wish prompt turn-over. Stocks are not worrying the large group of responsible refiners.

Natural gasoline continues easy, despite some recent buying. Offerings are large. Kerosene is about the only strong product in the list, with moderately good buying and stocks strictly limited. The domestic heating oils are listless and easy, distillate now taking the same rate as gas oil. Industrial products reflect dullness. Naphthas and solvents remain little changed, with limited buying. Lubricating oil business is fairly good.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE.—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 2c. to 2¼c. per gallon; low octane motor, 2c. to 2⅛c.; middle octane motor, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; high octane motor, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 60-62, 400, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 64-66, 375, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; 68-70, 360, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (all tankcar prices quoted f.o.b. nearby refineries).—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 13c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 7c., tankcar; 11.7c., tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 2½c. to 2⅝c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 1¾c. to 1⅞c. per gallon; 36-38, straw zero, 1¾c. to 2c.; 32-36, straw zero, 1¾c. to 2c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 1¾c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 67½c. to 72½c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 57½c. to 60c.; 24-26, zero, 47½c. to 50c.; 24-26, 37½c. to 42½c.; 24-26, 30c. to 35c.; 18-22, zero, 42½c. to 45c.; 18-22, zero, Chicago switching district only, 42½c. to 45c.; 18-22, 27½c. to 30c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 5, 1933.

Stoddard solvent prices remained firm at 11c. per gallon in tankcar lots. The demand was fair. Naphtha shipments were fair, while cargo shipments of kerosene increased in volume.

U. S. motor gasoline was steady at 4¼c. per gallon at refinery and 11¼c. per gallon delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. The call for 65-70 octane was better, at 4¾c. per gallon, refinery quotation, and 11¾c. delivered.

Demand for water-white kerosene was fair at 6c. per gallon at refinery and 7c. delivered.

Bunker C fuel oil was in good demand at 60c. per barrel at terminal and 65c. delivered alongside. Industrial plants continued their interest in this grade at 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Petroleum Conservation Problems Up to States

President Roosevelt Declines to Ask Shutdown—Favors Pipeline 'Divorce'

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1933.

Refusal of the Federal government to dominate the oil conservation problem was indicated Monday by President Roosevelt in a letter to the governors of 17 oil-producing states. The President declined to ask the governors to order a shut-down of all flush pools in their states and he also declined to call upon the oil States to enact more stringent conservation laws.

Both these recommendations were included in the resolutions adopted by a general conference of the oil industry and representatives of the governors of most of these same states which met with the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, last week. The recommendations were drawn by a committee of fifteen, representing the governors, the major producers, and the independents.

President Roosevelt made no reference to another recommendation that he ask Congress for legislation permitting him to appoint a personal representative—popularly referred to as an "oil czar"—to work with the conservation bodies of the various states in curtailing petroleum production to current demands.

Pipeline Separation

He did endorse recommendations for action by the Federal government to prevent tax evasion and bootlegging of oil and the transportation of oil illegally produced, and he also commented favorably on a recommendation not made by the general conference but by a "rump convention" of independents, namely that there be Federal legislation to remove oil pipelines operating in interstate commerce from ownership by oil producing, refining, or marketing companies.

The first two recommendations of the conference were that the President call upon the governors of California, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico to close all flush pools immediately until April 15, and that he ask oil states to adopt statutes for the conservation and scientific and orderly development of their oil and gas resources. Regarding these recommendations President Roosevelt said:—

It is obvious that the action proposed to be taken by these paragraphs is within the sole authority and jurisdiction of the interested States. The President of the United States has no authority to declare a moratorium such as is proposed and he might be regarded as infringing on the sovereignty of the States if he should make the suggestion contained in paragraph A-2.

To this the President added, possibly by way of a hint that he hoped the governors would do whatever is necessary in the premises without his direction.

There seems to be a widespreal feeling that an emergency exists in the oil industry calling for action, and it is hoped that the governors of the States affected, after consultation with each other, will take action appropriate to meet it.

Gasoline Tax Enforcement

The President said he approves of strict enforcement of the Federal gasoline tax and of the suggestion for cooperation between Federal and State gasoline tax collecting agencies through compilation of detailed information and its mutual exchange, and he declared:—

I am of the opinion that the suggestion that the Congress pass legislation prohibiting the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of any oil or the products thereof produced or manufactured in any State in violation of the laws thereof, is well considered. I am prepared to recommend such legislation to Congress as a contribution on the part of the National Government toward the solution of the difficulties in which the oil industry finds itself.

In concluding, the President accepted a suggestion of the representatives who withdrew from the conference and organized the Independent Petroleum Association Opposed to Monopoly, and he also indicated that further steps might be taken in the future, saying:—

The report of the Independent Petroleum Association Opposed to Monopoly recommends "the enactment of emergency legislation by Congress divorcing oil pipelines engaged in interstate commerce from other branches of the oil industry." I am of the opinion that this is a reasonable request, and that such legislation should be enacted at as early a date as possible.

There are other suggestions and recommendations made to the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the deliberations of the oil conference that on their face are fair and reasonable but which do not require immediate action. These recommendations can be taken up at a later date, perhaps after further conferences between the representatives of the States and of the industry and of the National Government.

Conservation Board Ceases

Coincident with the publication of the President's letter to the governors, it was announced that the Federal Oil Conservation Board had ceased to function as a separate entity. The board was composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, Commerce, War, and Navy, and had only two employees, a secretary and a stenographer. It was formed by President Coolidge in 1924, and its appropriation has been about $10,000 annually. An executive committee composed of petroleum experts of the four departments conducted most of the work of the board without additional compensation. The board has not been formally abolished, but without any employees or organization it will disappear as a governmental body unless the President should revive it.

The President's letter apparently met a favorable reception with all branches of the oil industry, although not pleasing in its entirety to either of the two groups which met in Washington. John B. Elliott of Los Angeles, who headed the newly-formed Independent Petroleum Association Opposed to Monopoly, expressed elation at the President's acceptance of his recommendation for divorcing the oil pipe lines from the operating companies, making them strictly common carriers. This has long been urged by many independents as the salvation of the small oil companies, although experts on transportation and oil production have opposed it. Mr. Elliott hailed the letter as a victory for the independent wing of the industry.

On the other hand, C. B. Ames, president of the American Petroleum Industry, approved of the other positive recommendations of the President, and looked for great aid to the industry through Federal co-operation in stopping the "hot oil racket," or traffic in illegally produced oil. From the request to the governors to give special attention to the oil problem Mr. Ames foresaw co-operative efforts to enforce a nation-wide program of conservation and orderly production.

Pipeline Bill Introduced

Following President Roosevelt's endorsement of the proposal of independents in the oil industry for legislation to divorce oil companies from pipe lines, Representative Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma on April 6 introduced a bill to apply the "commodities clause" of the Interstate Commerce act to oil pipe lines.

The bill would make it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce act to transport any commodity manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except timber and articles necessary for its own use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier. Such a provision is now in the Interstate Commerce act but it applies only to railroads and not to all common carriers.

The bill was referred to the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which within the last few weeks has received a report from its special investigating committees recommending against application of the commodity clause to pipelines and declaring that pipelines are plant facilities of an integrated industry.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

Major League, March 29:—Shell Oil, 2826, against Burkhardt Steel & Iron, 2778.

Rocky Mountain League, March 29:—Merchants Oil, 2757, against Redmen No. 56, 2770.

Queen City League, March 31:—Merchants Oil, 2341, against Weicker Transfer, 2230.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Pan-American Petroleum Reorganizes Its Activities

BALTIMORE, Mar. 29, 1933.

Stockholders of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, controlled by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, have approved the plan of reorganization and change of capital structure, launched some weeks ago, under which the corporation establishes sloser relations with the American Oil Company of Baltimore. As a result of this action all business carried on by subsidiaries in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisville will be segregated in one corporation known as Pan-American Southern Company. In addition to those properties the new company will acquire from the Pan-American Petroleum cash and marketable securities of a value of $17,500,000 on January 1.

Refining operations of Pan-American Petroleum will be carried on by a new company to be known as the Pan-American Refining Corporation. Pan-American will issue $1,286,876 shares of common stock to acquire the balance of American oil stock held by Baltimore interests. This will bring the total of outstanding shares up to $4,702,945. Under the reorganization plan, Louis Blaustein, Baltimore, becomes president of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company. One result of the changes is the conveyance to the Pan-American Refining Corporation of the plant of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation in Baltimore. Stamps affixed to the deed indicate a consideration of $1,413,500. The property includes about 48 acres fronting on the Patapsco river and Curtis Creek.

Petroleum Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene, and furnace oil in tank cars estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, minimum weight, as per rule 35 from Wellsville to Olean, on Erie Railroad 7 cents per hundredweight, reduction of 1 cent per hundredweight, effective April 27. Approval was also given to rates of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railroad on the same commodities, same classifications, from Olean to Dansville, on the Dansville & Mt. Morris railway, 14 cents per hundredweight to Stony Brook, on Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railroad, 12.5 cents per hundredweight and to Williamsville on Lehigh Valley railroad, 14 cents per hundredweight; reductions from class rates, effective April 22.

Mexican Petroleum Taxes

Mexican petroleum production and export taxes for March are as follows, according to the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, with the valuations calculated in silver at an exchange rate of 3.5134:—

	Per barrel—Production.	Per barrel—Export.
Crude, Be. 20.38	$0.08860	$0.07949
Crude, Be. 15.68 or heavier	.05199	.04928
Fuel oil, Be. 17.21	.08000	.05962

	Per gallon—Production.	Per gallon—Export.
Gasoline, crude	$0.00293	$0.00472
Gasoline, refined	.00146	.00189
Kerosene, crude	.00326	.00151
Kerosene, refined	.00163	.00057

Great Lakes Pipe Line Extension

CHICAGO, April 6, 1933.

Arrangements have been completed for extending the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company's gasoline pipeline service, now terminating at Chicago, into Detroit and other Michigan lake points. The pipeline, which has revolutionized gasoline marketing conditions in the Northern Central States, now runs from Oklahoma to the foot of Lake Michigan. The extension will be by means of setting up tankship facilities operating from East Chicago. Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, one of the six major oil companies owning the Great Lakes pipeline, is the company making the arrangements. This concern has effected an arrangement with Allied Oil Company of Cleveland and Cleveland Tankers, Inc., by which the tank steamer General Markham has been purchased and will be put into lake service, with capacity for 20,000 barrels of gasoline.

Red River Oil Dispute Refused Court Review

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27, 1933.

The United States Supreme Court today refused to review a controversy over the rights to oil from lands in the bed of the Red River between Oklahoma and Texas, upholding the court of claims in its refusal to consider a decision of the Secretary of the Interior.

In 1919 the Revenue Oil Company and its associates entered 160 acres in the bed of the Red River in the belief that it was unappropriated public domain open to oil prospecting. In 1922 the United States Supreme Court held that the bed of the river was the property of the United States not open to acquisition under any land law. Thereupon a receiver took charge of oil operations in the river bed and Congress provided that persons operating properties in the tract priod to 1920 could lease the parcels they had developed.

The Secretary of the Interior gave the Revenue Oil Company a lease to only 20 acres of its 160-acre claim because only this part had been developed under a sub-lease to a drilling and operating company. The Revenue Oil Company sought to have the lease extended to its entire original tract on the ground that the development of the 20-acre portion was prospecting preliminary to development of the rest.

National Petroleum Ass'n To Meet in Cleveland

The thirtieth semi-annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association will be held April 19, 20 and 21 at the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. There will also be a group conference on fire prevention and safety in the morning on April 19, and another on gasoline in the evening. Other group conferences will be held on lubricating oils, petroleum taxation, and traffic and transportation. The program for the general sessions to be held April 20 and 21 follows:—

April 20, 2 p. m.

President's Address—E. M. Lyons.
The Cost of Meeting Competition as Tendered, by L. V. Nicholas.
The Rules of the Game, by John D. Gill, Atlantic Refining Company.
A Study of American Business Depressions, by Paul J. Eakin.

April 21, 10 a. m.

Studies of the Mechanism of Inhibitors Affecting Pour Point, by a representative of the Standard Oil Development Company.
Yesterday and Today in American Aviation, by James G. Haizlip, Shell Petroleum Corporation.
The Motor Octane Tests for Gasoline, by H. L. Horning, President, Waukesha Motor Company.
Address—W. T. Holliday, President, Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

The Ashland Refining Company, at Ashland, Ky., has filed amended articles of incorporation increasing capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

Alberta tar sand and coal may be utilized for the production of gasoline by hydrogenation, according to Dr. Edgar Stansfield, of the Research Council of Alberta, who recently delivered a paper on the subject before the northern Alberta branch of the Canadian Institute and of Mining and Metallurgy.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—1 cs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Brittanic, Liverpool
NAPTHENIC—77 dms, 33,886 lbs, Shell Eastern Petroleum Prod. Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
STEARIC—3 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
SULPHURIC—1 cs containing 4 bottles, T A Edison, Westernland, Antwerp
ACONITE ROOT—10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Christ Sass, Marseilles
AGAR AGAR—10 bls, 2,000 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Kobe
10 bls, 2,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Atago, Kobe
30 bls, 6,000 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
50 bls, 10,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
ALMOND MEAL—5 kegs, Ungerer & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
ALUMINA, SULPHATE—1 cs, Philipp Bros, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
AMMONIA, PERSULPHATE—40 cks, 4,822 lbs, Jos Turner & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
AMORPHOPHALLUS, GROUND—20 cs, Stallman Co, Sanyo, Kobe
ANNATTO SEED — 159 bgs, D Steengrafe, Haiti, Kingston
ARROWROOT—460 bbls, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Haiti, St Vincent
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—3 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Farmer, London
ASBESTOS—540 bgs, Brittanic, Liverpool
1,527 bgs, Livenza, Genoa
ASPHALT—111 bgs, Morro Castle, Havana
BALSAM—23 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Santa Lucia, La Libertad
5 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Santa Lucia, La Libertad
BARYTES—880 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemnitz, Bremen
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Livenza, Genoa
1 cs, E I Dupont de Nemours Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
BAY RUM—1 cs, Porto Rican Express Co, Ponce, Ponce
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE — 50 cks, International Printing Ink Corp, Marengo, Hull
1 cs, Independent Warehouse, Inc, Marengo, Hull
WASHING — 125 bgs, Reckitts, Ltd, Marengo, Hull
BONE MEAL—450 bgs, 45,421 lbs, Goulard & Olen, Hamburg, Hamburg
2,206 bgs, 221,786 lbs, Ore & Chem Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
552 bgs, 55,594 lbs, Flannerys-Crowley, Hamburg, Hamburg
772 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Maria, Trieste
1,636 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Maria, Trieste
2,000 bgs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
BOROFLUORIDE—3 cyls, Standard Oil Export Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
BREWER'S PITCH—16 dms, P H Petry & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
BRISTLES — 18 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, American Farmer, London
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tai Ping Yang, Shanghai
6 cs, Industrial Trust Co, Westernland, Antwerp
9 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Bordeaux, Kobe
10 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sanyo, Tientsin
BRONZE POWDER—4 bbls, 1 cs, Baer Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
36 cs, 20 cks, A C Rempert & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
15 cs, 5,625 lbs, Herbert Lietzsch, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Chemnitz, Bremen
1 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Dresden, Bremen
9 cs, John E Mandlik, Dresden, Bremen
VARNISH—13 cs, 2,897 lbs, A C Rempert & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
BROOM TOP SEED—30 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Farmer, London
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Aquitania, Southampton
CALCIUM CYANIDE—20 cs, Calcyanide Co, Westernland, Antwerp
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—378 cs, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Kobe
REFINED — 50 cs, Iwai & Co, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
10 cs, Associated Merchandising Corp, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
2 cs, Abraham & Strauss, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
40 cs, Mitsui & Co, Akibasan, Kobe
CANARY SEED—420 bgs, A G Dunn, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Jaburg Bros, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CARBON DECOLORIZING — 110 bgs, 11,277 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
330 bgs, 22,602 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM — 5 cs, American Express Co, American Farmer, London
CAROBS—100 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Examelia, Catania
CASEIN—60 bgs, 10,095 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
30 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corpn, Westernland, Antwerp
CASSIA, ROLLS—50 bls, S L Jones & Co, Tai Ping Yang, Hongkong
CELERY SEED—15 bgs, 3,348 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Excambion, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Losee & Bunker, Excambion, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs Losee & Bunker, Excambion, Marseilles
CHEMICALS—30 cs, Merck & Co, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
2 dms, 25 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
150 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,585 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
14 cs, Byk, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
1,024 bgs, 22,685 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, Hamburg, Hamburg
67 cks, 58,605 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—36 dms, 23,161 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cks, 4,653 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
24 cks, 4,589 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cs, 616 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
25 cks, 6,597 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 dms, 12,034 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
6 cs, 710 lbs, Akatos, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
1 ck, 330 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cs, 38 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 cs, E Bilhuber, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
300 dms, J H Hunter & Son, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
63 bbls, 47,355 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
75 carboys, Wm Neuberg, Chemnitz, Bremen
17 cs, 2 cks, 12 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Chemnitz, Bremen
2 cs, E Bilhuber, Dresden, Bremen
125 cks, E M Sargeant Co, Dresden, Bremen
150 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
1 ck, 1 keg, 11 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Dresden, Bremen
7 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Farmer, London
15 cs, C W Campbell Co, Inc, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
40 cs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
23 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
100 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
12 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
30 cks, 1 bg, Innis, Speiden & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
55 dms, Westernland, Antwerp
52 cks, 47,865 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
51 cks, 47,902 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
23 cks, 21,120 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Black Heron, Rotterdam
84 kegs, 12,474 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Black Heron, Rotterdam
2 cks, 488 lbs, Earle & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
200 cks, 94,161 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, Black Heron, Rotterdam
75 pkgs, 20,730 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
18 pkgs, 25 cks, Black Heron, Rotterdam
44 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, Black Heron, Rotterdam
59 cks, 52,844 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Black Heron, Rotterdam
117 dms, 59,492 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Black Heron, Rotterdam
73 demij, 3 cks, Merck & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
19 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
10 cks, 4,952 lbs, Roessler & Haslacher Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
20 cks, 3,253 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Black Heron, Rotterdam
4 cks, 2,428 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
10 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 cks, 25,401 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CHILLIES—112 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
60 bgs, L & R Millen, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
148 bgs, Roesling, Montol & Co, Livenza, Port Said
CHLOROPHYLL—10 cs, 1,300 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
CINNABAR—5 bbls, 1,200 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Examelia, Leghorn
CLAY—750 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Dresden, Bremen
18 cs, F Goebel & Co, Dresden, Bremen
280 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Brittanic, Liverpool
2 cks, 3,168 lbs, Charles E Pettinos, Black Heron, Rotterdam
COALDUST—5 cks, 1,927 lbs, Alpha Lux Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
COALTAR, INTERMEDIATES—78 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
43 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
PROD—33 pkgs, Hygrolit, Inc, Chemnitz, Bremen
COBALT, OXIDE—7 cks, 2,620 lbs, J A Samuels Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
COCHINEAL—8 bgs, Britannic, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—571 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
250 bgs, Quirigua, Limon
77 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Pollux, Monte Cristy
700 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Pollux, Sanchez
110 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Pollux, Sanchez
1,500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Pollux, Sanchez
300 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Pollux, Puerto Plata
300 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Pollux, Puerto Plata
187 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Pollux, Puerto Plata
787 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Pollux, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, National City Bank, Pollux, Puerto Plata
400 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Astrea, Puerto Cabello
1,000 bgs, Astrea, Puerto Cabello
500 bgs, Astrea, Curacao
300 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Astrea, Curacao
250 bgs, Astrea, Port Paix
6,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
2,000 bgs, J Aron & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
4,000 bgs, A C Israel, West Calumb, Bahia
3,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
3,000 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Wood & Selick, West Calumb, Bahia
18,900 bgs, West Calumb, Bahia
200 bgs, A La Arden, Ancon, South Pacific ports
250 bgs, Haiti, Guayaquil
40 bgs, S E Giudici, Haiti, Kingston
1,350 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, Guayaquil
COCOA BEANS—50 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Lara, Puerto Cabello
1,300 bgs, Lara, Puerto Cabello
500 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Lara, La Guayra
200 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Haiti, Grenada
200 bgs, Wood & Selick, Haiti, Grenada
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Haiti, Trinidad
155 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Haiti, Trinidad
500 bgs, Wood & Selick, Haiti, Trinidad
500 bgs, Haiti, Trinidad
800 bgs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
COCONUT—59 bgs, 5,900 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Musa, Porto Cortez
343 bgs, 34,300 lbs, Di Giorgio Fruit Corp, Atlantida, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Atlantida, Kingston
1,179 bgs, 117,900 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Ancon, Cristobal
1,000 bgs, 10,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Ancon, Cristobal
2,440 bgs, 244,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, George W Cole & Co, Haiti, Kingston
465 bgs, 46,500 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Haiti, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Haiti, Kingston
25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, A Schwartz Corp, Ponce, Mayaguez
DESIC—962 cs, Franklin Baker Co, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
COLORS—30 bbls, Conti di Savoia, Genoa
DRY—6 bbls, 1 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
EARTH—27 cks, 12,630 lbs, P C Kuyper & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
4 cks, Ricketston Mineral Color Works, 10 cks, Britannic, Liverpool
Black Heron, Rotterdam
ENAMEL—1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
COLUMBITE CONCENTRATES—114 bgs, D Bacon, Britannic, Liverpool
COPRA—32 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Kingston
CORK—3 bgs, L Mundet & Sons, Examelia, Lisbon
WASTE—1,550 bls, Brown & Reese, Examelia, Lisbon
80 bls, Henry Suhl, Examelia, Lisbon
WOOD—77 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Christ Sass, Lisbon
2,402 bls, Wicander & Co, Christ Sass, Lisbon
400 bls, Chase National Bank, Christ Sass, Lisbon
24 bls, Examelia, Seville
18 bls, Mutual Cork Co, Examelia, Lisbon
268 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Examelia, Lisbon
30 bls, Examelia, Lisbon
CRESOL SOLID—15 kgs, Monsanto Chem Works, Britannic, Liverpool
CUDBEAR—4 cks, The Jello Co, Inc, Britannic, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—25 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Christ Sass, Alicante
104 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Christ Sass, Casablanca
DRUGS—126 bls, 21,817 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Examelia, Leghorn
DYES, ALIZARIN—24 cks, 5 cans, P C Kuyper & Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
42 cks, 24 cans, P C Kuyper & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
ANILIN—2 cks, 11 dms, H S Head, Hamburg, Hamburg
191 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
7 bbls, L & K Organic Prod Co, Westernland, Antwerp
5 dms, E Ritter, Westernland, Antwerp
131 cks, 2 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
7 pkgs, The Geigy Co, Inc, Aquitania, Southampton
35 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Aquitania, Southampton
2 bbls, National Aniline & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
28 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Conti di Savoia, Zurich
EPSOM SALT—150 cks, 100 bgs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Chemnitz, Bremen
200 bgs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Chemnitz, Bremen
200 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
250 bgs, 35 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Dresden, Bremen
FAT PRODUCT—3 dms, Michel Export Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—51 bgs, Bedros Manoukian, Maria, Trieste
FERRO ALLOY—69 cks, Charles Hardy, Inc, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
FERTILIZER—36 bgs, Peter Henderson & Co, American Farmer, London
FILTER, CLOTH—2 cs, Standard Vacuum Transp Co, Britannic, Liverpool
PAPER—2 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Farmer, London
60 bls, Aug Giese & Sons, Aquitania, Southampton
FLEASEED—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,165 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, L A Champon, Excambion, Marseilles
FLORAL WATER—79 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Excambion, Marseilles
GELATIN—5 cs, Paul Puttmann, Hamburg, Hamburg
41 cs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
GENTIAN ROOT—97 bgs, A E Rittwagen, Marques Comillas, Vigo
GINGER ROOT—25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Haiti, Kingston
56 bgs, Canada Dry Ginger Ale Co, Haiti, Kingston
GLASS, WINDOW—38 cs, L Solomon & Son, Hamburg, Hamburg
12 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
147 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
GLUE—1,160 bgs, N L Lederer, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 bgs, Chemnitz, Bremen
210 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
118 bgs, International Selling Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—1 cs, W J Bush & Co, American Farmer, London
45 dms, 40 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Black Heron, Rotterdam
50 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Black Heron, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE, AMORPHOUS—20 cks, Atago, Moji
GREASE, WOOL — 4 cs, 842 lbs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Chemnitz, Bremen
10 bbls, Continental Bank & Trust Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
10 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Dresden, Bremen
5 bbls, 15 cks, 26 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Dresden, Bremen
50 bbls, Chase National Bank, Dresden, Bremen
50 bbls, National City Bank, Dresden, Bremen
10 kegs, 2 cs, Hummel Chem Co, Britannic, Liverpool
5 bbls, Robinson-Wagner Co, Britannic, Liverpool
GUM—7 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Farmer, London
ARABIC — 150 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Mahsud, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Barclay Bank, Mahsud, Port Sudan
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Mahsud, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mahsud, Port Sudan
COPAL—40 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, American Farmer, London
300 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
184 bgs, O G Innis Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
303 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Westernland, Antwerp
51 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Westernland, Antwerp
TRAGACANTH—7 cs, 1,896 lbs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
60 bgs, 5 cs, Britannic, Liverpool
51 cs, 45 bgs, E Meer & Co, American Farmer, London
227 bgs, 7 cs, American Farmer, London
GYPSUM—484 bgs, Chemnitz, Bremen
HERBS, MEDICINAL—50 pkgs, 6,802 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
HYDROSULPHITE FORMALDEHYDE — 160 dms, E Ritter, Westernland, Antwerp
INDIGO—2 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
INK, PRINTING—3 cs, John E Mandlik, Dresden, Bremen
1 cs, Gerhard & Hey, American Farmer, London
IRON, OXIDE—15 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Brittanic, Liverpool
91 bbls, 47,047 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Christ Sass, Malaga
15 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Marengo, Hull
ISINGLASS—5 cs, P H Petry & Co, American Farmer, London
JALAP ROOT—8 bgs, F W Pabst, Siboney, Vera Cruz
8 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
LACQUERS—64 cs, The Arco Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—24 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Christ Sass, Marseilles
5 bls, 572 lbs, Losee & Bunker, Excambion, Marseilles
LICORICE PASTE—350 cs, 96,949 lbs, Tur Hermanos, Christ Sass, Tarragona
ROOT—34 cs, 7,420 lbs, Tur Hermanos, Christ Sass, Tarragona
LIME—3 cs, Adolph Kastor & Bros, Dresden, Bremen
CITRATE—329 pkgs, Westernland, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—910 pkgs, Benj Moore & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
MACE—12 bbls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Haiti, Grenada
21 cs, Middleton & Co, Haiti, Grenada
MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 59 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Brittanic, Liverpool
CARBONATE—30 cks, Schofield-Donald Co, Brittanic, Liverpool
OXIDE—50 cks, 6,820 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cks, 530 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg, Hamburg
MANGANESE, ORE—2 dms, 1,210 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
MANGROVE BARK—2,649 bgs, Livenza, Misindam
MENTHOL—21 cs, Bridges-Neumer Co, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
20 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Sanyo, Kobe
MANNITE—3 cs, Livenza, Palermo
MINERAL WHITE—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marengo, Hull
400 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Marengo, Hull
MUSTARD SEED—311 bgs, American Farmer, London
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Haiti, Grenada
50 bgs, Catz American Co, Haiti, Grenada
200 bgs, Middleton & Co, Haiti, Grenada
OCHER, POWD—65 cks, 39,428 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Christ Sass, Marseilles
75 cks, 48,054 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Christ Sass, Marseilles
5 cks, 1,727 lbs, Grace Line, Excambion, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—2 dms, 2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
ANISE—5 dms, Tai Ping Yang, Hongkong
BAY—22 cs, Barclay Bank, Haiti, Roseau
12 cs, Haiti, Roseau
BERGAMOT—20 qtr cs, American Express Co, Livenza, Messina
8 half cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
40 qtr cs, W J Bush & Co, Exarch, Messina
50 qtr cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Exarch, Messina
CASTOR—2 cs, Robin Capsules Co, Aquitania, Southampton
CHINAWOOD—900 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Ruth Kellogg, Shanghai
150 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tai Ping Yang, Hankow
COCONUT—4,300 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Ruth Kellogg, Manila
471 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
626 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
COD—100 bbls, Robt Badcock & Co, Marengo, Hull
2,000 bbls, J D Irwin & Co, Marengo, Hull
CODLIVER—150 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—2 dms, 6 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 cs, American Farmer, London
1 cs, Westernland, Southampton
42 cs, Aquitania, Southampton
14 cs, 6 dms, Black Heron, Rotterdam
1 cs, 4 cks, Excambion, Marseilles

OIL, FUEL—66,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N. J, E J Bullock, Aruba
87,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Phoebus, Aruba
105,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Wm G Warden, Aruba
GERANIUM—1 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, Excambion, Marseilles
LAVENDER—4 dms, 3,740 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Examelia, Alicante
4 cks, 2,079 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
LEMON—25 qr cs, W J Bush & Co, Livenza, Messina
100 qr cs, American Express Co, Livenza, Messina
4 half cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
100 qr cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Exarch, Messina
LINALOE—5 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
LIME—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Haiti, Roseau
1 cs, Gillespie & Co, Haiti, Roseau
LUBRICATING—25 dms, Kuhne-Libby Corp, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
131 bbls, Westernland, Antwerp
MINERAL—75 dms, Schliemann & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
105 dms, S Schwabacher & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
OLIVE—139 cs, Maria, Bari
8 cks, Paolo Colletti, Maria, Palermo
5 cks, General Shipping & Trading Co, Maria, Palermo
15 cks, Columbo Co, Maria, Palermo
60 cks, 320 cs, Maria, Palermo
50 bbls, N Delapenha & Co, Christ Sass, Marseilles
25 dms, National City Bank, Christ Sass, Barcelona
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Christ Sass, Tarragona
30 dms, National City Bank, Christ Sass, Tarragona
50 dms, Christ Sass, Tarragona
20 dms, Christ Sass, Valencia
300 cs, Christ Sass, Malaga
358 cs, 10 dms, Christ Sass, Seville
15 dms, Irving Trust Co, Christ Sass, Seville
20 dms, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Christ Sass, Seville
500 bbls, 50 cs, Christ Sass, Nice
100 dms, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co, Christ Sass, Algiers
2,100 cs, Examelia, Leghorn
120 cs, Examelia, Palermo
505 dms, Banca Coml Italian Trust Co, Examelia, Sousse
50 dms, W A Taylor & Co, Examelia, Malaga
337 cs, Examelia, Malaga
200 cs, Livenza, Leghorn
50 cs, Livenza, Messina
100 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark, Livenza, Palermo
278 cs, Livenza, Palermo
715 cs, Conte di Savoia, Genoa
100 dms, B & O R R, Conte di Savoia, Genoa
445 dms, Conte di Savoia, Genoa
1,231 cs, Excambion, Genoa
1,640 cs, Excambion, Leghorn
25 dms, Ossola Bros, Inc, Excambion, Genoa
ORANGE — 20 cs, Busler & Wolfe, Inc, Haiti, Kingston
20 cs, J A Manton, Haiti, Kingston
6 cks, A Chiris Co, Christ Saes, Marseilles
3 half cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
21 cs, Haiti, Roseau
10 cs, American Express Co, Sixaola, Kingston
PALM KERNEL—50 dms, Elbert & Co, Marengo, Hull
PEACH KERNEL—8 cs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, Christ Sass, Cannes
PERILLA—450 dms, W R Grace & Co, Bordeaux, Kobe
225 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Sanyo, Mukden
RAPESEED—150 dms, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Kobe
25 dms, Marengo, Hull
15 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
RESIDUE—19 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
ROSEMARY—5 dms, 4,109 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Examelia, Alicante
10 dms, 8,661 lbs, A Chiris Co, Examelia, Alicante
6 dms, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Examelia, Alicante
SAGE—1 bbl, Maria, Trieste
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Examelia, Milazzo
425 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Examelia, Malaga
35 dms, R U Delapana & Co, Examelia, Malaga
75 dms, E M Sargeant Co, Examelia, Seville
100 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Examelia, Seville
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Examelia, Seville
50 dms, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Examelia, Seville
VEGETABLE—20 cs, Fries Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
OPIUM—2 cs, 378 lbs, Sharp & Dohme, Hamburg, Hamburg
12 cs, Hoffmann La Roche Chem Works, Aquitania, Southampton
10 cs, Exarch, Izmir
OXIDE, PURE—112 cs, Britannic, Liverpool
PAINT—50 cs, Ford Motor Co, Ancon, Cristobal
ENAMEL—10 dms, Atlantic Forwarding Co, American Farmer, London
10 dms, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Aquitania, Southampton
FUNNEL—42 pkgs, O C & K R Wilson, Britannic, Liverpool
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Marques Comillas, Alicante
20 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
55 bgs, 18 cs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cs, F W Mead & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 cs, 125 bgs, Examelia, Alicante
PEAT, MOSS—670 bls, Chemnitz, Bremen
MULL—200 ctns, 500 half bls, Chemnitz, Bremen
600 bls, Dresden, Bremen
PETROLEUM—84,00 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, H M Flagler, Mamomal
140,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Charles G Black, Mamomal
100,172 bbls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
84,251 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, E G Seubert, Caripito
73,855 bbls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfstar, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE, PRECIPITATED—1,000 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
PIMENTO—50 bgs, J A Manton, Haiti, Kingston
PITCH—10 cs, 1,456 lbs, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
54 dms, A Hurst & Co, Marengo, Hull
PLASTER—20 bgs, W H Revis, Inc, Marengo, Hull
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, American Express Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam

POTASH, CAUSTIC—180 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
CHLORATE—200 kegs, Jos Turner & Co, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
1,750 cks, 431,200 lbs, Uniform Chem Prod Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—50 bbls, 12,216 lbs, International Selling Corp, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
SULPHITE—1 bbl, 242 lbs, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
PUMICE, LUMP—1,940 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Livenza, Canneto
POWDERED—1,131 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Maria, Canneto
573 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Maria, Canneto
8 cks, 155 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Livenza, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 10 bls, Maria, Trieste
100 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Tai Ping Yang, Kobe
75 bls, John Powell & Co, Inc, Bordeaux, Kobe
75 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bordeaux, Kobe
75 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Akibasan, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—20 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
863 bgs, The Tannin Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—20 bgs, American Farmer, London
QUICKSILVER—700 flasks, 61,600 lbs, Roura Forgas, Examelia, Alicante
RAPESEED—75 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
150 bgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
35 bgs, J L Radwanner Seed Co, Sanyo, Kobe
ROOT, MEDICINAL—26 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
27 bls, 6,615 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
270 bgs, 44,873 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
ROSIN, ESTER—10 dms, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Marques Comillas, Valencia
1 cs, Gellet Saffron Co, Marques Comillas, Valencia
1 cs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Christ Sass, Barcelona
1 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Christ Sass, Barcelona
SAFROL—13 dms, Takamine Corp, Atago, Yokohama
SALTCAKE—3,713 bgs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
1,040 bgs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
SALT—560 bgs, New York Butchers Calfskin Ass'n, Britannic, Liverpool
SAND—200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Westernland, Antwerp
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—4 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Musa, Porto Cortez
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Bordeaux, Kobe
4,000 bgs, Bank of California, Bordeaux, Yokohama
SHELLAC—40 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
51 cs, 475 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Mahsud, Calcutta
100 bgs, Banca Com'l Italian Trust Co, Mahsud, Calcutta
50 bgs, 25 cs, Mahsud, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Weirbank, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Weirbank, Calcutta
250 bgs, National City Bank, Weirbank, Calcutta
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Weirbank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Weirbank, Calcutta
50 cs, Weirbank, Calcutta
BUTTON LAC—20 bgs, Argenti & Co, Weirbank, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—60 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Mahsud, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Argenti & Co, Mahsud, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mahsud, Calcutta
100 bgs, 50 cs, Chase National Bank, Weirbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Weirbank, Calcutta
SIENNA—25 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Examelia, Leghorn
SOAP—105 cs, Chase National Bank, Marques Comillas, Barcelona
20 cs, Christ Sass, Marseilles
426 cs, Conti Prod Corp, Examelia, Leghorn
555 cs, Conti Prod Corp, Livenza, Leghorn
20 cs, Paul Sapart, Christ Sass, Marseilles
GREEN—10 cks, Adolph Kastor & Bros, Dresden, Bremen
TOILET—23 cs, Jos Criton & Co, Marques Comillas, Barcelona
SODA SULPHITE—80 dms, R F Downing & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
SPONGES—12 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
17 bls, Jos Bloch, Inc, Morro Castle, Havana
18 bls, Morro Castle, Havana
13 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Dresden, Bremen
2 cs, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Livenza, Genoa
REFUSE—15 bls, Gulf & West India Co, Munargo, Nassau
8 bls, Munargo, Nassau
14 bls, Morro Castle, Havana
SQUILL—18 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, Maria, Trieste
58 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Maria, Trieste
70 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Maria, Trieste
STARCH, RICE—50 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
SUMAC—350 bgs, Import Trading Corp, Maria, Palermo
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Examelia, Leghorn
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Excambion, Marseilles
350 bgs, 77,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Excambion, Marseilles
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Excambion, Marseilles
TEA WASTE—1,773 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Weirbank, Calcutta
UMBER, BURNT POWD—15 cks, Chase Nat'l Bank, Mahsud, Port Said
UREA—1,802 bgs, 204,259 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corpn, Black Heron, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—30 cs, P P Derode, Freres & Dammann, Excambion, Marseilles
82 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, Excambion, Marseilles
16 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Excambion, Marseilles
WAX, BEES—19 seroons, Percella, Vicini & Co, Pollux, Monte Cristy
13 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Mahsud, Port Said

WAX, BEES—46 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Examelia, Lisbon
44 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Examelia, Lisbon
11 bgs, R Desvernine, Esparata, Santiago
22 bgs, Siboney, Havana
29 bgs, Black & Geddes, Exarch, Istanbul
CARNAUBA—234 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Hubert, Ceara
MONTAN—40 bgs, 4,514 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Hamburg, Hamburg
200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
267 bgs, 44,055 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Hamburg, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—40 bgs, 4,400 lbs, J Dick, Hamburg, Hamburg
50 bgs, 11,143 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Hamburg, Hamburg
25 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Maria, Trieste
WHITING—496 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
WITHERITE—1,000 bgs, Grasselli Chem Co, Marengo, Newcastle
YEAST—40 crts, 150 bbls, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cs, Christ Sass, Barcelona
MED—40 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
ZINC OXIDE—25 cks, 6,697 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
50 bbls, 13,750 lbs, A Lehmann & Co, Independence Hall, Dunkirk
45 bgs, 30 cks, Reichard, Coulston, Inc, Britannic, Liverpool
4 cks, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
1,120 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Marengo, Newcastle
224 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marengo, Newcastle
269 bgs, Marengo, Newcastle
25 bbls, 6,765 lbs, Reichard, Coulston, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Dresden, Bremen, Chicago
GELATIN—59 cs, American Express Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam, Rochester
SPONGES—18 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Amsterdam
3 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Gijon
9 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Hague
15 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
18 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
10 bls, Morro Castle, Havana, Paris
REFUSE—7 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Amsterdam
26 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Osaka
7 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Antwerp
9 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
9 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA NITRATE—200 cks, Wytheville, Antwerp
179 cks, F W Berk & Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
SULPHATE—25 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Wytheville, Antwerp
ARSENIC, WHITE—230 dms, National City Bank of N Y, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
ASPHALT—2,170 bgs, W H Masson, Walter D Munson, Havana
MINERAL—2,252 sx, W H Masson, Walter D Munson, Havana
BONE PHOSPHATE, PRECIP — 800 bgs, Bradley & Baker Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
4 cs, W H Masson, City of Newport News, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—65 cks, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
20 dms, 74 cks, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
118 cks, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
320 bgs, City of Norfolk, Bremen
200 bgs, City of Newport News, Bremen
151 cks, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, City of Newport News, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—60 bgs, Clairton, Bristol
CLAY—82 cks, City of Newport News, Bremen
COALTAR DISTILLATE—100 dms, Clairton, Liverpool
COPRA—500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Chattanooga City, Cagayan
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Chattanooga City, Bulan
FLUORSPAR—300 bgs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, City of Norfolk, Bremen
GROUND—450 bgs, W H Muller & Co, City of Norfolk, Bremen
FULLER'S EARTH—500 bgs, Clairton, Bristol
GLAUBER'S SALT—136 cks, City of Norfolk, Bremen
300 tons, City of Newport News, Bremen
GLUE, DRY—2 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—427 bgs, 3 cks, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Clairton, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, American Express Co, City of Newport News, Hamburg
MONOMETHYLAMINE—4 dms, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Clairton, Liverpool
OIL, SOD—100 bbls, American Express Co, Clairton, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Canadolite, Las Piedras
POTASH BISULPHITE—1 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Lehigh, London
CARBONATE — 65 bbls, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
MURIATE—500 bgs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—50 bbls, Waukegan (cargo taken from S S Collamer from Havre)
SALTPETER—2 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Lehigh, London
SODA BISULPHIDE—150 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
BISULPHITE—2 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Lehigh, London
TALC—250 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Waukegan, Bordeaux

Boston Imports

BONE MEAL—300 bgs, Haimon, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—17 cks, Irving M Sobin Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cks, National Shawmut Bank, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
40 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Haimon, Bremen
31 cks, Bergstrom Trading Co, Haimon, Hamburg
18 bbls, John D Lewis, Haimon, Hamburg
150 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Haimon, Hamburg
76 cks, A Klipstein Co, Haimon, Hamburg
25 cks, Haimon, Hamburg
20 bbls, Anglo So American Trust Co, Haimon, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—36 tons, 5 cwts, Moore & Munger, Marie Horn, Fowey
250 bgs, and 24 cks, 37 tons, English China Clays Sales Corpn, Marie Horn, Fowey
876 tons, 16 cwts, English China Clays Sales Corpn, Marie Horn, Fowey
EPSOM SALT—300 bgs, Haimon, Hamburg
FLEASEED—100 bgs, President Polk, Marseilles
GLAUBER'S SALT—750 bgs, 166,998 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Black Eagle, Antwerp
GLUE, HIDE—25 bgs, Haimon, Bremen
POWDERED—4 bbls, 1,168 lbs, D C Andrews Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—32 bbls, 31,447 lbs, E Butterworth & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
FISH—20 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GLYCERIN—20 dms, 26,613 lbs, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Black Eagle, Antwerp
CRUDE—25 dms, President Polk, Marseilles
GUM, COPAL—100 bgs, 11,243 lbs, A Klipstein Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
33 bskts, American Cyanamid Co, Siamese Prince, Macassar
MEDICINAL LEAVES—111 bls, William G Bell Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—162 bgs, B W Old & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
OIL, COD—140 cks, White & Hodges, Belle Isle, Halifax
CODLIVER—150 bbls, United Drug Co, Haimon, Hamburg
MINERAL—20 dms, Haimon, Hamburg
PALM—159 cks, United Africa Co, Haimon, Hamburg
PEANUT—10 cs, Hong Jan, President Polk, Hongkong
PEAT, MOSS—200 bls, C E Buell, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
400 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corpn, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Haimon, Bremen
300 bls, Haimon, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—83 bgs, Siamese Prince, Batavia
POTASH, KIESERITE, CALC—490 bgs, Haimon, Bremen
SULPHATE—500 bgs, 90,999 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Black Eagle, Antwerp
RESIN—9 cs, Haimon, Hamburg
SALTPETER—50 dms, 5,952 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SILICON CARBIDE—88 cks, John W Higman Co, Oil & Chem Div, Blankaholm, Gothenburg
SOAP POWDER—10 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
SODA SULPHITE—30 dms, F Rudloff, Haimon, Hamburg
STARCH—40 cs, Hong Jan, President Polk, Hongkong
TAPIOCA FLOUR—850 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Siamese Prince, Pamanoekan
532 bgs, 113,457 lbs, Merchants National Bank, Greystoke Castle, Sourabaya
WATER, MINERAL—496 cs, S S Pierce Co, President Polk, Marseilles
ZINC OXIDE—40 bbls, 10,671 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Eagle, Antwerp

Boston Transit Imports

MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Deep Chong Lung, President Polk, Hongkong, Providence
SOAP—31 cs, V de Messimy, President Polk, Marseilles, Chicago

Claymont Imports

BAUXITE, CRUDE—1,966 tons, Aluminum I V, Ltd, Gunda, Georgetown

Fall River Imports

OIL, FUEL—40,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, J M Danziger, Aruba
69,973 bbls, Shell Terminal Corp, Falkefjell, Curacao

Galveston Imports

CREOSOTE—3,342 tons, Adellen, Amsterdam
SOLVENT—50 dms, Margaret Lykes, Ponce

Houston Imports

ASPHALT—2,323 dms, Nordvangen, Brighton

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—2 bls, 530 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
AMMONIA SULPHATE—18,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe; 2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Handican, Tokio
BAY LEAVES—20 pkgs, 2,280 lbs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
CAMPHOR, REFD—7 cs, 700 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
CHEMICALS—3 cs, 300 lbs, Tacoma, Stuttgart
COCONUT, DESIC—250 pkgs, 38,000 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
COLORS, ARTIST'S—1 pkg, 200 lbs, Tacoma, Grafrath
COPRA—800 tons, Batoe, Celebes Island
620 tons, Shelton, Philippine Islands
62 tons, Shelton, Celebes Island
40 tons, Batoe, Macassar
2,336 sx, 380,800 lbs, Shelton, Macassar
MEAL—1,170 sx, 112,000 lbs, Shelton, Manila
CUMIN SEED—40 bgs, 4,410 lbs, Rialto, Marseilles
DRUGS, ADVANCED—20 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
38 cs, 2,250 lbs, and 90 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
CRUDE—1 cs, 20 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
4 cs, 70 lbs, and 4,620 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
FLAXSEED—3,374 sx, 448,000 lbs, Emergency Aid, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—15 bls, 3,310 lbs, President Adams, Marseilles
15 bls, 3,310 lbs, President Pierce, Marseilles
GINGER ROOT—23 cs, 2,300 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
GUM, COPAL—62 bskts, 11,280 lbs, Batoe, Macassar
33 pkgs, 5,600 lbs, Tatsuta, Macassar
DAMMAR—132 bskts, 23,300 lbs, Tatsuta, Macassar
HEMPSEED MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
INK—2 cs, 50 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
1 cs, 100 lbs, President Lincoln, China
IRON OXIDE, RED—25 bbls, 13,780 lbs, Rialto, Malaga
LINSEED MEAL—2,200 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe

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MACE—15 pkgs, 1,660 lbs, Batoe, Batavia
MAGNESIA CARBONATE, PRECIP—1 bl, 130 lbs, Tatsuta, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, 40 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
60 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
2 cs, 70 lbs, Handicap, Kobe
OCHER, GRD—24 cks, 13,750 lbs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
OIL, EUCALYPTUS—3 dms, Toyokawa, Kobe
OLIVE—100 dms, Rialto, Malaga
607 pkgs, Rialto, Leghorn
181 pkgs, President Van Buren, Genoa
PALM—283 tons, Batoe, Batavia
PEANUT—30 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
PEPPERMINT—20 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
SASSAFRAS—2 dms, Toyokawa, Kobe
PEPPER—25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
BLACK—250 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Batoe, Sourabaya
WHITE—81 cs, 11,340 lbs, Batoe, Sourabaya
PIMENTO—50 pkgs, 7,050 lbs, Loch Katrine, Kingston
POLISH, SHOE—9 cs, 900 lbs, Pacific Ranger, England
POTASH SALTS—10 kegs, 1,100 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
RICE FLOUR—2 cs, 160 lbs, Toyokawa, Yokohama
6 cs, 480 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
ROSIN—1 bbl, 270 lbs, Axel Johnson, Sweden
SARDINE MEAL—600 bgs, 60,480 lbs, Sanyo, Kobe
SESAME SEED—125 chests, 10,000 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
SIENNA, RAW, GRD—10 cks, 3,450 lbs, Rialto, Rome
SOAP POWDER—1 cs, 90 lbs, Toyokawa, Yokohama
4 cs, 600 lbs, President Coolidge, Tokio
STARCH, POTATO—1 cs, 50 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
SUPERPHOSPHATE—1,200 bgs, 120,020 lbs, Toyokawa, Kobe
800 bgs, 98,560 lbs, Handicap, Kobe
800 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Tokio
TOILET PREPS—70 lbs, Tatsuta, Tokio
WATER, MINERAL—150 pkgs, 5,700 lbs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
ZINC OXIDE—100 bbls, 22,050 lbs, President Van Buren, Marseilles

Mobile Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—21,572 bgs, America, Porsgrund
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,113 bgs, Delnorte, Buenos Aires

New Orleans Imports

BONES, CRSHD—1,000,000 lbs, J Schmidt, Afel, Rosario
COCONUTS—40,050, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Wawa, Ceiba
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR — 40 dms, C Sauerbrey & Co, Turrialba, Cristobal
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 cs, Cortez Development Co, Choluteca, Kingston
3 cs, C Barletta & Co, Turrialba, Cristobal
MOLASSES—8,147,646 lbs, Catahoula, Antilla
7,963,753 lbs, 68 quarts, Catahoula, Nuevitas
1,532,239 gls, Dunbar Molasses Co, Castana, Cienfuegos
OIL, COD—10 bbls, Missouri Products Co, Western Queen, Hamburg
PAINT—90 dms, 32 cs, Turrialba, Cristobal
6 crts, 1 cs, C Sauerbrey & Co, Turrialba, Cristobal
SOAP—5 cs, United Fruit Co, Turrialba, Cristobal

Norfolk Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—2,030 tons, H J Baker & Bros, Lekhaven, Siluskil
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS — 1,600 bgs, 182,080 lbs, Capulin, London
POTASH SULPHATE—510 bgs, 114,522 lbs, Capulin, London
SALT—4,000 tons, Maud, Torrevieja

Panama City Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—151,600 kilos, Yaka, Antwerp

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—10 dms, Natural Products Refining Co, Norwegian, Manchester
75 dms, Norwegian, Liverpool
STEARIC—477 bgs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
AMMONIA CARBONATE—5 cs, Norwegian, Liverpool
SULPHATE—500 bgs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
280 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Wytheville, Antwerp
ARSENIC—64 dms, Wytheville, Antwerp
CASSIA—100 bls, Brown Bros Harriman & Co, Tweedbank, Hongkong
BROKEN—200 bls, Brown Bros Harriman & Co, Tweedbank, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—66 cbys, Navemar, Genoa
50 cks, Cypria, Sete
50 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
675 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
CLAY—50 cks, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
COALTAR DISTILLATE—47 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Norwegian, Liverpool
DRESSING, SHOE—5 cs, Laing Harrar & Chamberlain, Norwegian, Manchester
FERTILIZER—300 bgs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—1 cs, West Humhaw, Port Bouet
GINGER ROOT—192 bgs, West Humhaw, Freetown
300 bgs, Superintendence Co, Inc, West Humhaw, Freetown
GLYCERIN, SAPON—40 dms, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—5 cks, J A McNulty, Norwegian, Manchester
MACE—31 cs, Peisander, Macassar
BANDA—32 cs, Peisander, Macassar
MAGNESIA, CALCD—10 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
MEDICINAL EXTRACT—434 bls, Norwegian, Liverpool
MOLASSES—1,166,460 gls, Pennsylvania Sugar Co, Dixiana, Puerto Tarafa
607,701 gls, South Porto Rico Sugar Co, Cassimir, Guanica
748,592 gls, South Porto Rico Sugar Co, Cassimir, La Romana
1,401,195 gls, Punta Alegre Sugar Sales Co, Karl Leonhardt, Antilla
MYROBALANS—372 bgs, Yomachichi, Bombay
10,586 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
6,400 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Yomachichi, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—680 bgs, Wytheville, Antwerp
OIL, COCONUT, CRUDE—515 tons, Silvercypress, Manila
LUBRICATING—25 dms, Wytheville, Antwerp
NUT, HARDENED—1 dm, Viscose Company, Norwegian, Manchester
OLIVE—70 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cypria, Valencia
50 dms, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust, Cypria, Malaga
OLIVE, FOOTS—150 bbls, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust, Cypria, Lisbon
OSSEIN—462 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Wytheville, Antwerp
PEAT MOSS—600 bls, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,693 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP — 253 bgs, Products Chimiques du Limbourg, Wytheville, Antwerp
PYRIDIN—1 cs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Norwegian, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, International Product Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
TALC—300 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Waukegan, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 575 bgs, Silvercypress, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Peisander, Panaroekan
ZINC OXIDE—448 bgs, Norwegian, Liverpool

Port Arthur Imports

OIL, FUEL—73,000 bbls, District of Columbia, Port San Luis

Port Townsend Imports

SALTCAKE, CRUDE—453 bgs, 190,260 lbs, Donau, Bremen
SODA SULPHATE—9,080 bgs, 1,897,600 lbs, Donau, Bremen

San Francisco Imports

ALCOHOL—100 dms, Manulani, Honolulu
DENATURED—12 dms, Maui, Honolulu
ANISE—1 bx, American Factors, Ltd, Maui, Honolulu
ARSENIC, WHITE—100 cs, McKesson, Langley Michaels Co, Tai Pint Yang, Kobe
ASPHALT—1 cs, American Bitumuls Co, Silverhazel, Samarang
BONES—467 bgs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
BARYTES—100 bgs, Dinteldijk, London
BLOOD, DRIED, GRD—100 bgs, T Murakawa, Bordeaux, Kobe
BRISTLES—5 cs, Frederick H Cone & Co, Inc, General Sherman, Shanghai
BRUSHES—1 cs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—5 dms, Theodore H Davies & Co, Ltd, Dinteldijk, London (for Honolulu)
CAMPHOR—5 cs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Bordeaux, Kobe
CANARY SEED—424 bgs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—400 bls, M L Van Norden, General Sherman, Hongkong
ROLLS—50 bls, S L Jones & Co, Inc, General Sherman, Hongkong
CHARCOAL—920 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Santa Monica, Manzanillo
CHEMICALS—114 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corpn, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
50 csks, S L Abbot, jr, Co, Los Angeles, Hamburg
480 dms, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co, Los Angeles, Antwerp
50 dms, Oregon, Havre
CHILLIES—63 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Bordeaux, Kobe
25 bgs, McKesson Langley Michaels Co, Tatsuta, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—500 sks, Fruit Dispatch Co, Talamanca, Puerto Limon
11 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Makura, Sydney
250 bgs, American Trust Co, Hoyanger, Bahia
400 bgs, D Ghirardelli Co, Hoyanger, Port of Spain
COCONUT, DESIC—200 bgs, Pablo Calvert & Co, Los Angeles, Cristobal
200 bgs, Los Angeles, Cristobal
COPRA—340 tons, The Best Foods, Inc, Grays Harbor, Cebu
654,053 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Silverhazel, Macassar
7,062 bgs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Makura, Papeete
2,435 bgs, Makura, Papeete
FERTILIZER—2,800 bgs, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Pacific Trading Co, Ltd, Bordeaux, Yokohama
250 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Bordeaux, Yokohama
FILTER MATERIAL—8 cs, Philipp Wirth, Dinteldijk, London
FLAXSEED—4,340 sks, Pacific National Bank, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
403 sks, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, Dinteldijk, London
GINGER ROOT—10 cs, The Emporium, General Sherman, Hongkong
20 bxs, President Jackson, Honolulu
GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, Progress Glass Co, Los Angeles, Antwerp
10 cs, East Bay Glass Co, Los Angeles, Antwerp (for Oakland)
WINDOW—14 cs, E N Smith, Los Angeles, Antwerp
GLUE—1 bbl, Maui, Honolulu
GUM, COPAL—89 bgs, Dinteldijk, London
50 bgs, Silverhazel, Singapore
63 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Tatsuta, Hongkong
62 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg Corpn, Tatsuta, Hongkong
39 bskts, Tatsuta, Hongkong
KAVA KAVA—68 bgs, Peels & Velsor, Maui, Hilo
LIME, CRUSHED—100 dms, Horton Lime Co, Kingsley, Blubber Bay
PROCESSED—200 dms, Horton Lime Co, Kingsley, Blubber Bay
MEDICINAL PREPS—8 cs, Tai Hang Lung & Co, General Sherman, Hongkong
11 cs, Bordeaux, Kobe
MENTHOL—1 cs, Bordeaux, Kobe
NUTMEGS—39 bgs, Silverhazel, Macassar
OIL, CHINAWOOD—129 dms, McKesson & Robbins Inc, General Sherman, Shanghai
140 tons, Tatsuata, Shanghai
COD—50 dms, Los Angeles, Hamburg
CODLIVER, POULTRY—100 dms, North German Lloyd, Los Angeles, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Los Angeles, Hamburg (for Oakland)
PALM—251 tons, Silverhazel, Belawan
PEPPERMINT—1 pkg, Bordeaux, Kobe
PERILLA—50 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Atago, Kobe
100 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Inc, Atago, Kobe
PAINT, NONINFLAMMABLE—1 cs, C E Butler & Co, Dinteldijk, London
PEAT MOSS—300 bls, Peat Import Corpn, Los Angeles, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—191 bgs, Silverhazel, Oosthaven
WHITE—50 bgs, McClintock-Stern Co, Inc, Silverhazel, Batavia
POTASH CHLORATE — 249 cks, Uniform Chemical Products, Inc, Los Angeles, Hamburg
QUEPRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corpn, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
505 bgs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
RESIN—1 cs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Monica, Manzanillo
SOAP—1 cs, American Express Co, President Monroe, Genoa
STARCH—5 cs, Tai Hang Lung & Co, General Sherman, Hongkong
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 600 bgs, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
CONCENTRATED—160 bgs, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
TALLOW—5 bbls, Manulani, Hilo
12 bbls, Fred L Waldron, Ltd, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, American Trust Co, Silverhazel, Batavia
50 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Silverhazel, Batavia
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Inc, Silverhazel, Batavia
PEARL—58 bgs, Phillips Products Co, Silverhazel, Batavia
134 bgs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Silverhazel, Sourabaya
SEED—55 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Silverhazel, Batavia
58 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Silverhazel, Batavia
292 bgs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Sourabaya
2 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Silverhazel, Sourabaya
TOILET PREPS—7 pkgs, President Jackson, Honolulu
WHITING—1 sk, Theodore H Davies & Co, Ltd, Dinteldijk, London (for Honolulu)

Tampa Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—600 tons, Antinous, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—827 bgs, Antinous, Hamburg
2,515 tons, Antinous, Antwerp
FERTILIZER, NITRATE-PHOSPHATE — 45 tons, Antinous, Rotterdam
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, Wiegand, Bremen
POTASH SULPHATE—5,500 bgs, Wiegand, Bremen
UREA—605 bgs, Antinous, Rotterdam

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—(Black Gull) 68,505 lbs, Antwerp; (Matra) 34,184 lbs, London
ACID, BORIC—(Sixaola) 438 lbs, Santa Marta
CHROMIC—(President Monroe) 28 lbs, Honolulu
FORMIC—(President Monroe) 15 lbs, Honolulu
MURIATIC — (President Monroe) 460 lbs, Honolulu; (Porto Rico) 15,588 lbs, Guanica; (Pollux) 11,974 lbs, San Pedro
NITRIC—(President Monroe) 240 lbs, Honolulu
PHOSPHORIC—(Gatun) 19,199 lbs, Santiago
SULPHURIC—(Cristobal) 1,820 lbs, Port Prince
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—(American Legion) 9,837 lbs, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE—(Porto Rico) 2,360 lbs, Mayaguez
ANTIMONY SULPHIDE—(Haiti) 1,001 lbs, Porto Colombia
ASPHALT—(Black Tern) 33,228 lbs, Rotterdam; (President Pierce) 4,400 lbs, Kobe; (City of Flint) 62,433 lbs, Manchester; (Black Falcon) 14,272 lbs, Rotterdam; (Aidan) 68,246 lbs, Para; (Suttgart) 112,345 lbs, Bremen; (Matra) 1,819 lbs, London
BLANC FIXE—(Aidan) 2,239 lbs, Para
CALCIUM CARBIDE—(Dampfire) 12,550 lbs, Ciudad
GLUCONATE—(Veendam) 2,687 lbs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—(Porto Rico) 4,034 lbs, Fajardo; (San Juan) 8,001 lbs, Fajardo
CHEMICALS—(Collamer) 1,971 lbs, Havre; (Veendam) 4,408 lbs, Amsterdam; (Matra) 2,760 lbs, London; (Manhattan) 13,511 lbs, Hamburg; (Deutschland) 1,192 lbs, Hamburg; (Belgenland) 2,780 lbs, Antwerp
CHROME SULPHATE—(Sheridan) 2,413 lbs, Manaos
COALTAR—(Cristobal) 1,090 lbs, Port Prince
PITCH—(Milos) 4,500 tons, Calais; (Gunny) 3,350 tons, Bordeaux
CORN SUGAR—(City of Flint) 30,300 lbs, Manchester; (Kyno) 14,200 lbs, Hull; (Pennland) 24,240 lbs, Antwerp
SYRUP—(City of Flint), 44,912 lbs, Avonmouth; (Black Gull), 26,522 lbs, Antwerp; (Wirral) 22,542 lbs, Lyttleton); (Baron Ogilvy) 3,121 lbs, Port Natal; (Westernland) 26,552 lbs, Antwerp; (Silvia) 10,248 lbs, St Johns
FLOUR—(Veragual) 1,415 lbs, Puntarenas; (Sixaola) 2,820 lbs, Porto Colombia; (San Bruno) 1,504 lbs, Santiago; (Santa Marta) 3,010 lbs, Guayaquil; (San Juan) 2,525 lbs, San Juan
COUMARIN—(Deutschland) 690 lbs, Hamburg
CYANAMID—(Porto Rico) 40,560 lbs, San Juan
DEXTRIN, CORN—(Wirral) 4,230 lbs, Auckland; (Belgenland) 28,400 lbs, Antwerp; (Matra) 28,400 lbs, London
DISINFECTANT CRYSTALS—(Baron Ogilvy) 750 lbs, Port Elizabeth
DYES—(President McKinley) 14,510 lbs, Kobe; 330,469 lbs, Shanghai; (Saturnia) 763 lbs, Trieste; (Ingria) 8,564 lbs, Barcelona; (American Legion) 2,122 lbs, Montevideo; (Rex) 2,862 lbs, Genoa; (Black Gull) 4,907 lbs, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—(San Juan) 100,000 lbs, Guanica
FISHMEAL—(Black Falcon) 57,200 lbs, Rotterdam; (Veendam) 26,400 lbs, Rotterdam
FORMALDEHYDE—(President Pierce) 26,327 lbs, Shanghai
GASOLINE—(Torridal) 2,200 gls, Antigua; 8,525 gls, Port Spain; 2,475 gls, Demerara; 3,300 gls, Paramaribo; 2,200 gls, Cayenne; (Haiti) 2,100 gls, Cristobal; (Aidan) 40,440 gls, Para; 552,000 gls, Iquitos; 5,000 gls, Maranham; 30,000 gls, Ceara; 23,000 gls, Natal; 40,000 gls, Cabedello; 10,000 gls, Pernambuco; 4,000 gls, Macelo; 75,000 gls, Rio Grande; 20,000 gls, Florianapolis; 10,000 gls, Sao Francisco; 40,000 gls, Paranagua; 14,000 gls, Victoria; (New Colombia) 16,650 gls, Conakry; 13,800 gls, Freetown; 5,000 gls, Grand Lahou; 10,500 gls, Cotonou; 5,000 gls, Lagos
GLUE—(Conte Savoia) 2,676 lbs, Genoa
GREASE, ANIMAL—(Black Tern) 70,677 lbs, Rotterdam; (Black Falcon) 119,803 lbs, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—(President McKinley) 1,889 lbs, Havana; 9,280 lbs, Manila; (Black Tern) 53,692 lbs, Rotterdam; (Ingria) 5,720 lbs, Lisbon; 15,292 lbs, Marseilles; 4,910 lbs, Haiphong; (Vinland) 56,890 lbs, Barcelona; (President Monroe) 64,200 lbs, Shanghai; 13,730 lbs, Manila; 5,654 lbs, Singapore; (City of Flint) 22,426 lbs, Manchester; 1,430 lbs, Glasgow; (Schodack) 27,459 lbs, Havre; 52,985 lbs, Dunkirk; (Haiti) 4,539 lbs, Trinidad; (Borinquen) 876 lbs, San Juan; (Black Gull) 522 lbs, Antwerp; (Wirral) 18,015 lbs, Auckland; 20,462 lbs, Wellington; (Francisco) 46,246 lbs, Hull; (Kyno) 84,400 lbs, Hull; (Veendam) 2,537 lbs, Rotterdam; (New York City) 26,486 lbs, Bristol; (Baron Ogilvy) 39,989 lbs, Lourenco Marques; (Deutschland) 1,820 lbs, Hamburg; 2,928 lbs, Rio Benito; (Sheridan) 6,144 lbs, Pernambuco; 9,895 lbs, Ceara; (Aidan) 1,331 lbs, Pernambuco; 4,184 lbs, Bahia; (Westernland) 15,471 lbs, Antwerp; (Alaunia) 42,177 lbs, Liverpool; (Pennland) 62,908 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 1,160 lbs, Bremerhaven; 26,199 lbs, Hamburg; (Haiti) 800 lbs, Cristobal; (Matra) 83,597 lbs, London; (Santa Marta) 900 lbs, Santa Marta
GUM, BENZOIN—(Manhattan) 2,624 lbs, Hamburg
INK, WRITING—(President Pierce) 5,562 lbs, Shanghai
INSECTICIDE—(American Legion) 7,596 lbs, Buenos Aires; (City of Flint) 2,192 lbs, Manchester; 12,734 lbs, Belfast; 15,567 lbs, Dublin; 11,330 lbs, Cardiff; 3,740 lbs, Cork; (Borinquen) 31,540 lbs, San Juan; (Olympic) 10,877 lbs, Southampton; (Matra) 16,756 lbs, London; (Manhattan) 1,416 lbs, Hamburg
INSULIN—(Rex) 1,340 lbs, Genoa
IRON OXIDE—(Aidan) 2,340 lbs, Para
KEROSENE—(Haiti) 800 gls, Cristobal; (Cristobal) 1,420 gls, Port Prince; (Aidan) 5,000 gls, Maranham; (Santa Marta) 850 gls, Kingston; (New Colombia) 5,000 gls, Conakry; 5,000 gls, Freetown; 1,500 gls, Grand Lahou
LACQUER—(Clara) 5,670 lbs, Venice
COLORED—(Black Tern) 2,970 lbs, Amsterdam; (American Legion) 16,804 lbs, Buenos Aires
THINNER—(American Legion) 570 gls, Buenos Aires; (President McKinley) 200 gls, Bangkok
LARD—(Black Tern) 428,270 lbs, Rotterdam; 15,750 lbs, Karlsruhe; 31,500 lbs, Mannheim; (Saturnia) 54,513 lbs, Naples; 9,300 lbs, Messina; 7,154 lbs, Palermo; 59,850 lbs, Trieste; (Clara) 74,213 lbs, Malta; 18,600 lbs, Trieste; (Ingria) 160,560 lbs, Lisbon; (Carabobo) 10,000 lbs, La Guayra; (Collamer) 62,000 lbs, Bordeaux; 101,121 lbs, Dunkirk; (Porto Rico) 20,151 lbs, Ponce; 1,550 lbs, Arroyo; 3,100 lbs, Guanica; 9,750 lbs, Mayaguez; (City of Flint) 393,461 lbs, Manchester; 60,240 lbs, Glasgow; 28,950 lbs, Dublin; (Black Falcon) 746,298 lbs, Rotterdam; 6,300 lbs, Frankfort; 3,150 lbs, Kehl; 3,050 lbs, Coblenz; (Schodack) 14,085 lbs, Dunkirk; (Black Gull) 71,320 lbs, Antwerp; (Cristobal) 7,906 lbs, Port Prince; (Francisco) 1,792,450 lbs, Hull; (Kyno) 625,300 lbs, Hull; 172,215 lbs, Aberdeen; (Veendam) 39,000 lbs, Rotterdam; 3,050 lbs, Mainz; (New York City) 202,150 lbs, Cardiff; 347,000 lbs, Bristol; (Deutschland) 117,734 lbs, Hamburg; 12,400 lbs, Oslo; (Olympic) 42,390 lbs, Southampton; (Westernland) 192,460 lbs, Antwerp; (Belgenland) 110,626 lbs, Antwerp; (Alaunia) 223,742 lbs, Liverpool; (Pennland) 327,185 lbs, Antwerp; (Matra) 63,000 lbs, London; (Manhattan) 31,500 lbs, Hamburg; 110,666 lbs, Havre; (San Juan) 5,501 lbs, San Juan; 6,000 lbs, Mayaguez; (President Harding) 65,665 lbs, Hamburg
LIME, HYDRATED—(Porto Rico) 10,300 lbs, San Juan; (Gatun) 7,140 lbs, Santiago
LINSEED CAKE—(Black Tern) 225,427 lbs, Rotterdam; (Deutschland) 680,627 lbs, Hamburg; (Westernland) 225,385 lbs, Antwerp; (Pennland) 451,071 lbs, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—(Kyno) 7,340 lbs, Hull; (Aidan) 4,879 lbs, Para
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—(City of Flint) 12,145 lbs, Belfast
NAPHTHA—(Wirral) 3,190 gls, Wellington; 1,100 gls, Wanganui; 1,375 gls, Lyttleton; (New Colombia) 5,000 gls, Dakar; 5,000 gls, Conakry; 2,000 gls, Freetown; 7,000 gls, Grand Lahou; 2,500 gls, Port Bouet; 20,000 gls, Takoradi; 5,500 gls, Cape Coast; 45,000 gls, Accra; 7,750 gls, Cotonou; 42,000 gls, Lagos; 10,000 gls, Burutu; 10,000 gls, Warri; 5,500 gls, Koko; 5,000 gls, Sapele
OIL, ALMOND—(San Juan) 500 lbs, Mayaguez
CASTOR—(Porto Rico) 470 lbs, San Juan; (Borinquen) 484 lbs, San Juan; (San Juan) 1,050 lbs, Mayaguez
COCONUT—(President Monroe) 5,460 lbs, Kobe
COOKING—(President Monroe) 5,585 lbs, Hongkong
COTTONSEED—(Haiti) 23,390 lbs, Point Pitre; (Deutschland) 18,050 lbs, Hamburg
EDIBLE—(Porto Rico) 2,360 lbs, Mayaguez; 1,180 lbs, San Juan; (San Juan) 1,305 lbs, San Juan
ENGINE—(New Colombia) 825 gls, Takoradi; 1,100 gls, Accra
ESSENTIAL—(Alaunia) 720 lbs, Liverpool; (Matra) 600 lbs, London
FUEL—(Aidan) 825 gls, Manaos
GAS—(New Colombia) 2,750 gls, Warri; 2,750 gls, Port Bouet
LUBRICATING—(President McKinley) 3,300 gls, Shanghai; (Veragua) 20,020 gls, Tumaco; 550 gls, La Union; 550 gls, Corinto; (Black Tern) 13,444 gls, Rotterdam; 630 gls, Amsterdam; (Saturnia) 1,980 gls, Naples; 24,864 gls, Trieste; (Clara) 1,775 gls, Trieste; 420 gls, Venice; (Ingria) 3,212 gls, Leixoes; 695 gls, Oporto; 7,027 gls, Lisbon; 17,514 gls, Marseilles; 630 gls, Oran; 2,750 gls, Haiphong; (Vinland) 2,730 gls, Genoa; 2,016 gls, Malaga; (President Monroe) 23,650 gls, Osaka; (Carabobo) 3,055 gls, La Guayra; 1,035 gls, Maracaibo; 3,700 gls, Porto Cabello; (Sixaola) 2,015 gls, Kingston; (American Legion) 28,100 gls, Montevideo; 4,040 gls, Santos; (Collamer) 15,120 gls, Havre; 19,908 gls, Dunkirk; (Porto Rico) 4,410 gls, San Juan; 1,050 gls, Aguadilla; (City of Flint) 28,878 gls, Manchester; 8,400 gls, Liverpool; 4,788 gls, Glasgow; 2,100 gls, Belfast; 5,152 gls, Dublin; 1,260 gls, Cardiff; 2,001 gls, Cork; (Black Falcon) 4,760 gls, Rotterdam; 15,301 gls, Amsterdam; (Schodack) 5,250 gls, Havre; (Torridal) 4,400 gls, Paramaribo; (Pollux) 550 gls, Puerto Plata; 2,475 gls, San Pedro; (Rex) 9,744 gls, Genoa; (Black Gull) 9,375 gls, Antwerp; (Haiti) 935 gls, Barbados; 1,650 gls, Point Pitre; 1,260 gls, Martinique; 550 gls, St Croix; (Borinquen) 11,550 gls, San Juan; (Wirral) 23,915 gls, Auckland; 27,610 gls, Wellington; 2,750 gls, Wanganui; 10,985 gls, Lyttelton; 10,065 gls, Dunedin; 2,520 gls, Invercargill; (Kyno) 20,875 gls, Hull; 1,856 gls, Aberdeen; (Veendam) 4,032 gls, Rotterdam; 6,050 gls, Amsterdam; (New York City) 4,366 gls, Cardiff; (Deutschland) 39,530 gls, Hamburg; 756 gls, Rio Benito; (Sheridan) 6,144 gls, Pernambuco; 2,185 gls, Ceara; 796 gls, Macelo; 600 gls, Manaos; 420 gls, Para; (Aidan) 720 gls, Para; 4,015 gls, Iquitos; 1,050 gls, Bahia; 5,250 gls, Sao Francisco; 5,800 gls, Paranagua; (Westernland) 1,764 gls, Straesbourg; 50,450 gls, Antwerp; (Belgenland) 4,200 gls, Antwerp; (Alaunia) 27,126 gls, Liverpool; (Pennland) 16,816 gls, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 4,200 gls, Hamburg; (Haiti) 605 gls, Cristobal; (Matra) 7,938 gls, London; (Santa Marta) 660 gls, Cristobal; 2,090 gls, Puerto Colombia; 1,540 gls, Santa Marta; (Manhattan) 5,880 gls, Hamburg; 8,778 gls, Havre; (Berlin) 14,528 gls, Hamburg; (Conte Di Savoia) 4,608 gls, Genoa; (New Colombia) 10,090 gls, Las Palmas; 2,625 gls, Dakar; 7,200 gls, Conakry; 1,882 gls, Freetown; 1,500 gls, Grand Lahou; 16,865 gls, Takoradi; 6,325 gls, Cape Coast; 10,000 gls, Accra; 400 gls, Cotonou; 9,740 gls, Lagos; 550 gls, Warri; 1,300 gls, Sapele; (President Harding) 2,730 gls, Hamburg
MOTOR—(Ingria) 550 gls, Lisbon; (Vinland) 3,850 gls, Barcelona; (Carabobo) 500 gls, La Guayra
NEATSFOOT—(Ingria) 2,860 lbs, Barcelona
OLEO—(President McKinley) 14,184 lbs, Havana; (Black Tern) 117,150 lbs, Rotterdam; (President Pierce) 9,465 lbs, Havana; (Black Falcon) 321,616 lbs, Rotterdam; (Veendam) 24,152 lbs, Rotterdam; (Pennland) 60,320 lbs, Antwerp; (Westernland) 6,777 lbs, Antwerp; (Matra) 54,694 lbs, London; (Manhattan) 45,149 lbs, Havre

IOL, PEPPERMINT—(Deutschland) 1,316 lbs, Hamburg
RED — (Deutschland) 6,664 lbs, Hamburg; (Westernland) 10,610 lbs, Antwerp; (Manhattan) 5,372 lbs, Hamburg
TRANSFORMER—(Ingria) 2,750 gls, Haiphong
PAINT—(President Pierce) 1,070 lbs, Hongkong; (Black Tern) 1,960 lbs, Amsterdam; (American Legion) 2,041 lbs, Santos; 6,552 lbs, Buenos Aires; 14,263 lbs, Santos; (Porto Rico) 2,137 lbs, San Juan; 1,498 lbs, Ponce; (Black Falcon) 10,311 lbs, Amsterdam; (Pollux) 8,558 lbs, San Pedro; (Haiti) 1,762 lbs, Trinidad; (Borinquen) 1,615 lbs, San Juan
ENAMEL—(Black Gull) 1,104 lbs, Antwerp
PASTE—(American Legion) 8,019 lbs, Buenos Aires
PREPARED—(Black Gull) 2,064 lbs, Antwerp
THINNER—(Baron Ogilvy) 700 gls, Capetown; (Aidan) 200 gls, Para; 200 gls, Ceara; 250 gls, Pernambuco; 75,000 gls, Rio Grande; 250 gls, Sao Francisco; 500 gls, Paranagua; (Sheridan) 120 gls, Para
PALM CAKE—(President Harding) 112,090 lbs, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—(Veragua) 20,020 lbs, Tumaco; 26,462 lbs, Valparaiso; 20,200 lbs, Port Limon; (President McKinley) 61,151 lbs, Shanghai; (Saturnia) 356,993 lbs, Naples; 36,654 lbs, Susak; 22,300 lbs, Ancona; 160,563 lbs, Bari; (Clara) 137,333 lbs, Venice; (Ingria) 93,299 lbs, Oporto; (President Monroe) 36,717 lbs, Hongkong; 30,214 lbs, Manila; (Sixaola) 50,556 lbs, Manta; 38,582 lbs, Talcahuano; 10,162 lbs, Porto Colombia; (City of Flint) 33,333 lbs, Dublin; (Black Falcon) 22,300 lbs, Rotterdam; (Pollux) 5,040 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Rex) 31,220 lbs, Genoa; (Black Gull) 111,498 lbs, Antwerp; (Francisco) 168,410 lbs, Hull; (Baron Ogilvy) 28,546 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 40,930 lbs, Capetown; (Deutschland) 4,462 lbs, Oslo; (Sheridan) 5,115 lbs, Para; (Belgenland) 111,498 lbs, Antwerp; (Pennland) 146,062 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 22,300 lbs, Bremerhaven; 2,231 lbs, Hamburg; (Santa Marta) 11,151 lbs, Pisco; 33,451 lbs, Callao; 10,164 lbs, Buenaventura; (Berlin) 5,675 lbs, Bremerhaven; (Conte Savoia) 80,236 lbs, Genoa; (President Harding) 322,827 lbs, Hamburg; (Manhattan) 55,611 lbs, Hamburg
REFINED—(Black Falcon) 111,222 lbs, Rotterdam; (Black Gull) 55,611 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 55,625 lbs, Hamburg
SCALE—(City of Flint) 64,624 lbs, Dublin; 121,549 lbs, Cork; (New York City) 250,218 lbs, Bristol; (Belgenland) 34,698 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 17,420 lbs, Hamburg
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL—(City of Flint) 25,428 lbs, Dublin; (Deutschland) 22,403 lbs, Hamburg; (Matra) 126,583 lbs, London
PETROLEUM, REFINED—(Carabobo) 1,000 gls, Aruba; (Porto Rico) 20,000 gls, San Juan; 7,500 gls, Ponce; (Pollux) 10,000 gls, Azua; (Haiti) 3,000 gls, St Croix; (Aidan) 35,000 gls, Para; 1,000 gls, Manaos; 5,000 gls, Maranham; 30,000 gls, Ceara; 12,000 gls, Natal; 10,000 gls, Cabadello; 65,000 gls, Pernambuco; 57,000 gls, Rio Grande; 10,000 gls, Sao Francisco; 20,000 gls, Paranagua; 26,000 gls, Victoria; (Gatun) 4,000 gls, Kingston; (New Colombia) 3,700 gls, Freetown; 3,000 gls, Grand Lahou; 2,500 gls, Port Bouet; 6,000 gls, Takoradi; 5,000 gls, Cape Coast; 5,000 gls, Accra; 15,000 gls, Cotonou; 24,000 gls, Lagos; 5,000 gls, Burutu; 500 gls, Koko; 10,000 gls, Sapele
PHENOL—(Vinland) 10,670 gls, Genoa
PINETAR—(Cristobal) 950 lbs, Port Prince
PITCH—(Black Falcon) 46,295 lbs, Rotterdam; (Cristobal) 1,000 lbs, Port Prince
POTASH, NITRATE—(Borinquen) 3,400 lbs, San Juan
ROSIN—(President McKinley) 2,636 lbs, Hongkong; (Collamer) 4,092 lbs, Havre; (Rex) 2,192 lbs, Genoa; (Aidan) 7,180 lbs, Iquitos
SOAP—(Porto Rico) 5,600 lbs, San Juan; 8,404 lbs, Ponce; 6,475 lbs, Arroyo; 33,600 lbs, Mayaguez; (Pollux) 13,192 lbs, Porto Plata; (San Juan) 8,400 lbs, San Juan; 45,665 lbs, Ponce; 2,800 lbs, Aguadilla; 5,040 lbs, Arecibo
LAUNDRY—(Porto Rico) 4,600 lbs, Mayaguez; (Torridal) 15,620 lbs, Paramaribo; (San Juan) 23,000 lbs, San Juan
POWDER—(President Pierce) 94,500 lbs, Honolulu; (San Juan) 2,700 lbs, San Juan; 4,050 lbs, Ponce
SODA ASH—(Wirral) 28,516 lbs, Auckland; 34,245 lbs, Wellington; (Haiti) 3,260 lbs, Porto Colombia
BICARBONATE—(President McKinley) 36,900 lbs, Manila; (Baron Ogilvy) 36,540 lbs, Capetown; (Dago) 21,005 lbs, Havana; (Santa Marta) 15,015 lbs, Buenaventura; (Haiti) 4,240 lbs, Porto Colombia
BICHROMATE—(City of Flint) 61,857 lbs, Manchester; (Black Gull) 19,608 lbs, Antwerp; (Westernland) 31,370 lbs, Antwerp
CAUSTIC — (President Monroe) 35,850 lbs, Manila; 20,370 lbs, Cebu; (Carabobo) 27,516 lbs, Maracaibo; (Sixaola) 5,510 lbs, Manta; (Pollux) 9,866 lbs, Porto Plata; 21,705 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Cristobal) 14,380 lbs, Cartagena; 7,210 lbs, Port Prince; (Aidan) 46,048 lbs, Cabedello; (Santa Marta) 55,246 lbs, Porto Colombia
CAUSTIC SOLID — (President McKinley) 69,400 lbs, Manila
CYANIDE—(Haiti) 7,800 lbs, Trinidad
NITRATE—(Veragua) 4,080 lbs, Port Limon
SAL—(Dago) 41,782 lbs, Havana
SILICATE—(Cristobal) 12,564 lbs, Port Prince
SULPHIDE—(City of Flint) 3,796 lbs, Liverpool
STARCH—(Matra) 2,424 lbs, London
CORN—(Vinland) 7,512 lbs, Barcelona; 3,750 lbs, Malaga; 15,010 lbs, Alicante; (City of Flint) 10,800 lbs, Dublin; (Cristobal) 1,502 lbs, Port Prince; (Francisco) 42,306 lbs, Hull; (Veendam) 30,465 lbs, Rotterdam; (Alaunia) 6,889 lbs, Liverpool; (Matra) 44,786 lbs, London; (San Juan) 4,246 lbs, Arroyo
POTATO—(San Juan) 1,105 lbs, Mayaguez
STEARIN, OLEO—(City of Flint) 27,147 lbs, Cork
TALC—(Francisco) 22,400 lbs, Hull
TALLOW—(Black Tern) 46,086 lbs, Rotterdam; (Vinland) 152,418 lbs, Genoa; 44,410 lbs, Leghorn; (Pollux) 12,636 lbs, Porto Plata; (Borinquen) 11,558 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Ingria) 32,629 lbs, Valencia
TANNING EXTRACT—(Collamer) 24,079 lbs, Dunkirk; (City of Flint) 6,347 lbs, Belfast; (Veendam) 43,717 lbs, Rotterdam; (Matra) 1,236 lbs, London; (Manhattan) 9,314 lbs, Hamburg
TIN RESIDUE—(Veendam) 45,154 lbs, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—(Porto Rico) 220 gls, San Juan; (Wirral) 250 gls, Auckland; 1,000 gls, Wellington; 155 gls, New Plymouth; 530 gls, Lyttleton; 500 gls, Dunedin; (Baron Ogilvy) 200 gls, Capetown; (Aidan) 500 gls, Pernambuco
VARNISH — (American Legion) 1,278 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Baron Ogilvy) 2,190 lbs, Capetown
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—(New York City) 4,420 lbs, Bristol
ZINC DUST—(Haiti) 6,123 lbs, Trinidad
OXIDE — (Aidan) 2,439 lbs, Para; (Conte Savoia) 6,113 lbs, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Aidan, March 24; Alaunia, March 17; American Legion, February 4; Baron Ogilvy, March 17; Belgenland, March 17; Berlin, March 15; Black Falcon, March 11; Black Gull, March 8; Black Tern, February 23; Borinquen, March 9; Carabobo, February 8; City of Flint, March 7; Clara, February 27; Collamer, February 15; Conte Savoia, March 16; Cristobal, February 28; Dago, March 8; Dampfire, March 9; Deutschland, March 15; Francisco, February 3; Gatun, March 3; Gunny, March 30; Haiti, March 9; Haiti, February 23; Ingria, February 27; Kyno, March 13; Manhattan, March 22; Matra, March 17; Milos, March 13; New Colombia, March 17; New York City, March 28; Olympic, March 9; Pennland, February 24; Pollux, March 13; Porto Rico, March 3; President Harding, March 14; President McKinley, February 26; President Monroe, February 23; President Pierce, February 9; Rex, March 9; San Bruno, March 9; San Juan, March 10; Santa Marta, February 17; Saturnia, March 3; Schodack, March 1; Sheridan, March 10; Silvia, March 7, Sixaola, February 3; Stuttgart, March 22; Torridal, February 23; Veendam, March 3; Veragua, February 15; Vinland, March 14; Westernland, March 10; Wirral, March 17

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC — 11,000 lbs, Examiner, Genoa
AMMONIA SULPHATE—777 tons, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu; (Mobile City) 1,399 tons, Honolulu; 803 tons, Kahului; 497 tons, Hilo
ASPHALT — 92,231 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
SOLID—2,334 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
BEESWAX—6 lbs, Certo, Maracaibo
CEMENT, ROOFING—67 lbs, Carto, Maracaibo
CHEMICALS—55 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
CLEANING COMPOUND — 1,050 lbs, Certo, Maracaibo
COPRA CAKE—51 tons, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
DRUGS—24 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
GREASE, INED—25,880 lbs, Cypria, Valencia
INSECTICIDE—(San Vincente) 60 gls, Comayaguela; 22 gls, San Jose, C R; 3,904 lbs, Examiner, Leghorn; 720 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu; 88 lbs, Mobile City, Hilo
LEAD, RED—7,000 lbs, Certo, Maracaibo
WHITE—2,500 lbs, Certo, Maracaibo
LIME, HYDRATED — 1,000 lbs, Hokuroku, Yokohama
LOGWOOD EXTRACT — 5,600 lbs, Maihar, London
OIL, ENGINE—4,500 gls, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
LINSEED—600 gls, Certo, Maracaibo
LUBRICATING—269 bbls, Maihar, London; 85 bbls, City of Baltimore, Havre
PAINT, ENAMEL—12 gls, Certo, Maracaibo
PREPARED—1,750 gls, Certo, Maracaibo
REMOVER—12 gls, Certo, Maracaibo
WATER—600 gls, Certo, Maracaibo
PLANT EXTRACT—320 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
POTASH BICHROMATE—11,200 lbs, Hokuroku, Osaka; 2,205 lbs, Cypria, Barcelona; 19,682 lbs, San Vincente, Valparaiso
SODA BICHROMATE — 8,818 lbs, Cypria, Barcelona
TOILET PREPS—207 lbs, City of Baltimore, Stockholm
VARNISH—27 gls, Certo, Maracaibo
WAX, FLOOR—200 lbs, Certo, Maracaibo
SEALING—56 lbs, Maihar, London

Clearance Dates

Certo, March 29; City of Baltimore, March 28; Cypria, March 28; Examiner, March 24; Hokuroku, March 27; Maihar, March 27; Mobile City, March 27; San Vincente, March 28; Steel Seafarer, March 25

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—126,700 bbls, F J Wolfe, Hull-London; 52,400 bbls, Appalachee, British ports
NAPHTHA—53,200 bbls, Appalachee, British ports
OIL, GAS — 52,500 bbls, Housatonic, Avonmouth-London

Clearance Dates

Appalachee, March 26; F J Wolfe, March 16

Beaumont Exports

BLACK, CARBON—295 cs, West Hobomac, Hull
DRUGS—3 cs, Stella Lykes, Humacao
OIL, BATCHING—17,000 bbls, Silverwillow, Calcutta
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL—400 bbls, West Hobomac, Hull
WAX—508 bgs, City of Omaha, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

City of Omaha, March 13; Silverwillow, March 27; Stella Lykes, March 26; West Hobomac, March 19

Boston Exports

ACID—1 kg, to Hawaii
MURIATIC—1 cs, 6 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
AMMONIA COMPOUND—1 cs, 1 lb, San Blas, Kingston
BAKING POWDER—4 dms, 60 bxs, and 10 crts, 3,460 lbs, to Newfoundland
BLUE, LAUNDRY—1 cs, 90 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
CEMENT, BELT—1 cs, 483 lbs, to China
DISINFECTANT—10 dms, 4,770 lbs, to Hawaii
DRESSING, LEATHER—8 bbls, and 4 cs, 4,148 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—2 bxs, to Philippines; 1 bx, to Hawaii
DYESTUFFS—3 bbls, 2,405 lbs, to Japan
FINISH, SHOE—4 kgs, 340 lbs, to Philippines
GLUE, VEGETABLE—1 bbl, 335 lbs, Evangeline, Fredericton, N B
GREASE, LUBRICATING—3 crtns, 180 lbs, to England
INDUSTRIAL COMPOUNDS—1 cs, 6 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
INK, PRINTING—45 dms, to China; 2 bxs, 300 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
WRITING—182 pkgs, 14,030 lbs, to China; 21 pkgs, 1,244 lbs, to Philippines; 3 pkgs, 174 lbs, to Hawaii; 1 pkg, 58 lbs, San Blas, Corozal
LARD—100 trcs and 565 bxs, 73,665 lbs, to England
SUBSTITUTE—10 tubs, 500 lbs, to Newfoundland
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 bx, 41 lbs, San Blas, Fort Sherman, C Z; 2 cs, to Newfoundland
MUCILAGE—1 pkg, 56 lbs, to Hawaii
OIL, LUBRICATING — 1 pkg, 3 gls, Yarmouth, Truro, N S
PAINT REMOVER—3 dms, 1,200 lbs, to Newfoundland
SUBMARINE—5 dms, 2,206 lbs, to Newfoundland
PARAFFIN, SEMIREFD—300 bgs, 70,189 lbs, to China
PASTE—2 cs, 135 lbs, to Hawaii
STATIONER'S—9 pkgs, 515 lbs, to China; (San Blas) 1 cs, 86 lbs, Fort Sherman, C Z; 2 cs, 158 lbs, Corozal, C Z
POLISH, METAL—1 crtn, 18 lbs, Evangeline, Fairville, N B
POTASH COMPOUND—1 cs, 1 lb, San Blas, Kingston
SOAP, LIQUID—1 crtn, 9 lbs, Evangeline, Fairville, N B
SODA, CAUSTIC — 1 cs, 3 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
TALLOW, INED—300 bbls, 115,767 lbs, to China
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, to Newfoundland
TURPENTINE, GUM—5 dms, 283 gls, Evangeline, St John, N B
WAX, SHOE—1 cs, 72 lbs, to Italy

Clearance Dates

Evangeline, March 23, 28; San Blas, March 24; Winona County, March 25; Yarmouth, March 25 and 29

Corpus Christi Exports

COTTON LINTERS—1,026 bls, City of Omaha, Hamburg

Clearance Date

City of Omaha, March 24

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—215 bgs, Tugela, Gothenburg
BLACK, CARBON—32 tons, Patrick Henry, Shanghai
COTTONSEED MEAL—325 tons, Tugelo, Oslo; 300 tons, Kelkheim, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—11,000 tons, Adellen, Dunkirk; 6,500 tons, Utilitas, Terdonch
POTASH MURIATE — 505 tons, Margaret Lykes, San Juan
SULPHUR—500 tons, Patrick Henry, Honolulu; 1,100 tons, Sapinero, Algiers; 500 tons, West Harshaw, Birkenhead

Clearance Dates

Adellen, March 24; Kelkheim, March 27; Patrick Henry, March 24; Sapinero, March 30; Tugela, March 24; Utilitas, March 24; West Harshaw, March 30

Gulfport Exports

ROSIN, WOOD—500 bbls, Gateway City, London; 120 bbls, Wacosta, Glasgow

Clearance Dates

Gateway City, March 24; Wacosta, March 23

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—(Buenos Aires), 80 cs, Yokohama; 130 cs, Kobe; (Phoenicia), 107 cs, Havre; 700 cs, London; 8 tons, City of Omaha, Hamburg; (San Pedro), 1,261 cs, Havre; 150 cs, Dunkirk; 20 cs, Antwerp; 7 cs, Silverwillow, Port Natal; (City of Lincoln), 6 cs, Bombay; 15 cs, Calcutta; 25 tons, Tripp, Genoa
OIL, COTTONSEED—120 dms, Buenos Aires, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—65 bbls, Phoenicia, London; (City of Lincoln), 70 dms, Karachi; 110 dms, Bombay; 54 dms, Calcutta; 38 tons, Buenos Aires, Yokohama

Clearance Dates

Buenos Aires, March 27; City of Lincoln, March 30; City of Omaha, March 28; Phoenicia, March 27; San Pedro, March 28; Silverwillow, March 29; Tripp, March 30

Lake Charles Exports

ROSIN, WOOD—150 bbls, West Hobomac, London

Clearance Date

West Hobomac, March 27

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—(Monterey) 10 cks, 2,240 lbs, Auckland; 40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Sydney; 136 bgs, 15,230 lbs, Melbourne; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Talisman, Rotterdam; 1 bbl, 230 lbs, Admiral Gove, Vancouver; (Eknaren) 117 pkgs, 13,100 lbs, Brisbane; 60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Sydney
ASPHALT—380 bgs, 69,590 lbs, Talisman, London; 4 bbls, 1,910 lbs, Santa Lucia, Mazatlan
BENTONITE—100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Manchester
BLACK, CARBON—(Monterey) 595 pkgs, 184,400 lbs, Sydney; 360 cs, 112,500 lbs, Melbourne; 256 cs, 80,000 lbs, Eknaren, Sydney
BORATE ORE—(Norman Star) 620 bgs, 111,170 lbs, London; 1,870 bgs, 332,470 lbs, Hamburg; 5,557 sx, 1,449,680 lbs, Justin, Hamburg
BORAX—(Monterey) 201 pkgs, Sydney; 684 bgs, 76,610 lbs, Melbourne; 1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Norman Star, Hamburg; 1,536 bgs, 195,790 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam; (La Plata) 600 sx, 66,900 lbs, Osaka; 200 sx, 22,300 lbs, Yokohama; (Mentor) 400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Shanghai; 40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Hongkong; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Golden Horn, Tientsin; 516 sx, 60,000 lbs, Santa Lucia, Havana; (Eknaren) 172 bgs, 20,380 lbs, Brisbane; 520 bgs, 58,240 lbs, Sydney; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Adelaide; 738 sx, 123,300 lbs, Toyokawa, Yokohama
COMMERCIAL—340 sx, 38,080 lbs, Monterey, Sydney/Melbourne
GRANULAR—2,100 bgs, 237,300 lbs, Talisman, Rotterdam; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Norman Star, Hamburg; 3,000 bgs, 339,000 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
REFINED—1,649 sx, 187,250 lbs, Toyokawa, Osaka
CARBON DIOXIDE, LIQ—40 cyls, Monterey, Honolulu
DIOXIDE, SOLID—1 bx, 2,620 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
CHEMICALS—8 pkgs, 200 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
CITROUS JUICE—1 ctn, 20 lbs, Monterey, Christchurch; 96 pkgs, 4,860 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, London
CLAY—5 sx, 530 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
DECOLORIZING—200 sx, 22,400 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne
FILTERING—6,000 sx, 609,280 lbs, Charcas, Lobitos
COCONUTS—15 ctns, 200 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
FERTILIZER—1 sx, 100 lbs, Santa Monica, San Salvador
FIRECLAY—28 dms, 6,720 lbs, Silverbeech, Calcutta
GASOLINE—11,915 bbls, Athelcrown, Kudamatsu; (Santa Monica) 50 dms, Puntarenas; 500 cs, 120 dms, Amapala; 200 cs, 170 dms, Tegucigalpa; 25 dms, Retalhuleu; 1,220 cs, 2,600 dms, San Jose; 7,618 bbls, Bonzo, Yokohama/Moji/Osaka; 70,919 bbls, Vivi, Avonmouth/Grangemouth; 400 dms, Silverbeech, Manila
GLASS, PLATE—1 bx, 1,330 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE—50 bbls, 25,000 lbs, Nebraska, London; 15 cs, 600 lbs, Loch Katrine, Vancouver
GREASE—20 dms, 7,670 lbs, Silverbeech, Singapore
LUBRICATING—1 pkg, 90 lbs, Santa Monica, Puntarenas; 3 ctns, 90 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
INFUSORIAL EARTH—530 bgs, 49,280 lbs, Talisman, London; (Pacific Pioneer) 50 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Manchester; 500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Witton; 365 bgs, 35,840 lbs, Santa Monica, Aguascalientes; 250 bgs, 24,640 lbs, Santa Lucia, Havana; 235 bgs, 22,400 lbs, West Cactus, Buenos Aires
INSECTICIDE—1 bx, 100 lbs, Santa Monica, San Salvador; 9 dms, 3 ctns, 380 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
IRON SAND—20 sx, 2,000 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
KEROSENE—(Roseville) 2,500 cs, Dutch East Indies; 3,130 cs, Singapore; 1,000 cs, Golden Horn, Taku Bar; (Santa Monica) 150 cs, Puntarenas; 200 cs, La Libertad; 50 cs, West Cactus, San Juan; 126 dms, Eknaren, Melbourne; (Silverbeech) 1,000 cs, Manila; 10,500 cs, Cebu
LACQUER—4 cs, 240 lbs, Roseville, Shanghai
PIGMENTED—5 cs, 300 lbs, Eknaren, Melbourne; 14 cs, 810 lbs, Silverbeech, Manila; 1 ctn, 40 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
THINNER—1 dm, 440 lbs, Roseville, Shanghai; 10 cs, 880 lbs, Silverbeech, Manila; 4 dms, 840 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
LARD SUBSTITUTE—10 cans, 450 lbs, Santa Lucia, Colon; 11 cs, 400 lbs, Malolo, Kahului; (Monterey) 149 pkgs, 246 cans, 18,480 lbs, Honolulu; 10 cans, 750 lbs, Hilo
LEMON JUICE—(Nebraska) 15 kegs, 2,160 lbs, London; 10 kegs, 1,440 lbs, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—25 bxs, 980 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, London; 1 pkg, 180 lbs, Mentor, Manila; 10 bxs, 510 lbs, Justin, Oslo; 6 pkgs, 230 lbs, Eknaren, Sydney
VETERINARY—32 ctns, 1,380 lbs, Admiral Laws, Vancouver
MILK SUGAR—56 bbls, 11,200 lbs, Mentor, Shanghai
MINERAL EARTH—2 cs, 1,100 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
SPIRIT—20 cs, West Cactus, San Juan
OIL, COTTONSEED—50 dms, Tatsuta, Yokohama
DIESEL—4,263 bbls, Jutlanda, Hongkong; (Zuiyo) 50,379 bbls, Japan; 8,005 bgs, Tokuyama; 5,559 bbls, Shimizu; 2 dms, Roseville, Hongkong; 7,299 bbls, Silversandal, Hongkong; 9,806 bbls, Peter Maersk, Hongkong; 47,905 bbls, Bonzo, Yokohama/Moji/Osaka
FUEL — (Athelcrown) 25,891 bbls, Kudamatsu; 33,928 bbls, Tsurumi; 85,006 bbls, Velma, Tocopilla/Chanaral; 72,492 bbls, Egero, Yokohama; 52,550 bbls, Torres, Ocean Falls
FURNACE—10 dms, Santa Monica, San Jose
GAS—4,167 bbls, Roseville, Hongkong; (Silverbeech) 3,000 bbls, Manila; 6,989 bbls, Cebu
LEMON—4 dms, Nebraska, London
LUBRICATING — (Santa Monica) 2 dms, Puntarenas; 10 dms, Amapala; 20 cs, 21 dms, Tegucigalpa; 2 dms, Retalhuleu; 6 dms, San Jose; (Silverbeech) 300 dms, Singapore; 125 dms, Pt Swettenham; 72 dms, Monterey, Honolulu
MOTOR — 50 dms, Monterey, Sydney; (Eknaren) 35 dms, Brisbane; 65 dms, Sydney
OLEO—2 dms, Monterey, Honolulu
ORANGE—(Monterey) 1 dm, Melbourne; 2 dms, Lyttleton
SALAD—20 cs, Mentor, Hongkong
ORANGE JUICE—(Nebraska) 37 pkgs, London; 30 kgs, Rotterdam
PAINT—(Monterey) 11 ctns, 320 lbs, Honolulu; 4 cs, 100 lbs, Kahului
LIQUID—1 bx, 190 lbs, Mentor, Manila
MIXED—3 ctns, 100 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
PASTE—5 cs, 500 lbs, Santa Lucia, Balboa
PECTIN, CITROUS — 20 kgs, 1,000 lbs, Nebraska, London
PETROLATUM—1 ctn, 30 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQ—(Monterey) 13 cyls, Honolulu; 30 cyls, Ahukini
PITCH, PINE—10 bbls, 5,340 lbs, Eknaren, Brisbane
POLISH—12 ctns, 300 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
AUTO—60 lbs, Mentor, Manila
SHOE—8 ctns, 280 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
POLISHING COMPOUND—12 ctns, 300 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
POTASH MURIATE — 500 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama; 5,000 bgs, 1,120,000 lbs, Toyokawa, Yokohama
ROSIN, GUM—(Monterey) 25 bbls, 12,500 lbs, Sydney; 30 dms, 15,000 lbs, Melbourne
WOOD—10 bbls, 5,000 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
SHELLAC—300 bgs 49,200 lbs, La Plata, Yokohama
RUBBER—1 ctn, 30 lbs, President Monroe, Honolulu
SILICA SAND—112,000 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
SOAP—1 bx, 40 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
FLEA—2 ctns, 80 lbs, Admiral Laws, Vancouver
LAUNDRY—(Monterey) 108 cs, 7,020 lbs, Hilo; 5 cs, 340 lbs, Ahukini
LIQUID—6 cs, 380 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
MEDICATED—4 ctns, 160 lbs, Admiral Laws, Vancouver
POWDER—5 cs, 190 lbs, Malolo, Kahului
WHALE OIL—1 crt, 80 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
SODA ASH—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Santa Lucia, Mazatlan
BISULPHITE—1 kg, 100 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
CAUSTIC—12 pkgs, 6 ctns, 500 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
HYPOSULPHITE—55 kgs, 5,500 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
WASHING—40 bbls, 12,940 lbs, Monterey, Honolulu
STEARIN—140 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Silverbeech, Manila
TANNING MATERIAL, DRY—10 bbls, 2,550 lbs, Eknaren, Melbourne
TAR, PINE—40 dms, 21,000 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne; 80 dms, 41,500 lbs, Eknaren, Sydney
TOILET PREPS—(Monterey) 1 ctn, 190 lbs, Honolulu; 1 cs, 100 lbs, Kahului; 6 cs, 540 lbs, Sydney; 2 cs, 240 lbs, Christchurch
TUNG NUTS—100 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
TURPENTINE, GUM—75 cs, Monterey, Auckland
WOOD—6 dms, Monterey, Melbourne

Clearance Dates

Admiral Gove, March 21; Admiral Laws, March 28; Argyll, March 20; Athelcrown, March 18; Bonzo, March 13; Charcas, March 16; Egero, March 24; Eknaren, March 25; Golden Horn, March 16; Justin, March 17; Jutlanda, March 17; La Plata, March 20; Loch Katrine, March 19; Malolo, March 4; Mentor, March 18; Monterey, March 10; Nebraska, March 18; Norman Star, March 18; Pacific Pioneer, March 11; Peter Maersk, March 7; President Monroe, March 13; Roseville, March 16; Santa Lucia, March 18; Santa Monica, March 16; Silverbeech, March 14; Silversandal, March 6; Talisman, March 21; Tatsuta, March 20; Torres, March 24; Toyokawa, March 23; Velma, March 24; Vivi, March 18; West Cactus, March 17; Zuiyo, March 16

Mobile Exports

CORN SYRUP—(Dakotian), 138 bbls, Liverpool; 52 dms, Manchester

DISINFECTANT—1 cs, Austvangen, Port of Spain

LARD—584 bxs, Dakotian, Liverpool

ROSIN—(Christian Knudsen), 109 dms, Vancouver; 400 bbls, Ocean Falls; 50 bbls, Austvangen, Kingston; 90 dms, Munorway, Havana; (Silveryew), 50 dms, Sourabaya; 122 dms, Batavia; 25 dms, Semarang; 15 bbls, Singapore; 350 bbls, Rotterdam; 50 bbls, Osaka; 150 bbls, Shanghai; (Delfshaven), 1,250 bbls, Hamburg; 350 bbls, Rotterdam

STARCH—275 bgs, Delfshaven, Hamburg

TURPENTINE—50 cs, Munorway, Havana; 220 dms, Christian Knudsen, Vancouver

Clearance Dates

Christian Knudsen, March 25; Dakotian, March 2; Delfshaven, March 4; Munorway, March 30

New Orleans Exports

ALCOHOL—93 dms, Atenas, Cristobal

ASPHALT—249 sx, San Jose, Antwerp; 24 tons, Recca, Marseilles; 146 sx, Ogontz, Bilbao; 262 dms, Monrosa, Genoa

GILCONITE—200 sx, Ida Z O, Genoa

BAKING POWDER—60 cs, Atlantida, Ceiba

BLACK, CARBON—(Cripple Creek), 8 tons, Liverpool; 76 tons, Manchester; 38 tons, Glasgow; 26 tons, Avonmouth; (West Ekonk), 20 tons, Havre; 36 tons, Antwerp; 3 tons, Rotterdam; (Silveryew), 125 cs, Yokohama; 75 cs, Kobe; 550 cs, Shanghai; 200 cs, Hongkong; 601 cs, San Jose, Havre; (Recca), 6 tons, Marseilles; 34 tons, Genoa; 7 cs, Ogontz, Bilboa; 224 pkgs, Momrosa, Genoa

CLAY—27 tons, West Ekonk, Havre; 600 sx, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz

CORN FLOUR—(Cripple Creek), 5 tons, Liverpool; 14 tons, Manchester; 432 sx, Silveryew, Manila/Iloilo

SYRUP—85 tons, Cripple Creek, Manchester

COTTON LINTERS—218 bls, Cripple Creek, Liverpool; (West Ekonk), 97 bls, Havre; 205 bls, Antwerp; 333 bls, Recca, Marseilles

COTTONSEED MEAL—(Cripple Creek), 150 tons, Dublin; 125 tons, Avonmouth

DISINFECTANT—4 dms, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez

DRESSING, LEATHER—2 cs, 22 pails, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz

GASOLINE—81,335 bbls, Campoamor, Malaga; (Saugerties), 2,500 cs, Santos; 1,800 cs, 350 dms, Rosario; 134 tons, Recca, Canary Islands

GLUCOSE—(Cripple Creek), 189 tons, Glasgow; 122 tons, Belfast/Dublin; 24 tons, Avonmouth

GREASE, LUBRICATING—70 dms, 110 cs, Atenas, Havana; 581 bb'ls, Giulia, Barcelona

PETROLEUM—44 tons, West Ekonk, Antwerp

INFUSORIAL EARTH—625 sx, Atenas, Havana

INSECTICIDE—11 cs, Atlantida, Ceiba

KEROSENE—300 ctns, Atenas, Puerto Limon; (Saugerties), 2,500 cs, Santos; 500 cs, Rosario; 104 cs, Atlantida, Ceiba

LARD—(Atenas), 10 tins, Colon; 1,000 tins, Panama City; 1,400 tins, Puerto Limon; 750 tins, Puntarenas; 300 tins, Panama; (Cripple Creek), 100 tons, Liverpool; 90 tons, Manchester; 20 tons, Glasgow; 137 tons, West Ekonk, Antwerp; 10 tins, Atlantida, Ceiba

SUBSTITUTE—10 tubs, Atenas, Colon

LEAD, WHITE—6 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba

OIL, COTTONSEED—5 crts, Atenas, Panama; 100 dms, Silveryew, Yokohama

FUEL—116 dms, Turrialba, Tela; 200 dms, W M Delphia, Belize; 100 dms, Pasajen, Belize

LUBRICATING—210 dms, 95 cs, Atenas, Havana; (Cripple Creek), 24 tons, Glasgow; 14 tons, Dublin; (West Ekonk), 14 tons, Havre; 41 tons, Antwerp; 15 tons, Rotterdam; (Phoenicia), 78 bbls, Havre; 62 bbls, London; (Saugerties), 10 dms, Rosario; 257 dms, Buenos Aires; (San Jose), 294 bbls, Havre; 120 bbls, Dunkirk; (Recca), 122 tons, Genoa; 217 tons, Marseilles; 57 tons, Naples; 10 dms, Saugerties, Buenos Aires; (Giulia), 2,628 dms, Barcelona; 10 dms, Venice; (Tripp), 175 bbls, Genoa; 5,154 bbls, Vado; 154 bbls, 2,256 dms, Ogontz, Bilbao; (Ida Z O), 65 bbls, Genoa; 10 bbls, Leghorn; 10 bbls, Naples; 550 tons, Vado

PAINT—(Atenas), 6 dms, 53 cs, Havana; 17 cs, Puerto Colombia; 6 cs, Turrialba, Tela

PARAFFIN—(Atenas), 25 sx, Havana; 180 sx, Puerto Colombia; 300 sx, Talcahuano; 11 tons, Cripple Creek, Manchester; (West Ekonk), 65 tons, Antwerp; 25 tons, Rotterdam; 1,414 sx, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz; 204 sx, San Jose, Antwerp; (Recca), 25 sx, Marseilles; 169 tons, Genoa; 232 sx, Naples; 150 sx, Saugerties, Buenos Aires; (Giulia), 1,628 sx, Naples; 1,884 sx, Venice; 50 sx, Catania; (Tripp), 306 sx, Genoa; 153 sx, Naples; 36 bbls, Ogontz, Lisbon

PEANUTS—5 sx, Atlantida, Ceiba

PETROLATUM—1 ton, Recca, Genoa

PETROLEUM—4 tons, West Ekonk, Antwerp

ROOTS, MEDICINAL—2 tons, Cripple Creek, Glasgow

ROSIN—5 dms, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez; (Cripple Creek), 6 tons, Liverpool; 23 tons, Glasgow; (West Ekonk), 45 tons, Rotterdam; 57 tons, Antwerp/Hamburg

WOOD—85 bbls, Tripp, Genoa; 36 bbls, Ogontz, Lisbon

SHRIMP MEAL—22 tons, West Ekonk, Rotterdam

SOAP—4 cs, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez

COTTONSEED—34 tons, Cripple Creek, Glasgow

SODA NITRATE—20 sx, Atlantida, Ceiba

STARCH—27 tons, Cripple Creek, Manchester

ZINC DUST—320 dms, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz

Clearance Dates

Atenas, March 10; Atlantida, March 6; Campoamor, March 28; Cripple Creek, March 15; W M Delphia, March 29; Giulia, March 29; Ida Z O, March 3; Monrosa, March 22; Ogontz, March 25; Pasajero, March 29; Phoenicia, March 18; Recca, March 20; San Jose, March 22; Sapinero, March 27; Saugerties, March 24; Silveryew, March 22; Tegucigalpa, March 8; Tripp, March 24; Turrialba, March 6; West Ekonk, March 18

Norfolk Exports

BARK, MEDICINAL—10 bgs, 1,038 lbs, Capulin, London

OCHER—(Capulin), 900 bgs, 134,400 lbs, Leith; 375 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Dundee

ROOTS AND HERBS—8 bls, 2,203 lbs, Capulin, London

STARCH, CORN—440 bgs, 62,040 lbs, Capulin, Leith

Clearance Date

Capulin, March 22

Pensacola Exports

OIL, PINE—6 dms, Wacosta, Liverpool

ROSIN, GUM—(Ingram), 25 bbls, Brisbane; 10 bbls, Adelaide; 315 bbls, Melbourne; 5 bbls, Capetown; 2 dms, Arminda, Kingston; 964 bbls, Delnorte, Buenos Aires; 200 bbls, Munorway, Havana

WOOD—(Ingram), 631 bbls, 50 dms, Bremen; 45 dms, 125 bbls, Hamburg; 100 bbls, Calcutta; 5 bbls, Stockholm; 100 bbls, Moss; 20 bbls, Veesteraes; 8 bbls, Gaetrenburg; 10 bbls, Geele; 50 bbls, 10 dms, Gateway City, Rotterdam; 25 bbls, Antwerp; (Delnorte), 800 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 332 dms, Santos; 1,525 dms, Buenos Aires; 100 dms, Munorway, Havana

TURPENTINE—5 dms, Arminda, Kingston; 100 bbls, Wacosta, Glasgow

Clearance Dates

Arminda, March 18; Gateway City, March 23; Ingram, March 20; Sapinero, March 22; Wacosta, March 22

Philadelphia Exports

ACETONE—80 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—5 dms, Athen, Brisbane

BLACK, BONE—10 bgs, Athen, Sydney; 42 bgs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen

BRISTLES—7 bls, Westerwald, Hamburg; 11 bls, Examiner, Marseilles; 160 bls, Winona County, Glasgow

CHEMICALS—4 cs, Athen, India

CHLORINE, LIQ—6 cyls, Santa Elisa, Coco Solo

CLAY—10 dms, Pipestone County, Havre

CLEANER—3 dms, Scanpenn, Copenhagen

COALTAR, CRUDE—(Blanca) 6,231 bbls, Mostaganem; 6,301 bbls, Sete; 19,741 bbls, St Louis du Rhone

COLOR—1 pkg, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool

GASOLINE—(Rhea) 68,838 bbls, Havre; 26,280 bbls, Rouen; (C I P) 55,761 bbls, Rouen; 14,360 bbls, Havre; (Ima) 56,137 bbls, Havre; 29,374 bbls, Dunkirk; 76,000 bbls, Gustav E Reuter, Blaye; 76,984 bbls, Campeador, Santander

GREASE—5 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester

LUBRICATING—(Athen) 1 pkg, Brisbane; 25 bbls, Sydney; 20 bbls, 30 dms, Melbourne; (Commack) 10 ctns, 42 bbls, 115 buckets, 30 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 19 bbls, 30 buckets, 40 cs, Santos; 75 dms, Westerwald, Hamburg

PETROLEUM—61 dms, Westerwald, Hamburg; 29 dms, Pipestone County, Havre

LARD—1,000 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester

LICORICE MASS—65 cs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen; 10 cs, Maihar, England; (Athen) 10 cs, Sydney; 78 cs, Melbourne; 200 cs, Westerwald, Hamburg

MEDICINAL PREPS—5 dms, 4 cs, 1 crt, Commack, Buenos Aires; 5 pkgs, Santa Elisa, Coco Solo; 2 cs, Ward, Hongkong

OIL, COMPOUND—(Pipestone County) 80 bbls, Havre; 36 bbls, Dunkirk

ENGINE—100 bbls, Scanpenn, Copenhagen

LINSEED—1 bx, Westerwald, Bremen

LUBRICATING—230 bbls, Pipestone County, Havre; (Examiner) 30 dms, Marseilles; 1 dm, Genoa; (Commack) 737 bbls, 425 cs, 10 buckets, Rio de Janeiro; 215 bbls, 504 cs, 5 buckets, Santos; (Scanpenn) 1 can, 2 bxs, 158 bbls, 11 dms, 10 qr dms, Copenhagen; 38 pkgs, 15 dms, 15 qr dms, Helsingfors; 15 bbls, 1 dm, Maihar, London; (Athen) 74 pkgs, Brisbane; 377 pkgs, 1,591 dms, 1 bx, 5 bbls, Sydney; 27 pkgs, 46 dms, Adelaide; 102 pkgs, 256 dms, Melbourne; 15 pkgs, Rockhampton; 120 pkgs, Fremantle; 1 pkg, Newcastle; 1 pkg, Perth; (Manchester Exporter) 112 pkgs, 65 bbls, Liverpool; 131 pkgs, Manchester; 369 bbls, 672 dms, 15 cs, Westerwald, Hamburg; (Simaloer) 166 pkgs, Belawan Deli; 158 pkgs, Penang; 211 pkgs, Ipoh; 261 pkgs, Kuala Lumpur; 792 pkgs, Singapore; 177 pkgs, Bangkok; 1,008 pkgs, Batavia; 817 pkgs, Samarang; 420 pkgs, Sourabaya; (Cingalese Prince) 410 pkgs, Cebu; 1,390 pkgs, Manila; 495 pkgs, Iloilo; 1,820 pkgs, Shanghai; 340 pkgs, Dairen; 1,130 pkgs, Kobe; 311 pkgs, Moji; 735 pkgs, Yokohama; 207 pkgs, Hongkong

MINERAL PURE—(Pipestone County) 23 bbls, Havre; 27 bbls, Dunkirk

NEATSFOOT—20 dms 10 bbls, Westerwald, Hamburg

TRANSFORMER—30 pkgs, Cingalese Prince, Cebu

PARAFFIN—318 bgs, Santa Elisa, Valparaiso; 2 pkgs, Athen, Sydney; 349 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester; (Cingalese Prince) 130 pkgs, Hongkong; 83 pkgs, Kobe

REFINED—(Commack) 87 ctns, Rio de Janeiro; 10 ctns, Santos; 153 bgs, Maihar, England

SCALE, WHITE, CRUDE—600 bgs, Ward, Hongkong

UNREFINED—630 bgs, 882 bbls, Westerwald, Hamburg

PETROLATUM—25 pkgs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong; 5 pkgs, Simaloer, Kuala Lumpur; 15 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; 4 pkgs, Athen, Sydney; 25 bbls, Maihar, London

QUERCITRON EXTRACT — 10 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool

SOAP, COMMON—600 bxs, Maihar, London

SODA SILICATE—400 bgs, Walter D Munson, Havana

STARCH, LAUNDRY—10 bbls, Maihar, England

TALLOW, INED—50 dms, Walter D Munson, Havana

TANNING MATERIAL — 20 bgs, Commack, Santos

VARNISH THINNER—10 bxs, Santa Elisa, Coco Solo

Clearance Dates

Athen, March 24; Bianca, March 22; Campeador, March 28; Cingalese Prince, March 16; C I P, March 13; Commack, March 22; Examiner, March 22; Gustav E Reuter, March 27; Ima, March 29; Maihar, March 25; Manchester Exporter, March 23; Pipestone County, March 24; Rhea, March 25; Santa Elisa, March 22; Scanpenn, March 11; Simaloer, March 23; Walter D Munson, March 28; Ward, March 20; Westerwald, March 27; Winona County, March 20

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT, LIQUID—100 dms, Silverwillow, Calcutta; 3 bxs, Magester, Para

GASOLINE—(Magester) 6,300 cs, Para; 93 dms, Columbia; 1,200 cs, Maranhao; 5,800 cs, Ceara; 6,957 cs, Cabedello; 34,960 bbls, New Jersey, Guayanilla

GREASE—(Magester) 3 dms, Columbia; 5 bbls, Maranhao; 5 cs, Para; 25 cs, Ceara; 5 bbls, 15 cs, Cabedello; 45 dms, New Jersey, Guayanilla

KEROSENE—(Magester) 6,000 cs, Para; 2,000 cs, Manaos; 37 dms, Columbia; 4,000 cs, Maranhao; 1,000 cs, Ceara; 2,600 cs, Cabedello

OIL, DIESEL—774 dms, Magester, Columbia

FUEL—8,280 dms, Magester, Columbia

LUBRICATING — 5,000 dms, Silverwillow, Calcutta; (Magester) 270 bbls, 20 cs, Para; 50 cs, Manaos; 33 dms, Columbia; 40 cs, Maranhao; 10 bbls, 160 cs, Ceara, 25 bbls, 55 cs, Cabedello; 145 dms, New Jersey, Guayanilla

PARAFFIN—62 bgs, Magester, Para

Clearance Dates

Magester, March 22; New Jersey, March 23; Silverwillow, March 22

San Francisco Exports

ACID, MURIATIC—25 cbys, Makawao, Port Allen; (Manulani), 50 cbys, Hawaiian Islands; 15 cbys, 1 cs, Hilo

NITRIC—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cbys, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

PICRIC—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SULPHURIC—1 cs, Makawao, Honolulu; 10 cbys, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

ALCOHOL, DENAT—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 41 bxs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

MEDICINAL—24 cs, Makawao, Waimea

ALUM, AMMONIA, LUMP—1 bbl, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

POWDERED—1 cs, Makawao, Honolulu

AMMONIA—(Makawao), 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Ahukini; 2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SULPHATE—55,300 bgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

AMMONIAC, SAL—3 cs, Makawao, Honolulu

AMYL XANTHATE—8 dms, Kingsley, Blubber Bay

ARSENIC, WHITE—30 cs, Makawao, Kilauea

ASPHALT—12 tons, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

LIQUID—74 tons, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 687 tons, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

BAKING POWDER—7 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao), 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Ahukini; 2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

BLACK, BONE—90 lbs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LAMP—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

BLUE VITRIOL—2 kgs, Makawao, Honolulu; 4 cks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

WASHING—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

BONE MEAL—20 sks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

BRONZE POWDER—1 kg, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

BRUSHES—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao), 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Port Allen

BUTYL XANTHATE—2 dms, Kingsley, Blubber Bay

CALCIMINE—2 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, 2 kgs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

CARAWAY SEED—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

CARBON BISULPHIDE—5 lbs, Makawao, Honolulu

CEMENT, ASBESTOS—5 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

MAGNESIA—6 sks, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

ROOFING—3 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

RUBBER—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

CHARCOAL—3 sks, Makawao, Port Allen

CHEMICAL GLASSWARE—4 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Makawao, Kilauea; 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

CHEMICALS—3 bbls, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 1 lot, Makawao, Honolulu; 2 bxs, 2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 3 bgs, 2 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver

CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—14 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Isands; (Manulani), 100 cs, Hilo; 40 cs, Honolulu

CLEANING COMPOUND—20 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver; 13 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 14 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Manulani, Kahului

COCONUT, DESIC—1 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 10 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

COLLODION—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

COLORS, DRY—2 bbls, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani), 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 kgs 1 bbl, Honolulu

DRY EARTH—3 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 20 kgs, Manulani, Port Allen

IN OIL—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

DENTIFRICE—(Makawao), 12 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 23 cs, Honolulu; (Manulani), 4 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 269 pkgs, Honolulu; 5 cs, Hilo; 2 cs, Kahului

DRUGS—(Makawao), 104 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 27 cs, Honolulu; 24 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

DYE, COALTAR—2 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

EMBALMING FLUID—5 ctns, Makawao, Honolulu

ENAMEL—2 cs, Makawao, Ahukini; 4 bxs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

ETHER—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

EXTRACT—1 bbl, Makawao, Ahukini

FILTER CLOTH—3 bls, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 3 bls, Makawao, Ahukini

PAPER—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 6 ctns, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

FIRECLAY—67 sks, Manulani, Paia; 74 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver

FLAVORING EXTRACT—13 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; Makawao), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Ahukini; 10 cs, Port Allen; (Manulani), 10 cs, Hilo; 25 cs, Honolulu

FORMALDEHYDE—1 bbl, Makawao, Honolulu

GASOLINE—4,974 bbls, S C T Dodd, Balboa; 1,500 dms, Illinois, Cebu; 38,430 bbls, Vacuoline, Wellington/Dunedin/Lyttleton

GLASS, PLATE—2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

WINDOW—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

GLANDULAR PRODUCTS — 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

GLUE—1 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

VEGETABLE—1 ck, Kingsley, Vancouver

GLYCERIN—10 tons, 2 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

GREASE, LUBRICATING—44 dms, 23 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 4 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 5 dms, Illinois, Iloilo

HOPS—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

INK—1 cs, Manulani, Hilo

PASTE—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

PRINTING—1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, 1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

STENCIL—12 pls, Makawao, Ahukini

WRITING—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu

INSECTICIDE—21 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 32 bxs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

DRY—4 ctns, Makawao, Port Allen

LIQUID—2 cs, 10 dms, Makawao, Port Allen

KEROSENE—6,377 bbls, Vacuoline, Wellington/Dunedin/Lyttleton

LACQUER—(Makawao), 11 cs, Hawaiin Islands; 1 cs, Port Allen; 6 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

THINNER—10 kgs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LARD COMPOUND—15 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 141 pkgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SUBSTITUTE—25 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 27 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 21 pkgs, 30 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LEAD ACETATE—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao), 1 cs, Kilauea; 2 bbls, Honolulu

RED—6 kgs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

SUBACETATE—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

WHITE—45 pkgs, Makawao, Ahukini

WHITE IN OIL—4 kgs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 6 kgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LIME—310 bbls, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

LIME-SULPHUR, DRY—120 ctns, 20 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver

LINSEED MEAL—120 sks, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

LITHARGE—2 bbls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

LUBRICANT, VALVE—10 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

MALTED MILK—10 cs, Manulani, Honolulu

MEDICINAL PREPS—24 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani), 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Port Allen

MILK POWDER—10 bbls, Makawo, Hawaiian Islands; 2 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

MOTOR SPIRIT—49,476 bbls, Vacuoline, Wellton/Dunedin/Lyttleton

NAPHTHA, CLEANER'S—95 dms, Maunlani, Hawaiian Islands

OIL, CORN—2 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

CORN, REFD—10 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver

COTTONSEED—215 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 55 cs, 2 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

COTTONSEED, REFD—41 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver

FLATTING—1 ctn, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

FLOOR—2 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 15 bxs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

FUEL—2,500 bbls, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 2,478 bbls, Manini, Honolulu; 6,507 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; (Illinois) 75 dms, 30 tons, Iloilo; 300 dms, Manila; 438 tons, Colombo

FURNACE—10 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

INSULATING—2 cs, Manulani, Honolulu

LINSEED—4 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LINSEED, BOILED—2 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LUBRICATING—77 dms, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 243 dms, 9 bxs, 5 bbls, 20 pails, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 233 dms, 27 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; (Illinois) 90 dms, Cebu; 15 dms, Iloilo; 5 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver; 1 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver; 7,000 bbls, Warwick, Port Moody

MACHINE—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

PETROLEUM, REFD—2 bxs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SALAD—(Makawao) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 68 cs, Port Allen; (Manulani) 30 cs, 1 dm, Hawaiian Islands; 50 cs, Hilo; 15 cs, Kahului

TRANSFORMER—3 bbls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

PAINT—2 cs, 3 kegs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 22 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani) 140 cs, 21 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 11 pkgs, Kahului; 1 cs, Paia; 41 cs, Port Allen

BITUMINOUS—2 dms, Manulani, Port Allen

BRONZE—3 ctns, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

IN OIL—11 cs, 11 kegs, 7 dms, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 21 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

LIQUID—15 ctns, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 17 cs, 6 pails, 3 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

MIXED—4 cs, 4 kegs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 19 cs, 4 kegs, Ahukini; 40 cs, 10 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

PASTE—10 kegs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, 10 kegs, 20 pails, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

PRIMER—3 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

REDUCER—15 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 2 ctns, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

REMOVER—5 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

THINNER—5 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

PARAFFIN—10 bxs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

PARIS GREEN—72 lbs, Manulani, Honolulu

PASTE—58 cs, Makawao, Ahukini; 15 cs, Manulani, Honolulu

ADHESIVE—1 dm, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

SEALING—50 pails, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

PETROLEUM GAS, LIQ—105 cyls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

PERFUMERY—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

POLISH, AUTO—1 cs, Manulani, Paia

FLOOR—1 cs, Manulani, Port Allen

FURNITURE—2 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

METAL—(Makawao) 2 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Port Allen; 2 cs, Manulani, Port Allen; 6 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver

SHOE—15 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SILVER—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

POTASH MURIATE—2,911 bgs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

PUTTY—1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 7 kegs, 27 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SALT—25 bls, 4 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao), 1 bl, Hawaiian Islands; 37 bls, Port Allen; 31 bls, 55 sks, 6 cs, Ahukini; (Manulani), 380 pkgs, 34 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 20 cs, Port Allen; 100 cs, Honolulu

SERUMS—1 ctn, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SHELLAC—1 ctn, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

WHITE, DRY—5 bbls, Dorothy Alexander, Victoria

SILICA, GRD—500 bgs, Kingsley, Vancouver

SOAP—(Makawao), 150 cs, Port Allen; 82 cs, Ahukini; 310 cs, Manulani, Honolulu

CASTILE—2 cs, Manulani, Kahului

CHIPS—8 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

FLAKES—1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

LAUNDRY—50 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao), 26 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 150 cs, Port Allen; (Manulani), 72 cs, 2 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Hilo; 56 cs, Port Allen

LIQUID—2 dms, Makawao, Port Allen

POWDER—4 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 35 cs, Manulani, Port Allen

SCOURING—52 pkgs, Manulani, Hilo; 7 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands

TOILET—7 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 145 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SODA BICARBONATE—(Manulani), 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Port Allen; 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 72 bbls, 55 kegs, Kingsley, Vancouver

CHLORATE—20 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

CYANIDE—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

SILICATE—(Manulani), 1 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 68 lbs, Honolulu; 60 bbls, Kingsley, Fraser Mills

SOLVENT — 5 bbls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
SOYBEANS—20 bgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN, SHINGLE—40 pails, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
WOOD—10 dms, Makawao, Port Allen; 6 ctns, 3 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
STARCH—7 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Manulani, Honolulu
CORN—10 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GLOSS—7 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHUR CHLORIDE—1 dm, Kingsley, Vancouver
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—(Makawao), 19 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 pkgs, Port Allen; 13 bls, 5 cs, Honolulu; (Manulani), 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 80 cs, Honolulu
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 52 ctns, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver; 23 crts, General Pershing, Manila
TURPENTINE—11 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 18 bxs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
VACCINES — 2 ctns, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
VARNISH—1 cs, 2 dms, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 11 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
WAX—1 keg, 1 ctn, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
YEAST — 17 pkgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
ZINC SULPHATE—1 bbl, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands

Clearance Dates

Admiral Senn, February 23; Dorothy Alexander, February 21; General Pershing, February 23; Illinois, February 20; Kingsley, February 23; Makawao, February 10; Mala, February 9; Manini, February 10; Manulani, February 14; S C T Dodd, February 18; Vacuoline, February 23; Warwick, February 23

Savannah Exports

ROSIN, GUM—(Georgian) 394 bbls, London; 59 bbls, Hamburg; 492 bbls, Silveryew, Shanghai; (City of Evansville) 50 bbls, Hongkong; 625 bbls, Shanghai; (Nankai) 300 bbls, Yokohama; 398 bbls, Osaka; 150 bbls, Kobe
WOOD—49 bbls, Nankai, Osaka; 49 bbls, City of Evansville, Manila
TURPENTINE, WOOD—800 gls, City of Evansville, Manila

Clearance Dates

City of Evansville, March 18; Georgian, March 13; Nankai, March 20; Silveryew, March 14

Tampa Exports

PHOSPHATE ROCK—6,016 tons, Venice, Yokohama; 4,299 tons, Svaneholm, Landskrona; 2,095 tons, Sapinero, Alicante; 2,500 tons, Giulia, Fiume; 3,300 tons, Tripp, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Giulia, March 22; Sapinero, March 21; Svaneholm, March 21; Tripp, March 28; Venice, March 21

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—140,357 bbls, G Harrisson Smith, Baytown; 77,159 bbls, Garnet Hulings, Baytown; 115,691 bbls, Walter Jennings, Baytown

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—400 sx, Pecos, New York
GILSONITE—900 sx, Pecos, New York; 900 sx, Brazos, New York
BLACK, CARBON—2,400 sx, Brazos, New York

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING SOLVENT—(Warwick), 1,613 bbls, Oleum; 2,134 bbls, Portland
GASOLINE—(Cathwood), 25,007 bbls, Oleum; 49,850 bbls, San Francisco/Oakland; 4,062 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 32,916 bbls, Warwick, Portland; 72,260 bbls, Harvester, Norfolk; 74,651 bbls, Deroche, Baltimore
KEROSENE—2,884 bbls, Warwick, Portland
DISTILLATE—2,744 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
OIL, DIESEL—5,698 bbls, Oleum, Port San Luis; 16,823 bbls, Mojave, Seattle
FUEL—53,002 bbls, Cuyama, San Diego; 52,375 bbls, Topila, Portland; 56,577 bbls, Mojave, Seattle
FURNACE—4,035 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond; 113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond
DISTILLATE—403 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—95 pkgs, Silverado, Seattle
ALUMINA SULPHATE—250 sks, Point San Pedro, Portland; 50 tons, Barbara C, Portland
ASPHALT—46 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle
BONE MEAL—17 tons, Barbara C, Portland; 300 sks, Wapama, Los Angeles
BRUSHES—1 cs, Minnesotan, Seattle
CALCIMINE—82 kgs, 67 bbls, 5 cs, 49 ctns, Minnesotan, Seattle
CASEIN—576 bgs, Ohioan, Boston
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—2,800 crtns, Hawaiian, Philadelphia; (Florence Luckenbach), 174 tons, New Orleans; 87 tons, Houston; 17 tons, Mobile; (Robert Luckenbach), 43 tons, New York; 13 tons, Boston
CLEANER, LIQUID—15 cs, Alaskan, Portland
COCONUT, DESIC — (Florence Luckenbach), 375 cs, New Orleans; 47 cs, Houston; 105 cs, Mobile; 468 cs, Ohioan, New York
COLOR, DRY EARTH—122 bbls, Ohioan, New York
CREAM TARTAR—11 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
DENTIFRICE—1 crtn, Minnesotan, Seattle
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES — 6 cs, Hawaiian, Los Angeles; 17 cs, Alaskan, Portland
DYES—2 cs, Ohioan, Los Angeles
EXTRACT—10 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle
FIRECLAY—400 bgs, Minnesotan, Seattle
FISH SCRAP—26 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Boston
FORMALDEHYDE—5 bbls, Minnesotan, Tacoma; 1 bbl, 10 kgs, Alaskan, Portland
GASOLINE—31,500 bbls, Cathwood, Los Angeles; (La Purisima), 110 dms, Seattle; 10,000 bbls, Hoquaim; 7,000 bbls, Marshfield; 3,000 bbls, Warwick, Port San Luis; 33,000 bbls, Kewanee, Portland
GLASS—250 pkgs, Silverado, Seattle
GLUE—202 bgs, Ohioan, Boston
GREASE, LUBRIC—(La Purisima), Seattle; 10 dms, 5 quarter dms, 60 cs, 21 pls, 2 half dms, Marshfield
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA—4 tons, Robert Luckenbach, New York
INFUSORIAL EARTH—90 tons, Robert Luckenbach, New York
INSECTICIDE—250 dms, Admiral Senn, Seattle; 1 ctn, Minnesotan, Seattle; 9 tons, Robert Luckenbach, New York
KEROSENE—(La Purisima), 15 cs, 800 bbls, Marshfield, 1,400 bbls, Seattle
LARD—90 pkgs, Point San Pedro, Portland; 21 tons, Barbara C, Portland
SUBSTITUTE—20 tons, Barbara C, Portland
LICORICE—1 kg, Hawaiian, Los Angeles
MAGNESITE—475 bgs, Ohioan, New York
MANURE—400 bgs, Ohioan, New York
MEDICINAL PREPS — 7 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle
MUSTARD SEED—632 bgs, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM—75 dms, La Purisima, Seattle
OIL, ANISE—2 dms, Florence Luckenbach, New York
CHINAWOOD—150 dms, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
DIESEL—(La Purisima), 9,000 bbls, Seattle; 5,000 bbls, Hoquaim; 800 bbls, Marshfield
FUEL—4 tons, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans; (La Purisima), 3,000 bbls, Seattle; 15,000 bbls, Hoquaim
LUBRICATING—(La Purisima), 1,200 bbls, 164 dms, 456 cs, 71 quarter dms, 30 half dms, Seattle; 48 dms, 4 cs, La Purisima, Marshfield
PETROLEUM, REFD—2 cs, La Purisima, Marshfield
SALAD—70 dms, Nabesna, Portland
OLEOMARGARIN—1,500 cs, Nabesna, Portland
PAINT—900 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland; 200 pkgs, Silverado, Seattle; 487 cs, Admiral Wiley, Portland
PEANUTS—300 bgs, Ohioan, Boston
SHELLED—375 bgs, Robert Luckenbach, Boston
UNSHELLED—900 bgs, Robert Luckenbach, Boston
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—15 tons, Barbara C, Marshfield; 274 cs, Admiral Wiley, Portland
POLISH, FURNITURE—1 crtn, Minnesotan, Seattle
METAL—1 dm, 100 cs, La Purisima, Seattle
POLISHING MATERIAL—1 crtn, Minnesotan, Seattle
RAPESEED—705 bgs, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
SALT—640 pkgs, Point San Pedro, Tacoma; 733 pkgs, Admiral Senn, Olympia; 48 tons, Barbara C, Portland; 1,100 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland; (Silverado), 500 sks, Tacoma; 3,000 pkgs, Seattle
SALT CAKE—3,000 sks, Admiral Halstead, Portland
SILVER NITRATE—1 bx, Minnesotan, Seattle
SOAP—23 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle
TOILET—1 cs, Minnesotan, Seattle
SODA SILICATE—220 pkgs, Silverado, Seattle
SULPHIDE—18 tons, Robert Luckenbach, New York
SOLVENT, CLEANER'S—2,500 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle
SPRAY, TREE—900 dms, Point San Pedro, Seattle
STARCH—3 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle
SULPHUR—600 pkgs, Silverado, Seattle
SUNFLOWER SEED—315 bgs, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
SYRUP COLORING — 1 bbl, Minnesotan, Seattle
TANNENG MATERIAL—1 dm, Ohioan, Los Angeles
TOILET PREPS—5 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle; 52 cs, Alaskan, Portland
VANILLA EXTRACT—3 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle
VARNISH—1 crtn, Minnesotan, Seattle
WASHING COMPOUND—50 crtns, Minnesotan, Seattle
WAX, LIQUID—1 cs, Minnesotan, Seattle
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—1 cs, Minnesotan, Seattle
YEAST—2 ctrns, Alaskan, Portland

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—8,500 tons, Nor M S Evina, clean, Constanza to U K/Continent, 2 ports 6s 9d, 3 ports 7s, 6s 3d, April 10-20
7,500 tons, tal S S Santoni, gas oil and/or fuel oil, Constanza/2 ports French Atlantic, 8s 3d, prompt
6,000 tons, Nor M S Stegg, clean, Constanza/French Atlantic, April 10-25
8,000 tons, Nor M S Bisca, clean, Constanza/London and White Booth Roads, Humber, 8s, April 15-30
7,000 tons, It S S Olterra, gas and/or fuel, Black Sea/2 ports Continent, 7s 6d, April
1,500 tons, Nor M S Evina, clean, Constanza/Amsterdam, 8s 6d, April 10-20
69,878 bbls, Amer S S Papoose, clean, Gulf/Hatteras, 14c, April 25-30
8,800 tons, Nor M S Rigmor, clean, Gulf/Capetown/Durban, range basis 12s, one port, April 10-25
12,000 tons, S S ———, dirty, Talara/Havre, 15s, April
6,000 tons, Nor M S Stigstad, clean, Gulf/U K/Continent, 8s 6d, prompt
10,000 tons, S S ———, dirty, Aruba/Teneriffe, 5s 4½d, April
13,000 tons, Br M S Longwood, clean, Black Sea/U K, 6s, April 22

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended April 5, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Arnica tincture, 3 cases, alcohol not declared.
Caraway seed, 850 bags, filthy.
Chlorophyl, 24 packages, contains lead.
Cod oil, 150 casks, restricted use.
Codliver oil, 300 casks, restricted use.
Digitalis leaves, 6 bales, high acid-insoluble ash.
Medicinal preparations, 6 cases, false therapeutic claims, alcohol not declared.
Medicinal preparations, 67 packages, false therapeutic claims.
Mustard seed, 137 bags, filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 53 bales, high acid-insoluble ash.

Detentions at San Francisco

Detentions of articles offered for importation at San Francisco during the week ended April 1, included, because of findings of the Food and Drug Administration, the following, for the reasons stated:—

Arsenic, 50 drums, misbranded.
Cod oil, 30 drums, restricted use.
Cumin seed, 150 bags, filthy.
Medicinal preparations, 20 pieces, acetanilide not declared.

Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 44)

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, April 6, 1933.

Some further firming has come into various sections of the fertilizer market recently, with quotations firm to slightly higher in some cases. Blood is still in a position of outstanding firmness, with supplies strictly limited, and with buying moderate. With tankage slow, prices on these materials show little change. Bone materials look a shade higher in certain quarters, and other products in this classification are holding their own. Cracklings show little change, although are firm.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $1.70 to $1.80 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent; extra good, $1.80 to $1.90 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $1.80 to $1.90 and 10.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $1 and $10; lower grade tankage, 90c. to $1; low grade, unground bone tankage, $11 to $13 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 80c. to 85c.; hoof meal, 90c. to 95c. per unit.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $17 to $18 per ton; 3 and 50, $17 to $19; 4½ and 50, $20 to $21; raw bone, meal for feeding, $23 to $25, nominal; cattle, jaws, skulls and knuckles, $18 to $19; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $15; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $10 to $12, nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $20; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $17.50; hard pressed, cracklings, per unit of protein, 45c. to 50c.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 3, 1933.

With the buying movement for this season practically over now, fertilizers slowed down to a place where almost no important business was done. With the exception of cracklings for feed purposes, very little movement took place on new orders, although here and there cars of various materials were being rushed out against previous sales. The result of the lack of new interest was beginning to forecast a weakened tone to the market generally, although there is reported to be a none too plentiful accumulation of stocks in certain instances, notably organic materials. Business in superphosphate has been keenly competed for and has been obtainable readily on bids under the market quotation, owing to its reported surplus position.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $28.50 per ton ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $27.50 per ton ex-vessel, San Francisco; 200-pound bags, $27.55 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland, or $26.80 per ton ex-vessel, San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $26.75 per ton ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $25.50 per ton ex-vessel, San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic sulphate of ammonia in bulk, quoted at $25.50 per ton; bags, $26.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt shipment. Japanese sulphate of ammonia last reported available at $24 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for immediate shipment.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Quoted nominally at 50c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from Japan, with domestic material in southern California available at a like figure. Both were weak.

FISH MEALS.—Locally manufactured, quoted at $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $19.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Monterey sardine meal quoted at $25 per ton f.o.b. cars, Monterey; Japanese sardine meal quoted at $24 per ton, April shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Local packing house tankage is quoted at $1.80 and 10c. per unit-ton, with stocks scarce; Argentine and New Zealand material quoted at the same figure nominally.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal quoted at $20 to $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic quoted at $1.75 per unit of ammonia with stocks scarce. Argentine and New Zealand material nominally quoted at the same figure, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

Chilean Nitrate Tax Restoral Is Protected

(Continued from page 14)

without any backing for their securities. Cosach is in the process of being liquidated, but it was generally expected that the 60-peso allotment would continue to be set aside for the bondholders during the liquidation, or that some similar provision would be made for fulfilling the obligations of Cosach, which was formed by the Chilean government and which had official backing in its financial transactions.

Action Protested

Soon after the decree of March 14 the diplomatic representatives of the United States, England, Germany and the Netherlands made protests, as did private commercial representatives of various nations. On March 18 the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied with a lengthy explanation, the text of which has not yet reached Washington but which is understood to state that the Chilean government is in such great need of revenue that it was necessary to resort to the nitrate export tax. Further representations were made by the diplomats, however, and all of them have taken the same view, namely:—that the Chilean government has violated a contract, or at least broken faith, with the interests which financed Cosach, for without this guarantee Chile would not have been so heavily financed by the other countries.

The final answer of the Chilean government, according to meager reports available here, is that Cosach was formed illegally by a prior administration which has been repudiated by the people, and that the acts and obligations of Cosach are not the responsibility of the present Chilean government. For further satisfaction, it is understood the bondholders have been referred to the courts.

This attitude has greatly alarmed investors in other enterprises in Chile and the holders of government bonds issued by previous administrations, and there is considerable talk of reprisals or diplomatic pressure to make the present regime accept the obligations of its predecessors. Some of the reprisals suggested for various creditor nations are breaking off diplomatic relations, abrogation of commercial treaties, tariffs against Chile nitrate, and the confiscation of stocks of Chile nitrate held in foreign countries, such as the United States, as security for various obligations of Cosach. Seizure of foreign stocks of nitrate would supply the present market for a year or two, and thus virtually paralyze Chile's nitrate export trade, which has already dwindled to a mere fraction of its former size. There are also rumors to the effect that European synthetic nitrate producers may form agreements on supplying the markets of the world which would virtually exclude Chile from participation in the principal markets.

It is understood that the Chilean government has asked for lists of the holders of the Cosach bonds in the various countries, the theory being that if it proved that the bonds had not been sold to the general public but had been largely kept by a few big banking firms the problem of negotiating a settlement would be much simpler.

Tax Restoration Advantageous

Regardless of legal and political considerations, observers point out that there is a distinct economic advantage to Chile in restoration of the nitrate tax because of the depreciated condition of Chilean currency. If the Chilean government will consent to receiving payment of the export taxes in paper pesos a considerable decrease can be made in the foreign price of nitrate. The law of 1897, which was restored to effect by the decree of March 14, provided for a tax of 3.36 pesos per metric quintal, the peso at that time being worth 18 English pence. This is equivalent to 100.80 pesos per ton with the new gold peso at par at 6 pence, or 12.16 cents, U. S. currency, but the peso has depreciated until the official rate of exchange set by the Chilean government is 6 cents, U. S., approximately 16 to the dollar, while in commerce the rate of exchange is about 40 to the dollar.

Because of the depreciation of the peso, Chile has imposed a surcharge of 101 percent on all import duties, and it is taken for granted that this surcharge will also apply to the nitrate export duty, so that on each ton of nitrate exported the government will receive slightly more than 200 pesos. Heretofore the 60 pesos per ton deposited by Cosach for each ton exported had to be paid in gold, representing approximately $7.30 per ton, which was set aside by credits abroad to cover the bond service charges. If, however, Chile sells its export bills at the present market price in transactions authorized by the government, it would receive approximately 40 pesos per dollar, so that only $5 in the price of the nitrate abroad would produce all the pesos necessary to pay the 200 peso export tax, provided that the government is willing to accept paper in payment of both the duty and the surcharge. By this procedure the government would increase its apparent income for budgetary purposes, and at the same time reduce actual charges against nitrate exports. However, if gold payment is required this advantage would be lost.

The Davison Realty Company has filed an answer to the petition offered several weeks ago by Cray, McFawn & Co., bond dealers, Detroit, who had charged improper use of the proceeds of sales of the realty company's bonds and had asked that a receiver be named for the corporation. The realty company in its answer declares that it is a subsidiary of the Davison Chemical Company and controlled by it, and that as the Davison Chemical Company is now in receivership, to name receivers for the realty company would be unnecessary and entail needless expense. The United States District Court in Baltimore, in which the bill was filed, has not yet rendered a decision in the case.

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Trade News Briefs

Mintra Painters, in the Western Bowling League, Denver, March 30 rolled 2,565, against R. G. Dun, 2,793.

Exports of carnauba wax from Ceara, Brazil, are estimated to have been 2,950 tons in 1932. Stocks in dealers' hands at the close of the year were reported in Pernambuco to be heavy.

The Skyline Paint Company, Denver, has established itself at 1725 California street with Leslie A. May in charge of the wholesale department, and Roy T. May, in charge of the retail department. For a start it will represent the McDonald Paint Company, the Globe Mills Products, and its territory will cover from the Missouri river to the Pacific Coast. It is likely that it will be incorporated and then John H. Nicholson, Denver, will be the president.

The Procter & Gamble Co. has awarded first place in a national sales contest to its Denver office with F. C. Carlson as district manager. This district comprises the Rocky Mountain region, including Colorado, Wyoming, Western Nebraska, the Black Hills, Utah, Nevada and part of Utah.

The White Fuel Oil Company, Boston, recently made a request to the State Fire Marshal for permissoin to erect storage in the South Boston district for 80,000 barrels of fuel oil. The request has been opposed by a petition from Robert V. Lee, representative in the State legislature from the district.

Gasoline or motor oil sold in Massachussets must be plainly marked so as to show the name and quality of the gasoline or oil thus dispensed under terms of an act now before the Massachusetts legislature. The penalty for failure to comply with this requirement, and also for failure to dispense the gasoline or oil so designated, is to be not less than $200 fine and not less than one year imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

A. L. A. Webb & Sons, distributor of naval stores and chemicals, Baltimore, in a petition filed in the Circuit Court on March 28, asked for the appointment of a receiver for Industrial Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of chemicals and cleaning fluids at 2232 Boston street, Baltimore. The petitioners claim to be creditor of the Industrial Laboratories in the sum of $156.98. Judge Stump issued an order requiring Industrial Laboratories to make answer by April 11.

Maple Leaf Petroleums, Ltd., has completed surveys for the construction of a 20-mile crude oil pipeline connection from the new Cut Bank field in northern Montana to its line from Red Coulee field, Montana, which supplies the company's refinery at Coutts, Alberta, with crude oil. The refinery was taken over last year by new interests, which completely overhauled the plant, and the company is now understood to be affiliated with Imperial Oils, Ltd.

The Johns-Manville Company has elected E. M. Voorhees and J. S. Adams as vice-presidents.

German imports of iodine from the United States increased from 4 metric tons in 1931 to 24 tons in 1932; although total imports of iodine declined from 150 tons to 68 tons.

The Canada Crayon Co., Ltd. which has been in operation at Peterboro, Ontario, will move in April or May to Lindsay, Ontario, where a plant recently purchased is now being renovated and altered.

The Sloan & Zook Producing Company, Bradford, Pa., has practically completed negotiations for the acquisition of the Warren, Pa., refinery of the Swan-Finch Company, which was formerly operated as the Seneca Oil Works, according to reports from Buffalo, N. Y.

The Supertest Petroleum Company, London, Ont., has arranged to purchase the assets of the Erie Oil Company, which recently became insolvent. The Supertest will operate the Erie's chain of gasoline filling stations throughout Ontario, making them units of the former's extensive system in the province.

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Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Ajax Oil & Gas Company	Com.	Q.	02c.	April 15	April 3
Amerada Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	April 29	April 15
Atlas Powder Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	May 1	April 20
Boots Pure Drug Company	Ord.	Q.	14c.	April 7	Mar. 22
British Aluminum Company	Ord.	Q.	.118c.	April 8	Mar. 22
Coca Cola Bottling Co. of St. Louis	Com.	..	33c.	April 20	April 10
Commonwealth Royalties Company	Com.	..	03c.	April 15	April 4
Chickasha Cotton Oil Company	Com.	..	25c.	May 1	April 14
Eureka Pipe Line Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	May 1	April 15
Lone Star Gas Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62	May 1	April 20
Montecatini Min. & Agri. Corp.	Ord.	..	8 lire	April 3	.....
North Star Oil, Ltd.	Pfd.	..	.083⅓c.	April 15	April 5
Pinchin, Johnson, & Co.	Pfd.	..	.278c.	April 8	Mar. 15
Salt Creek Producers' Association	Com.	Q.	25c.	May 1	April 15
Signal Royalties Company	A	Q.	15c.	April 15	April 10
Solvay American Investment Corp.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.37½	May 15	April 15
Tide Water Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	May 15	April 20
Walgreen Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	May 1	April 15

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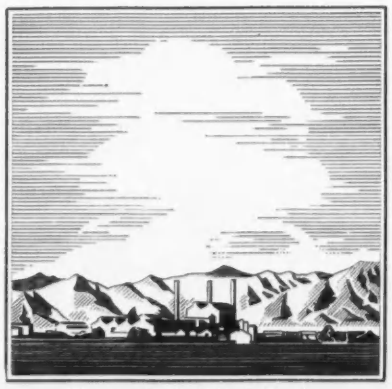
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